SUNDAY TIMES, July 27, 1930.

LONDON LATE EDN.—AN EARLY ELECTION—Mr. BALDWIN

Sunday Times

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Full Particulars see page 22.

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For particulars see page 22.

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Under New Management.

Wonderful air and scenery, 30 acres grounds, lovely gardens, quiet surroundings. Tennis, Squash. Golf, Riding. First Class Cuisine. 'Phone 1284 Guildford.

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Resident Proprietors.

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Make sure you will enjoy the Tennis Week by sampling us first, for a week-end—30/- from Saturday evening, dinner and dance, to Monday morning breakfast.

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FIRST-CLASS MODERN HOTEL

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Redecorated, modernised, new dining rooms, kitchens, lounges, etc. Private suites and bathrooms. FIRST CLASS. FULLY LICENSED. Ideal situation. Centre of promenade. Opposite tennis courts. Sea bathing from hotel.

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424 feet above Sea Level.

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The charm and splendour of the neighbourhood is unbounded. The air is a tonic. Rest there produces renewed vigour and vitality. It is a health giving centre.

The Installation of Baths is the finest in the West of England. Tennis, Croquet and Badminton lawns.

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Every Modern Comfort.

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TORQUAY THREE MILES

Fully licensed first-class Hotel, own grounds on sea front. Electric Radiators. H. & C. water every room. Central Heating. Lifts. Garage. Perfect Cuisine and Service.

Manager: W. A. BRUSA (late Claridges Hotel, London).

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H. & C. water, all bedrooms. Facing sea in 3 acres Sub-Tropical Gardens. Sunny verandah, 150 feet. Bathing from House. Dancing. Free Tennis (Hard Court). Garage. FEW VACANCIES EARLY AUGUST

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Principal Hotel Facing South. Recently redecorated throughout. 7 acres Gardens, unrivalled views of Sea, Coast and River Scenery. Spacious Lounge, handsome Dining Room. Balconies, Electric Lift, Central Heating, etc. Moderate Inclusive Terms. Apply Manageress. Illustrated Tariff. Tel.: No. 16.

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South Devon, facing Sea.

A Modern Hotel for the discriminating who insist on the best.

Garage 50 cars. Tel.: 17.

ST. AUSTEL AND CARLYON BAY HOTEL, PAR, CORNWALL.

Luxurious New Hotel. Just opened.

100 Bedrooms. 18-hole golf course. Safe bathing.

Telegrams: "SAB, PAR, Cornwall." Tariff from Manager.

Visit DEVON now and stay at the

BEDFORD HOTEL, TAVISTOCK

The Motorists' centre. Excellent Golf. Salmon & Trout Fishing

Delightful scenery. Real Home Comforts. Best English catering, no chilled or foreign meat. Vegetables from own garden. Fully licensed. H. & C. water in all bedrooms. Under personal supervision. W. I. LAKE, Proprietor.

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Torquay 6 miles. Teignmouth 1½ mile.

A REALLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL WITH ALL MODERN COMFORTS. UNRIVALLED SEA VIEWS.

Private Suites. Fully Licensed.

Unforgettable!

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August 8th

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LE TOUQUET 5 min. Sea and Golf.

In Forest. No taxes. HOTEL REGINA

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TO
PRUDENTIAL POLICYHOLDERS

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Policies on which premiums have been discontinued at any time since January 1st, 1924, are also entitled to free policies provided sufficient premiums have been paid and no other benefits claimed.

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ASSURANCE COMPANY Ltd.

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COMPANY MEETINGS.

UNITED DOMINIONS TRUST, LTD.

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION.

Sir Edward M. Mountain, Bart., J.P., presiding at the eighth annual general meeting of United Dominions Trust, stated that the year just ended was likely to be regarded as an outstanding one in the history of the company. He was referring to the increase in the capital of the company and the connection then established.

Although the year under review had been a difficult one owing to general trade depression, the directors were happy again to be able to present the shareholders with a most satisfactory balance sheet, and to report excellent results. The company's position, as would be seen from the report, was stronger than ever.

The profit for the year, after charging interest and making full provision for rebate of interest, bad debts, and contingencies, was £75,945 11s. 6d., making, with the balance brought forward from last year, a total available for distribution of £91,494 17s. 7d. After providing for directors' fees, income tax, and writing off all the expenses in connection with the increase of capital, there remained a balance of £68,048 15s. 7d. The directors had transferred to general reserve £15,000, and recommended dividends on the "A" shares of 15 per cent. less tax for the year, of which an interim dividend of 5 per cent. less tax was paid on January 1 last, and on the "B" shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum less income tax. These dividends together absorb £33,011 2s. 7d., leaving a balance to be carried forward to next year of £20,037 13s., as compared with £15,549 6s. 1d. last year.

Proceeding, the chairman said that on account of its growth and increasing importance, the company required the services of a whole-time chairman, which he (Sir Edward) was unable to give in view of his other duties. He therefore thought that the present was an opportune time for him to retire from the Board, and he announced that it was the unanimous decision of the Board to elect in his stead Mr. J. Gibson Jarvie, the present managing director, to whose energy and business ability the company's success was mainly attributable.

MR. JARVIE'S ADDRESS.

In seconding the resolution Mr. Jarvie expressed regret at Sir Edward's decision, and paid a high tribute to the retiring chairman for the co-operation he had always extended, and for the business acumen and dignity which he had always evinced in carrying out his duties as chairman.

Proceeding, he said that the company financed the movement of all kinds of industrial plant, machinery and engineering products, motor vehicles and agricultural equipment. It could not be denied, said Mr. Jarvie, that this was a useful service to the makers and sellers of merchandise and to buyers and, in consequence, to the whole community. It was, however, a matter of surprise that the biggest difficulties of the company rested with those who would be most helped by the service. He referred to producers and merchants, and commented on the difficulty of persuading manufacturers and merchants in this country to dispose of their merchandise on long term credit, and that in face of the company's experience of over eleven years, which ought surely to satisfy them regarding the inherent soundness of the business.

The type of credit which the company extended could be of infinite benefit to this country. It had helped the United States enormously, and the system in America had withstood trade depression and the Wall Street débâcle. While the volume of business there had declined to some extent the collection record and loss ratio were normal.

He had been approached, said Mr. Jarvie, to assist in setting up new organisations and compiling registers for the alleged purpose of safeguarding traders' interests, but he was of opinion that this sort of outside assistance would not only be useless and expensive, but would in many cases, encourage the careless trader into a feeling of false security. The safety of this type of business depended entirely on those administering it.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE VICTORIA FALLS AND TRANSVAAL POWER CO., LTD.

RECORD PROFIT.

INCREASING DEMAND FOR ELECTRIC POWER.

The Marquess of Winchester, presiding at the general meeting of shareholders held on July 24, submitted a satisfactory report of the company's operations during 1929. The profit for the year after providing for taxation and all requirements, amounted to £380,330, the highest figure yet reached. This had enabled the Board to again pay the maximum dividend of 10 per cent. on the Preference shares and to repeat the dividend of 15 per cent. on the Ordinary shares. The sum of £50,000 was again added to the reserve fund, bringing that fund up to £600,000. £22,500 was placed to the staff fund, and the amount of £172,577 carried forward to the current year. During the year a further £238,560 of the company's Debentures had been purchased or drawn for redemption.

In the course of his remarks the Chairman stated that during the year the demand for electric power increased by about 4 per cent., and is still increasing, and notifications of further requirements have been received. He was of opinion that the upward movement will continue for some time, in spite of the fact that some of the older mines will be worked out. During the year three mines practically ceased to take power, while one of the new mines substantially increased its demand and two new properties began to take some power for sinking, development, and other operations, the supply being now furnished to thirty-five mines, which take 97 per cent. of the total output of the company.

The fifth 20,000 kilowatt machine at Witbank will be on load within the next few weeks, the new 20,000 kilowatt machine for Brakpan, and the 32,500 kilowatt machine for Vereeniging have both arrived on site, and are being erected, and will be at work during the autumn. The whole of this plant has been ordered from British firms.

When these machines are in service there will be sufficient margin in electrical plant to give time to get further plant installed should the increase in notified demands render it necessary.

The demand for compressed air has called for additional air plant, and the company has in hand the establishment of a new electrically driven air-compressing station at Canada Dam, containing two 8,000 horsepower air-compressors.

The ultimate installed capacity cannot be definitely prophesied, but it is fully expected that further sums out of the present resources will have to be expended to deal with the anticipated development of the business.

Regarding the rights at the Falls, the company has been in touch with the authorities during the year, but there is nothing further to report.

The Chairman concluded by expressing his appreciation and that of his colleagues of the ability and enthusiasm shown by the staff of the company both in South Africa and in London.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the retiring directors, Major W. A. Wills and Mr. C. F. Rowsell, were re-elected. The auditors, Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Company, were also re-elected.

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CITY CHATTER.

QUIET MARKETS—RAILWAY DIVIDEND LESSONS—THE BANK MERGER—ERRATIC RHODESIANS—RUBBER AND THE DUTCH.

(R. J. BARRETT, Financial Editor.)

Only a languid interest is displayed by the public in the Stock Markets, and both speculative and investment business is below normal. Considering the persistence of the Continental withdrawals of gold and the probability that these will continue daily until the end of the month, the set-back in the gilt-edged group from the highest points touched is very slight. Large investors are still playing for safety, and biding their time until the political and monetary outlook is less obscure.

Meanwhile, it is evident that capital is being more and more attracted by the high yield and good security of leading Foreign bonds. There never was any valid reason why the German 5½ per Cent. International Loan, still less the Austrian 7 per Cent. Loan, should have fallen to a heavy discount. Measured by present-day standards of security and yield, both are well worth the prices at which they were issued. Brazilian and San Paulo bonds also are recovering from what appeared to be a concerted attack upon the credit of the Republic and the State. Minor Brazilian loans, such as those of the State and City of Rio de Janeiro, are also finding favour because of their relative cheapness and the belief that the fall has been overdone.

London Midland and Scottish stock again fell to a record low level after the halving of the interim dividend, but holders were to some extent reassured by the official explanation, and the price recovered. The Southern and Metropolitan results were well received, but a bad impression was created by the L. and N.E.R. statement. The Great Western's figures were comparatively good.

South Africa 5 per Cent. Conversion Loan proved popular with investors when dealings started, owing to the fact that 85 per cent. was taken in exchange for the 6 per Cent. Loan which is being paid off on November 1. Up to 1½ premium, or 99½, was given for the scrip, which is now £23 paid.

Holders of the leading Argentines, apart from the Buenos Aires and Pacific, are quite prepared for a reduction in the year's dividends. The Buenos Aires and Great Southern is expected to pay 7 per cent., against 8 per cent., and the Buenos Aires Western and Central Argentine 5 per cent., against 7 per cent. Entre Rios should maintain its 7 per cent. distribution, since traffics were relatively good.

THE BANK MERGER.

The most interesting point about the latest banking fusion is that it is a reversal of the usual process whereby English banks acquire control of Scottish institutions. It is not, indeed, the first example of the invasion of English banking territory by a Scottish company, as the Royal Bank of Scotland, which is now joining forces with Williams Deacon's Bank, itself absorbed some six years ago Drummond's Bank, thereby securing a considerable West End business. But it is the first occasion on which an Anglo-Scottish union of interests has been attempted on a scale of such magnitude.

The two institutions now combining are not competitors, and their activities are really complementary. Together they should form a very powerful combination. Incidentally, the Royal Bank, through its ownership of Williams Deacon's, will obtain access to the London Bankers' Clearing House. The total assets of the two banks on the basis of the latest balance sheets aggregate about £91,500,000, while their combined deposits amount to £77,750,000. The fact that both institutions are to retain their individual identities will probably reconcile Lancashire opinion to an operation which might otherwise have provoked some criticism.

RAILWAY DIVIDEND LESSONS.

Some important lessons are to be drawn from the interim dividend statements of the four big home railway groups. One is that, except on the North-Eastern system, savings continue to be effected, the most notable economy being that of the L.M.S. How far reduced expenses are due to diminished business is not disclosed, but it may be taken for granted that the shrinkage in merchandise and coal traffic accounts for a good deal of the lower cost of operation. The North-Eastern, which reports a considerable diminution in the volume as well as the value of its goods traffic generally, attributes the rise in its working expenses to the cessation of the 2½ per cent. wage deduction—a burden all companies had to bear—and to the increased cost of coal.

While the L.M.S. announcement of a record low distribution of 1 per cent. was the most disappointing, the Great Western declaration, as usual, provided a pleasant surprise, the reduction of ½ per cent. in the rate being smaller than the market had feared. But then the decrease in net revenue fell short of £300,000, whereas in the other heavy groups the falling-off was much more serious. The Great Western can now claim to be, from the investors' standpoint, the most satisfying system in the country.

All things considered, the Southern makes an excellent showing, with a decrease of only £100,000 in gross receipts, and one of only £55,000 in the net income from railway working. The virtual maintenance of the Southern's profits demonstrates anew the great advantages to be derived from the electrification of lines serving the more densely-populated London suburban areas. Had the North-Eastern displayed similar enterprise, it might be able to-day to make a much more favourable showing instead of having to record a further loss of approximately 1,500,000 passengers in the past half-year. The progress of the Metropolitan, whose profits would have been up but for special and, no doubt, reproductive expenditure, affords another illustration of the benefits to be derived from the electrification of passenger services.

Two of the groups made reference to their investments in road transport services, and results obtained so far can hardly be described as encouraging. Thus, while the L.M.S.'s share of gross receipts of the motor omnibus enterprises in which it has an interest was about £1,100,000, the net profit accruing to it may be no more than "upwards of £100,000," which suggests that the expense ratios of these concerns are very high. The North-Eastern, which has £2,348,000 invested in road transport services, derived an income of only £13,000 from that source in the past six months, but hints that more may come along when accounts for the full year are available. Curiously enough, in spite of its large financial stake in road transport, the Southern is silent on the subject of the results of its investments.

INDUSTRIAL POINTS.

New York buying of Columbia Graphophones and Radios gave a fresh lease of life to the old rumour of a coming amalgamation scheme, to include also the Gramophone Company, but it is not expected that any definite steps will be taken until after the holidays, and profit-taking developed towards the close. Other Internationals were subdued, Nickels relapsing to 25 on the suggestion that the new issue will be made at 20, but the Swedish group continued to receive support. Unilevers sagged, and a further set-back occurred in the shares of the companies included in the Allied Stores combine.

United Molasses relapsed further on the prediction that the current year's earnings will show a decline consequent upon the fall in the commodity price of molasses. Adverse trade conditions in the United States have led to persistent selling from that quarter, and it is now believed that comparatively few shares are held on that side. At the present level Molasses are considered to be more reasonably valued in relation to the company's earning capacity.

The fall in Imperial Chemicals was checked for a time by what appeared to be inside support, but holders remain nervous, and only partially reassured by the recent official statement. In other directions, notably Turner and Newall, there was fresh evidence of liquidation, the source of which is not yet disclosed. An unpleasant reminder of last year's troubles was contained in the report of the Parent Trust and Finance Company, disclosing depreciation of nearly three millions in the investments consequent upon commitments in the Hatry companies. City of San Paulo Improvements also published a poor report, showing that land sales in the June quarter were materially affected by the depression in Brazil.

A minor feature of the Iron and Steel group was a spurt in Duffield shares on the announcement that successful trials of the company's system have been made. It is claimed that these completely fulfil prospectus estimates. Bengal Iron rallied, since it had been feared that the dividend would have been passed, whereas 2½ per cent. is paid. The formation of an association to further the interests of companies engaged in the distillation and carbonisation of coal aroused some interest. Hitherto conditions in the coal industry have not been favourable to the adoption of scientific methods for the treatment of coal.

News of a cut in prices by the American Viscose Corporation led to some selling of Courtaulds after the deduction of the interim dividend, but the effect was more pronounced in the case of British and American Celanese. Cotton Textiles generally remained adversely influenced by discussions of the causes and remedies of the present depression in Lancashire's staple industry.

Tobacco shares are one of the firmest sections, the maintenance of the Imperials interim dividend creating a good impression. Following the example of Godfrey Phillips, Carreras have acquired an Australian business, and are credited with the intention of erecting a new factory in that country.

KELLY'S DEBENTURE SUCCESS.

Our suggestion last Sunday that discriminating investors would be well advised to take advantage of the exceptionally generous terms offered by borrowers in the present depressed condition of markets appears to have been widely acted upon. The issue of £1,000,000 of 6½ per Cent. Debenture stock of Kelly's Directories at 98½ per cent. was oversubscribed by more than 3,000 applicants, so that underwriters were entirely relieved of their obligations. The success of the issue at such a time demonstrates that investors are in the mood to take full advantage of opportunities presented for obtaining well-secured investments offering an attractive return on their money. The yield in this case was £6 12s. per cent., leaving out of account the attractive redemption terms which, it is safe to say, were not the least tempting feature of the issue. Dealings have started on the basis of ¼ dis.-¼ prem.

According to the statement of Northern Ireland Ministry of Finance the £2,000,000 Ulster loan was largely oversubscribed, but for some curious reason the Skoda Works issue did not attract much public support, underwriters being left to shoulder 60 per cent. of their liabilities.

INVESTMENT HINTS.

Port of London 4 per cent. stock 1940-60 is a useful holding for those to whom saving of income tax is a consideration. At 85 the yield is £4 16s. per cent., but this is increased by redemption to £5 1s. per cent., of which 5s. per cent is free of tax. The security, of course, is excellent, although the stock is not a trustee investment.

At 32s. 6d. Furness Withy and Co. yield 6½ per cent., the dividend having been maintained at 10 per cent. for the last three years. Profits for 1929-30 showed a comparatively slight reduction at £595,276 against £653,393, which in view of the past year's circumstances was a good result, although the Ordinary dividend was not quite covered. So large a proportion of the company's income is derived from investments other than shipping that there is a reasonable prospect of the present rate being maintained, even if the suggested shipping revival does not materialise.

Comment was recently made upon the good security offered by the Preference shares of Falk, Stadelmann and Co., the dealers in gas and electrical appliances, and the report shows that the Ordinary shares are also in a strong position. Quoted at 22s. 6d. they again receive a dividend of 7½ per cent. and yield £6 13s. 4d. per cent. Profits increased from £97,708 to £107,495 and goodwill is written down by £14,603, the balance carried forward being almost doubled at £25,085.

Yielding £7 4s. 6d. per cent. at 20s. 9d., Hyde's Bird Seeds 8 per cent. Preferences are well covered. Their dividend requires £6,000, whereas the past year's profit was £26,644, and the available balance £51,354.

It is evident from the chairman's statement at the Distillers' meeting that the company has no intention of complying with the frequently made suggestion that it should declare a bonus. Instead the board's policy is to maintain the value of the shares by regular dividend payments. At 63s. 6d. ex dividend they return £6 6s. per cent., which is a good yield on a share of this standing.

Sudan Government 5½ per cent. bonds are a suitable investment for a resident abroad. Being guaranteed by the British Government they are a full trustee security. At 108½ the yield is £5 3s. per cent., but as the bonds are subject to drawings at 105 between 1939-59 the average life of the bond may be placed at twenty years, and the yield including redemption at about 5¼ per cent.

ERRATIC RHODESIANS.

Erratic movements have occurred in Northern Rhodesians during the past week. On a fresh cut in the American price of electrolytic copper to 11 cents per lb., against last year's average of about 18 cents, several of the leading shares came on offer, and as no inside support was forthcoming prices were marked down sharply. Then, learning of increased sales of the metal at the reduced price, Wall Street became more optimistic as to the copper outlook, and not only bought its own producers' shares, but cabled moderate buying orders for Congo Borders, Bwanas, and Rhodesian Selection Trusts. Helped by encouraging cables as to the latest drilling results on the N'Changa, Chambishi, and Roan properties, share prices turned sharply upwards again, but have not fully held their best quotations.

Tanganyikas have become a steadier market on the annual report proving better than had been feared by some. The net profit of over £473,000 is not so good as for 1928, but better than for 1927. The total dividend for 1929 is again being made up to 1s. 6d. per share, but the declaration of the interim distribution, usual at this time, has been postponed until the copper market is more settled. The output of the affiliated Union Miniere Company for the past year set up the new record of 137,000 tons of copper, and it is pleasing to learn that even at the current abnormally low price of the metal the company is operating at a profit.

A feature of the week was the news that the famous American Smelting and Refining Co. has acquired a substantial interest in Mr. Leslie Urquhart's Mining Trust, and has provided additional finance for the Mount Isa Mines, which owns an enormous silver deposit in Queensland due to start production this autumn. Mount Isa 8 per Cent. Debentures, convertible at any time within the next three years into shares at £1 10s., are a cheap lock-up at their current quotation of 2½ discount. Even at the current low prices of metals it is officially estimated that the initial treatment plant will be able to earn over 25 per cent. on the shares, which are now quoted at a fraction over £1.

There has been a further general marking down of Tin shares. It is feared that the latest output restriction scheme of the Tin Producers' Association is not drastic enough to reduce the existing unwieldy stocks to a normal level within a reasonable period.

OIL SHARES.

For the first two days last week the Oil share market experienced much the same conditions as have been witnessed recently. Business continued to be of an extremely quiet character, with small selling orders sufficient to depress prices. Professionals were deterred from increasing their commitments by the fact that the present account is of three weeks' duration. In mid-week a distinctly harder tone developed, and with the previous liquidation having ceased, prices rallied.

A fillip was given to the market by the news of a reduction in the United States output of crude oil, the American Petroleum Institute reporting a daily average production for the week ended July 19 of 2,500,000 barrels, a decrease of 30,000 barrels as compared with the preceding week, and of 400,000 barrels compared with the corresponding week of 1929.

Paris has bought a few Shell Bearer, Anglo-Persians, and Burmahs, but the Continent has not influenced prices to any marked extent.

RUBBER AND THE DUTCH.

Rubber was sold at the new low record of 5 3-16d. last Monday, on general disappointment with the progress made towards the control of production. The continued preponderance of current supplies over present world requirements is borne out in Messrs. Henry Gardners' latest table of world rubber stocks. These at the end of May stood at 401,589 tons, but at the end of June the total had risen to 409,913 tons.

Prices showed a recovery up to Thursday on a better volume of orders from the trade, and spot changed hands up to 5¼d. News was received on that day from Amsterdam that the confirmed votes from Dutch producers showed a majority of 73 per cent. in favour of a compulsory restriction of 25 per cent., and a pivotal price of 9d. It was also pointed out that most of the dissentients were amply safeguarded by substantial forward sales. The London market took a somewhat despondent view of the result, and prices again became easier.

Interest in the shares fell away, and the volume of business was insufficient to give any very definite tendency to quotations.

Tea shares proved an idle market with irregular price changes.

THE OUTLOOK.

Throughout the present long account a continuance of the quiet conditions recently prevailing must be expected, but the general price level is so low and dealers' books are so scantily supplied with stock that a very moderate volume of buying would suffice at any time to cause a material improvement. Admittedly there is not much scope for the optimist, and the wise investors are those who put the bulk of their capital into safety-first stocks while keeping an eye open for opportunities to secure good speculative investments at bed-rock levels as the result of forced selling.

Sooner or later Stock Exchange sentiment will change, and those who have had the foresight to take advantage of the present period of depression will reap the benefit. The slump in commodities which is responsible for so many adverse price movements cannot go on for ever.

The action taken by one of the leading building societies in restricting purchases of its shares to sums of £1,000 will have the effect, if generally followed, of causing a large amount of capital to be employed on the Stock Exchange which would otherwise be seeking safety and 5 per cent. tax free in the shares of these societies. To obtain a similar return on quoted investments is by no means easy, but the probability is that Foreign Government bonds, which on the whole have rewarded their holders very well throughout the post-war period, will increase in popularity, while a good demand may always be counted upon for well secured Industrial Debentures and Preference shares.

Owing to the persistence of the French gold withdrawals, gilt-edged stocks are obtainable a little cheaper, but no material set-back is to be expected so long as safety is the predominant consideration of the investor. One very satisfactory feature of the present situation is the strength of sterling on New York, and if this should result in a further movement of gold across the Atlantic, both America and Europe in the end would be in a sounder economic position. Apparently the French drain will continue for a long time, but it does not follow that the stock of gold held by the Bank of England will be the only source drawn upon. The basic reason for cheap money, which is the slackness of general trade, still remains in force, and while this is so there is not likely to be much contraction in the demand for gilt-edged stocks.

PAST WEEK'S MARKET FEATURES.

	July 18.		July 25.		+ Rise or —Fall.
GILT-EDGED.					
War Loan 5%	103⅞	...	103⅞	...	— 1/8
Conversion 3½%	79	...	78¾	...	— 1/4
Do. 5%	104⅛	...	104¼	...	+ 1/8
Do. 4½%	98¾	...	98⅞	...	+ 1/8
Funding 4%	90⅝	...	90⅛	...	— 1/2
L.C.C. 4½%	½ pm	...	⅛ pm	...	— 3/8
FOREIGN.					
Austrian 7%	21⅛ dis	...	¼ dis	...	+ 1/8
Do. 6%	101¼	...	102	...	+ 3/4
German 5½%	37⅜ dis.	...	28⅜ dis.	...	+ 1/4
Do. 7%	105½	...	106	...	+ 1/2
Brazil Rescission	54	...	56	...	+ 2
S. Paulo 7%	53¼ dis	...	31¼ dis	...	+ 2 1/2
Do. 7½%	77	...	80½	...	+ 3 1/2
Orleans Rly. 6%	107	...	106¼	...	— 3/4
HOME AND FOREIGN RAILS.					
Gt. Western	80	...	78¾	...	— 1 1/4
L.M. and S.	43¾	...	41¼	...	— 2 1/2
L. & N.E. Prefd.	22¾	...	21½	...	— 1 1/4
Southern Def.	27	...	25⅝	...	— 1 3/8
Metropolitan	66	...	68	...	+ 2
Cen. Argentine	69½	...	71¾	...	+ 2 1/4
Entre Rios	77½	...	79	...	+ 1 1/2
Leopoldina	40½	...	40	...	— 1/2
Can. Pacific	193	...	192½	...	— 1/2
INDUSTRIALS.					
Allied News	1⅝	...	1⅛	...	— 1/2
Amal. Press	20/-	...	19/6	...	— 7/6
Daily Mail Trust	2½	...	2⅜	...	— 1/8
Columbia Graph.	4	...	3⅞	...	— 1/8
Gramophone	3⅞	...	3⅞	...	— 1/8
Radio Corp.	44½	...	46	...	+ 1 1/2
United Molasses	2⅜	...	1⅜	...	— 1/2
Imp. Chemical	21/9	...	20/10½	...	— 10½
Intern. Tea	22/-	...	21/-	...	— 1/-
Waring & Gillow	21/3	...	12/6	...	— 8/9
Fine Spinners	22/-	...	21/-	...	— 1/-
Marks & Spencer	5	...	4⅞	...	— 1/8
Turner & Newall	3⅜	...	3⅛	...	— 1/4
Bengal Iron	7/3	...	8/-	...	+ 7/9
Austin Motor	26/-	...	25/-	...	— 1/-
Harrods	60/-	...	56/3	...	— 3/9
Duffield Iron	2/6	...	3/7½	...	+ 1 1/2
MINES.					
Govt. Areas (5/-)	1⅝	...	1⅜	...	+ 1/4
Randfontein	8/6	...	8/10½	...	+ 2 1/2
Bwana M'Kubwa (5/-)	13/3	...	12/10½	...	— 2 1/2
Congo Borders	13	...	13	...	—
N'Changa	2⅞	...	2⅝	...	+ 1/8
Tanganyika	1⅛	...	1⅛	...	— 1/8
Rio Tinto (£5)	35	...	35⅝	...	+ 3/8
London Tin (10/-)	14/9	...	12/3	...	— 2/6
Mining Trust	8/9	...	10/3	...	+ 1/6
Mount Isa	⅛	...	1⅛	...	+ 1/4
San Francisco (10/-)	15/6	...	17/3	...	+ 1/9
OILS.					
Anglo-Persian	4	...	4⅛	...	+ 1/8
Burmah	4⅜	...	4⅛	...	+ 3/8
Lobitos	1⅜	...	1¾	...	+ 3/8
Royal Dutch	32¼	...	32⅜	...	— 1/8
Shell Transport	4⅛	...	4⅜	...	+ 3/8
V.O.C.	2⅛	...	2⅜	...	+ 3/8
RUBBERS.					
Rubber Trusts	29/4½	...	28/6	...	-/1
Hong Kong	2⅛	...	1⅞	...	— 1/4
Killinghall	2⅛	...	1⅞	...	— 1/8
Bradwall	1⅛	...	⅜	...	— 3/4
TEAS.					
Bonhalls	14	...	10	...	— 4
Moran	4¼	...	4	...	— 1/4
Standard	6⅞	...	6⅝	...	— 1/4
Jokai	3⅛	...	3⅛	...	— 1/8

MONEY MARKET.

DISCOUNTS FIRM ON THE GOLD DRAIN.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The dominating factor in the Money Market during the past week has been the continued gold exports to France. In addition to taking £700,000 of bar gold from the open bullion market, a further £1,610,473 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England on French account since Monday last, while at the moment there is no prospect of the gold drain from London terminating.

Large amounts of gold are also being sent to France from New York. Owing to the unsatisfactory gold situation, discount rates have naturally tended upwards, especially those of the longer-dated bills, for, looking ahead, the monetary outlook is decidedly uncertain and not particularly encouraging.

Current quotation for three months' fine bank drafts is only a trifle below 2½ per cent., while six months' drafts are a firm 2¾ per cent.

On the whole, loan conditions remained very comfortable, borrowers readily securing advances from 1½ to 2 per cent.

Indian bear covering and speculative buying of silver for China has given a firmer tendency to the market, prices rising 9-16d. per ounce for cash to 16 7-16d., while the forward quotation also recovered 9-16d. to 16 5-16d.

The rate of exchange on Paris has made some response to the gold imports into France, to-day's final quotation for Paris cheques being 123.70, against 123.60 a week ago. German marks and Dutch florins depreciated in this market, but there has been some support for the belga. Sterling hardened in New York to 4.86 25-32.

—	Method of quoting.	Par of exch.	Quotations. July 26	Quotations. July 19
Paris, cheques	Fr. to £	124.21	123.69-.71	123.59-.61
Berlin	Mks. to £	20.43	20.37½-.38	20.37-.37½
Brussels, ch'ques	Belga to £	35.00	34.78¾-.79¼	34.79¼-.80½
Amst'rd'm, chqs.	Fl. to £	12.107	12.09-.09½	12.08⅝-.7⅛
Italy, sight	Lire to £	92.46	92.89-91	92.85-92.88
Greece	Drch. to £	375	374¾-375¼	374¾-375¼
Madrid, sight	Pes. to £	25.22½	42.60-.65	41.95-42.00
Lisbon, sight	Escudo	4.50½	108¼-108¾	108⅛-⅜
Switz'rl'nd, sight	Fr. to £	25.22½	25.04-.04½	25.03-.03½
Oslo sight	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¼-.16½	18.15½-.16¼
Stockholm, sight	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09¼-.¼	18.09-.09½
Copenhagen, s gt	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15¼-.16¼	18.15½-.15
Helsingfors	Mks. to £	193.23	193¼-193⅝	193¼-193⅝
Vienna	Sh. to £	34.58½	34.42-34.54	34.40-34.44
Alexandria, sight	Pstrs. to £	97½	97⅛-97⅜	97⅛-97⅜
Prague	Kr. to £	24.02	163¾-164⅛	163¾-164⅛
Bucharest	Lei to £	25.22½	817½-818½	817-819
Bombay, T.T.	Rupee	18d.	1s. 5⅛d.	1s. 5⅛d.
Calcutta, T.T.	Rupee	18d.	1s. 5⅛d.	1s. 5⅛d.
Hong Kong, T.T.	Dollar	—	1s. 3½d.	1s. 3⅝d.
Shanghai, T.T.	Tael	—	1s 7d.	1s. 6¼d.
Singapore, T.T.	Dollar	2s. 4d.	2s. 3⅜d.	2s. 3⅜d.
Kobe	Yen	24.58d.	2s. 0⅛d.	2s. 0⅜d.
New York, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅛	4.86¼-.⅜	4.86⅛-.¼
Montreal, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅛	4.85⅞-.86	4.85½-.⅝
Rio de J., T.T.	Milreis	16d.	5 5/16d.	5 3/16d.
Buenos A's, T.T.	Dollar	47.58d.	40½-40¾	40⅛-40⅜
Valp'riso, 90d'ys	Pesos to £	40	39.99	39.96
Montevideo, T.T.	Dollar	51d.	41½-42	42-42½
Lima	Sols to £	12.166	13.05	13.05

WEAKNESS OF THE YEN.

ACTIVE BIDDING FOR STERLING.

OSAKA, Saturday.

The yen exchange is weak, and market rates are lower than the official rates, owing to the piling up of bearish factors, including the absence of export bills. The National City Bank and the Chartered Bank are actively bidding for gold dollars and sterling, while sellers are conspicuous by their absence.

The financial situation is still gloomy, but the recent lowering of prices is attracting fresh orders from at home and abroad.—*Reuter.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

ZINC.—Too risky

R. N.—Both are good societies.

SAPPER.—Prefer to keep Unilevers for recovery.

CONCERNED.—Cannot advise taking the present prices.

DON.—Prefer to wait for a better market before selling.

H. H. (Ashton).—No attraction in taking up the new shares.

WIZARD.—Sell Cheshire United Salt. The others might be retained.

SALOP.—Gas Light and Coke units of Ordinary stock are a good investment.

REGULAR READER.—The two companies referred to were not Building Societies.

A. B. D.—Both concerns are very moderate, but it seems hardly worth while to sell at the present nominal prices.

HEMEL.—The difficulties referred to are being tackled energetically. Think you would be justified in holding the stock.

F. C. B (Hants).—A payment of 15s. per £100 stock was due on May 1st. Write to the company, 3A, Coleman Street, E.C.2.

SENEX.—(1) Keep the Cables and Wireless holdings without averaging. (2) Of the two prefer German 5½ per cent. International loan.

H. H. H.—(1) Report is overdue. Suggest you apply for it. Cannot trace any dealings in the shares. (2) Cannot trace such a company.

DEVA.—Do not advise selling San Paulo 6 per cent. at the present low level. The coffee position is difficult, but the fall seems to have been overdone.

A. M.—Your holdings are satisfactory apart from No. 17, and these had better be retained until the finances of the group have been reorganised.

TERRE.—(1) Would not take the present price for Brazilian 6½ per cent. (2) Might be bought if you can take the risk of further temporary depreciation.

AMBER.—(1) Royal Dutch shares are of 100 florins, and are quoted in pounds in London. (2) Tax is deducted from dividends at source, and this applies to Canadian Pacific Preference.

S. N. C.—(1) Would not care to have too big a holding in the concern, although it has done well so far and is a fair commercial risk. (2) The company owns or controls eight other companies.

ENQUIRER.—If your shares are fully paid you cannot be compelled to undertake any further liability. See if your broker or banker can get you an offer for the shares. Prospects are too speculative for it to be worth while to keep them.

TYKE.—(1) German International Loan has recovered since you wrote, and is worth keeping for further improvement. (2) International Nickels appear hopeful as a lock-up speculation, but may be obtainable cheaper because of the proposed new issue.

Owing to pressure on our space, we have had to hold over a large number of "Answers to Correspondents." These will be sent through the post.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATED LONDON PROPERTIES, LTD.

ACQUISITION OF THE GROSVENOR MILLBANK ESTATE.

The third annual general meeting of Associated London Properties, Ltd., was held on Friday last at St. Ermins, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

Mr. Walter Henderson-Cleland, M.C. (the chairman), said that the accounts presented showed improvement, despite the disappointing period the country had gone through, with increasing unemployment and decreasing trade. There was an increase of income amounting to £21,752.

Their properties had been increased during the year by the completion of a new block of flats at Oakwood Court and the acquisition of the Millbank Estate. Lettings in Oakwood Court, considering the present situation, were taking place very well. The Grosvenor Millbank Estate consisted of eight acres of freehold land abutting on to the south side of Horseferry Road, with a frontage of 875 ft. to Horseferry Road and 1,200 ft. on both sides of Marsham Street. The property was ripe for development, and already they had had inquiries for land. Eight acres of freehold land in Westminster, with vacant possession within four years, on a main thoroughfare leading across the Thames, would, at the price they had purchased the property, they believed prove a profitable area for development and add substantially to the resources of the company. When the new Lambeth Bridge was open it would prove the shortest route from that district to the City. All their other buildings were doing well.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and at a subsequent extraordinary general meeting a resolution was passed increasing the capital to £1,000,000 by the creation of 87,500 new Preference shares and 87,500 new Ordinary shares, all of £1 each.

In reply to a question, the Chairman stated that shareholders desiring to subscribe for these new shares should notify the secretary in writing to that effect.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

FURNESS, WITHY AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND MAINTAINED IN A DIFFICULT YEAR.

SIR FREDERICK LEWIS ON THE SHIPPING POSITION.

The thirty-ninth annual general meeting of Furness, Withy and Company, Limited, was held on Wednesday at Furness House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

Sir Frederick W. Lewis, Bt., in the course of his speech, said: Turning to the accounts, our shipping property, investments in subsidiary companies, general and British Government investments and freehold property, etc., are each shown separately. Shipping property, from which ample depreciation has been written off, stands at £1,211,847. Investments in subsidiary companies, which in fact number sixteen, stand at £5,288,216, viz., at cost less depreciation. General investments, which include British Government securities, and also our investments in associated companies which are not subsidiaries, as well as outside investments, stand at £2,212,714, this figure again being cost less depreciation. Your Directors are satisfied that in the aggregate the various investments are worth more than the figure at which they stand in the company's books. Altogether the balance sheet is one which I feel perfectly sure will be regarded by all shareholders as entirely satisfactory.

I cannot say quite the same of the Profit and Loss Account, but I can at least say that it is satisfactory, having regard to existing conditions. The Account shows a reduction in profit of about £58,000, a fact for which I have no doubt you will have been well prepared by the more or less general experience of commercial undertakings during the past year.

Notwithstanding this reduction in

OUTLOOK FOR JUTE

HUGE ACCUMULATION OF STOCKS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUNDEE, Saturday.

All the jute works in Dundee are now closed for holidays, and no markets will be held here in the course of next week. What will add to the quietness of the situation is the fact that the Indian mills will also be silent for the whole week, in accordance with the recently arranged plan to curtail production by stopping for one week in each of the months, July, August, and September, which might likely be carried on to the end of the year if stocks are not materially reduced.

At the end of June the stocks of hessians in Calcutta were estimated to be about 300,000,000 yards, in North America, including the quantity afloat, at 400,000,000 yards, and in South America 100,000,000 yards.

A very pessimistic view is taken in regard to the future, as the trade of the world is in such a low state that there is not the demand for jute goods to create the hope that these huge unsold stocks will be lifted off the markets this year at least. There is one "bull" point in the market, and that is that all consumers have allowed their stocks to run to a very low point.

If prices were to show signs of firming up, there might be a rush to secure a certain proportion of their needs at the very low prices now ruling. These have not been lower since pre-war days for jute yarns and cloth, but it is hardly reasonable to expect buyers to purchase more than their immediate needs while prices have displayed a continually drooping tendency.

RUBBER IMPROVES.

BRITISH GROWERS AGREE TO REGULATION PROPOSAL.

An improvement of 1-16d. per lb. in all positions was recorded in the Mincing Lane market for Rubber yesterday, but little business was put through. At the close spot, July and August were quoted at 5⅜d., and September at 5 7-16d. October-December finished at 5 9-16d., January-March at 5 13-16d., and January-December at 6¼d.

It was announced on Friday that the recommendations of the British-Dutch Liaison Committee have been adopted by the Council of the Rubber Growers' Association, and by the majority of representatives of Dutch and other Continental producers.

The recommendations of the committee, it will be recalled, provided (inter alia) for a compulsory restriction of 25 per cent.

REPORTS AND NOTICES.

FLEMING REID.—Interim payment of 1s. per share, less tax (same).

MEXICAN EAGLE OIL.—Production for week ended July 19 was 222,000 barrels.

IMPROVED WOOD PAVEMENT. — Interim dividend of 1s. per share, less tax (same).

YORKSHIRE RAILWAY WAGGON.—Interim dividend of 5 per cent. (same), payable August 1.

ROBINSON AND PICKFORD (1928).—Payment of Pref due August 1 postponed until results for year are ascertained. Directors hope to pay full year on following due date: February 10 next.

BARRANQUILLA RAILWAY AND PIER.—Third quarterly interim dividend of 2 p.c., less tax, on shares Nos. 1 to 500,000, payable on August 1. Traffic returns for the third quarter ended March 31 last are 57,984 tons.

AUSTRALIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.—Cabled advice states that profits to June 30 were £246,179, from which have been deducted land and income-taxes £65,487, transfer to reserve fund £25,000, and dividends at rate of 7 per cent. per annum £154,560, which payments, after allowing for £28,669 brought forward, leaves £29,803 to be carried forward

LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH STOCK CONVERSION TRUST.—Out of dividend to be received for June half-year on holding of London Midland and Scottish Railway Ordinary stock and amount brought forward, it is proposed to pay a final dividend of £1 2s. per cent. (less tax) on 4 per cent. Preference (making £3 7s. per cent., less tax, for year). Holders will also be entitled to a future payment of 5s. per cent. out of small balance carried forward and out of first funds applicable and available for payment of a dividend on the 5 per cent. Preferred stock.

INCOME-TAX QUERIES.

HYDRA.—The allowance in respect of house keeper is £60 per annum, and you can claim this although she is not relation.

R. H. L.—You should apply to Chief Inspector (Claims), Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E.1, for claim form on which to make claim as British subject resident abroad.

ENQUIRER (Salop).—You should write to Inspector of Taxes for district in which you reside asking for form on which to make claim for six past years (maximum time limit).

KEMP.—Tax is assessable on joint income of self and wife, and it will make no difference whether bonds stand in your name or in wife's name or in joint names. The income from bonds is unearned income.

SANO.—An easement is annual payment from which payer is entitled to deduct income-tax. If he has paid it in full to landlord out of own taxed income without exercising right to deduct tax he is under no further liability.

J. H. C.—Income-tax is assessable on War Loan interest on basis of interest arising in year preceding year of assessment, but with proviso that if there is any increase in amount of War Loan held there is liability to assessment on interest on increased amount as from date acquired. The additional assessment is therefore quite in order.

GILT EDGE.—A single woman having no claim to allowance for life assurance or for dependent relatives can calculate tax payable for 1929-30 on income between £500 and £1,000 all derived from investment by deducting from gross amount of income an allowance of £135, and calculating tax on the remainder at 2s. in £ on £225 and 4s. in £ on rest.

D. I. (Glasgow).—The income-tax is under direction of Board of Inland Revenue at Somerset House. There is no alternative method of paying tax on property such as exists in regard to paying tax on occupation of farm. Tax is payable on assessed value less allowances for all periods during which property is empty and less statutory allowance for repairs or actual cost of repairs and maintenance, whichever is greater.

J. B.—The income of trust company is assessable by deduction from all company's income from investments or property, and company cannot obtain rebate in regard to this except by way of claim under Section 33 of I.T.A. 1918. To make this claim it must be able to show that it is company whose main purpose is making of investments and whose income is principally derived from them, when it can claim refund of expenses of management, of which managing director's salary would be one. The managing director's salary is assessable on him under Sch. E, and he can claim earned income allowance therefrom.

MAIL AND STEAMSHIP NEWS.

(Note: l., left; d., due; c., called; p., passed; f., for; fr., from; a., arrived.)

THE MAILS.

ANATOLIA (N.D.L.) fr. Bremen a. Aracajub, 26.
AUDITOR (Harrison) Demerara f. London p. Gravesend, 26.
BEAVERBRAE (C.P.) f. Montreal l. Gravesend, 26.
CARMANIA (Cunard) New York f. L'pool c. Queenstown 26.
CATHAY (P. and O.) London f. Brisbane l. Sydney, 26.
CITY OF MANCHESTER (Ell, City) Calcutta f. London a. Suez, 26
DELAMBRE (Lamport) f. Villa Constitucion l. Gravesend, 26.
DURBAN MARU (N.Y.K.) f. L'pool l. Singapore, 26.
FORDSDALE (Aberdeen Commonwealth) London f. Townsville l. Perim, 26.
JEYPORE (P. and O.) Otaru f. London c. Hong Kong, 26.
KASHMIR (P. and O.) London f. Yokohama a. Singapore, 26
LLANGIBBY CASTLE (U.C.) fr. Mombasa a. S'ampton, 26.
MALWA (P. and O.) Bombay f. London a. Marseilles, 26.
MATSUMOTO MARU (N.Y.K.) Yokohama f. Hull a. Shanghai 26.
PIETER CORNELISZOON HOOFT (Nederland) Batavia c. Amsterdam a. Belawan Deli, 26.
PORT BOWEN (C. and D.) fr. Clyde a. Auckland, 26.
RAJPUTANA (P. and O.) London f. Yokohama a. Kobe, 26.
TARANAKI (S.S. and A.) London f. Lyttelton p. Prawle Point, 26.
TALAMBA (B.I.) f. Osaka l. Singapore, 26.
TILAWA (B.I.) fr Calcutta a. Shanghai, 26.
WITRAM (N.D.L.) Yokohama f. Bremen a. Shanghai, 26
YOKOHAMA MARU (N.Y.K.) f. Hong Kong l. Shanghai, 2

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

APOLLARINAS fr Skarrhage a. London, 26.
BARON OGILVY f. Manzanello a. Dundee, 26.
FIONIA fr Copenhagen a. Singapore, 26.
FAIRFIELD CITY f. Belawan Deli l. Singapore, 26.
FERNMOOR fr. Pernambuco a. L'pool, 26.
PRESIDENT WILSON f. Colombo l. Penang, 26.
SHEAF ARROW f. Archangel l. London, 26,
WARSZOWA f. Danzig l. London, 26.

WALL STREET FIRM.

ADVANCE IN STEEL COMMON.

IMPROVED SENTIMENT DEVELOPS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

A firm tone ruled at the opening of the Stock market, and encouraged by an almost complete lack of offerings on yesterday's decline, bullish operators staged an impressive demonstration by marking up a long list of active issues 2 to 4 points, and sending shorts to cover.

Week-end mercantile reviews pointed to an improved sentiment and a growing belief that the business recession has touched the bottom, although tangible evidence cannot be found at present.

U.S. Steel rising 2¼ points led the advance, partially in response to forecasts of the second quarter earnings to be published on Tuesday, while American Telephone and Telegraph was a strong feature on the belief that the stock will do better after the expiration of rights on August 1.

Railroad issues, among which Atchison Topeka and Union Pacific lost a point, tended to easiness, while Houston Oil, American Telephone and Telegraph, Westinghouse Electric, Vanadium, Case Threshing Machine, Auburn Auto, Columbia Carbon, American Can, Dupont, Public Service of New Jersey, and National Cash Register advanced 2 to 4 points. The closing was firm.

Government Bonds steady. Railroad Bonds irregular. The day's sales totalled 992,000 shares. Money on call nominal. Sterling Exchange firm. Silver ½ c. up at 35⅜.

Canadian Pacific advanced 1¼, and Chicago and North-Western Ordinary, New York Central, Southern Railway Shares, General Electric and General Motors 1. Erie Railroad 1st Preferred and American Smelting and Refining gained ¼.

Norfolk and Western Common eased ¾, and Erie Railroad 4 per cent. General Lien Bonds declined 1½.—*Reuter.*

AMERICAN COTTON.

EXCLUSIVE CABLE TO THE "SUNDAY TIMES."

NEW YORK, Saturday.

After the decline of about 90 points from the prices of a week ago, with the whole market in new low ground for the year, many operators began to cover yesterday when the weather indications showed the unsettled conditions to be passing without bringing more than limited relief in the drought-stricken regions.

It is estimated that a quarter to a third of the stations in Arkansas, Tennessee, and Mississippi have received enough moisture to benefit vegetation, while the balance of those States, as well as Oklahoma and Texas, remained as before.

Since the Weather Bureau states that the drought is now the most serious in the records for fifty years, it would be futile to attempt to forecast the effect on the yield. At this time last year the prospects in both Texas and Oklahoma were good, and the rainfall during July last year was nearly four times the precipitation during the present month.

The extent of the damage from deficient moisture is seldom evident until August and later, and while the present situation is featured by the absence of alarming reports from the belt, this is hardly a safe index as to what may develop later should the present unique situation continue.

Thus far both speculative public and trade interests are apathetic owing to the poor textile business and the large carry-over.

With fair weather predicted in the West belt "short" covering advanced prices a dollar a bale to-day.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Cotton opened steady and generally 6 points higher. Values moved upward under covering due to continued hot, dry weather in the South-west, with prospects of a continuance over Sunday, and also on firmer Liverpool cables. Less pressure to sell and some reactionary buying were other bullish factors and the market closed steady with old contracts 21 to 19 points and new deliveries 18 to 21 points dearer. Spot steady and 20 points up.

At New Orleans Futures opened 26 to 6 points higher, and closed 19 to 17 points up. Spot advanced 19 points.

Highest and lowest prices in the last thirty seconds of trading at New York:—Aug., 12.85-12.85 Sept., 12.95-12.95; Oct., 13.05-13.05; Nov., 13.11-13.11; Dec., 13.17-13.17; January, 13.24-13.24 New Contracts: Oct., 12.77-12.75; Nov., 12.84-12.84; Dec., 12.93-12.93; Jan., 13.02-13.02; Feb., 13.10-13.10; March, 13.19-13.19; April, 13.27-13.27; May, 13.35-13.35. Spot middling upland at New York, 12.95.

Highest and lowest prices in the last minute of trading at New Orleans:—Oct., 12.78-12.78; Dec., 12.95-12.94; Spot Middling, 12.68.—*Reuter.*

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

American Futures opened 7 points higher on Short covering due to renewed report of dry weather. Later in the morning the upward movement was checked owing to some Bombay selling, and although the market closed quiet, the final quotations were still about points higher.

Egyptians closed barely steady, but with current month of Sakellaridis about 8 and other months 4 points higher on the day.

Closing Futures: American.—July 7.14, August 6.95, September 6.86, October 6.83, November 6.83, December 6.84 January 6.87. February 6.90, March 6.96 April 6.98. May 7.02, June 7.04, July 7.07. Egyptian.—Sakellaridis, July 11.42, November 11.33 December 11.43, January 11.42, March 11.55, May 11.62; Upper—July 8.80, November 8.29, December 8.34, January 8.39, March 8.50, May 8.64.

Spot quotations.—American Middling, 7.55; Brazilian Pernam Maceio, etc. Fair, 6.80; Egyptian Sakellaridis F.G.F., 12.45; East Indian M.G. Broach Good F.G. 4.85, Fine 5.10; Tinnevelly F.G.f. 6.20, Good 6.50; M.G. Oomra Good 3.85, F.G. 4.10 Fine 4.35; M.G. Bengal Good 3.75, F.G. 3.95, Fine 4.15.—*Reuter.*

HIGHER TREND ON THE CURB.

FORD OF ENGLAND FEATURED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The Curb market moved irregularly higher in dull trading, with price changes mostly fractional. Utilities and oils generally were firm, while several industrials and specialities ruled strong on a good turnover.

Ford of England, which, it is understood, have been accumulated by important interests, gained ¾, and American Gas, Humble Oil, Niagara Hudson, and Electric Bond and Share were other strong spots.

Eng. Equiv	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
1311/2	American Gas and Electric	128	118 1/2
64 1/2	American Light and Traction (New)	63	62
3 7/8	Associated Gas and Electric A.	35	32
40 5/8	Brazilian Traction Light & Power	39 1/4	38 1/4
—	Celanese Corp. of Amer. Com.	—	—
30 1/8	Cities Service	29 1/4	28 7/8
6 1/8	Creole Oil	6 1/4	6 1/4
86 7/8	Electric Bond and Share	84 1/8	83 1/8
20 1/8	Electric Shareholding Common	20 1/8	20 1/8
46 1/4	Ford (Canada) "A"	45	32
129 1/2	Gulf Oil of Penna	126	125
93 1/2	Humble Oil	91	89 1/2
20 5/8	Imperial Oil of Canada	20	20 1/4
19 1/2	International Petroleum	19	19
30 1/8	Middle West Utilities	30	29 1/2
88 7/8	Newmont Mining	86 1/2	87
173 1/4	Niagara Hudson Power Corporation	171 1/4	171 1/8
12 1/8	Penn Road Corporation	113	117 1/8
17 1/8	Silica Gel. Corporation	17	17
52 1/8	Standard Oil of Indiana	50 1/8	50 5/8
34 1/8	Swift International	34	34
89 1/8	Vacuum Oil	86 3/4	86
	FOREIGN SECURITIES.		
5 1/2	Associated Electrical Industries	5 3/4	5 5/8
2 3/8	British Celanese Ord.*	2 1/2	2 1/2
2 1/8	Burma Corporation	2 1/4	2 1/4
3 1/16	Bwana M'Kubwa	3	3
1/2	Cables and Wireless "B" c	1/2	1/2
193/8	Ford (of England) £1 shares (fy.p.)	18 7/8	18 3/8
12 1/2	General Elect. Ord.*	11 7/8	12
15 5/8	Gramophone Ord.*	15 1/8	16
39 1/8	Hydro-Electric	38 1/2	38
4 1/2	Marconi Canada b	4 5/8	4 7/8
9 1/2	Marconi Marine Ord.*	9 1/4	9 1/4
20	Roan Antelope a	19 1/2	19 1/2
1 1/8	Spanish & Gen. Corp. Ord. Reg. & Br.*	1 1/8	1 1/8
7 1/8	Triplex Glass Ord.*	7 1/8	7
8 1/4	United Molasses	8 1/4	8

* American Deposit Receipt.
a Receipt represents four English shares.
b Warrants for Shares Sold. c £1 units.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday.

Wheat opened steady at ⅛c up to ⅛c down, then all positions eased under hedge selling, also on a report that only light damage had been done by black-rust in North Dakota, and in unison with easier North-West markets. A rally followed, influenced by the late strength in corn, and on advices of very high temperatures in the North-West, while Messrs. Clement Curtis and Co.'s estimate indicating that the season's feeding to cattle will amount to 70,000,000 bushels was another bullish factor. The closing was firm with values ⅛c up to ⅛c down. July 89½, September 91¼ to 91⅜ December 96⅜, March 101½.

Lard steady, with spot unaltered. Futures 5 to 2½ points lower.

Maize opened barely steady at ⅛c. to ¼c. lower, and further recessions occurred on reports of rains in parts of Iowa and Illinois, and selling by South-Western houses. Later the market recovered on advices of very high temperatures throughout the belt coupled with heavy buying of December by cash and leading commission houses, and an excellent Eastern cash demand. The market closed firm at 1¾c. to 2¼c. up.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Wheat.—Spots irregular ¼c down to ⅛c up. No. 2 Northern Manitoba Spot 107¼, No. 2 Hard Winter Spot 97⅜ No. 2 Red Winter Spot 101.

Flour.—Steady. Spring Clears 100 per cent. 4.90 to 5.15. Sales for export nil.

Rubber (Outside) dull and neglected. First Latex Crepe spot, 10⅝ buyers, Smoked Ribbed Sheets spot, 10⅜ buyers, 10⅞ sellers; August-September, 10⅜ buyers; October, November, December, 10⅝ buyers, 11⅛ sellers.

On Rubber Exchange of New York, Contract "A."—Dull and unchanged. September, 10.70; October, 10.90; December, 11.20; January, 11.40; March, 11.60; May, 12.00. Sales nil.

Petroleum.—Steady. Standard White in cases 16.65, in barrels 13.25, Philadelphia 13.25. Mid-Continent Crude 33 to 33.9 Baume 1.18½, Pennsylvania Crude 1.75 to 2.05.—*Reuter.*

WINNIPEG WHEAT.

WINNIPEG, Saturday.

Wheat opened irregular ⅜ c. up to ½ c. down. The Canadian National Railways estimate that the crop will total 400,000,000 bushels in Western Canada, with reports of light showers in Saskatchewan, caused prices to decline. The market, however, rallied on a report that black rust damage had occurred in Manitoba. Active buying by Chicago houses, with reports that France will allow millers to use 10 per cent. instead of 3 per cent. of foreign wheat, also caused a better feeling to prevail. The close was firm, but values showed ½ c. to ¾ c. loss. July 96¼, October 98¼, December 99¾.—*Reuter.*

NEW YORK METALS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The following quotations are supplied by Messrs. C. S. Trench and Co.:—

Copper steady. Lake spot delivered consuming points in Middle West, 11.12½ asked; Electrolytic spot delivered Connecticut Valley, 11.00 asked; f.a.s. New York prompt delivery, 11.00 asked; f.a.s. New York 30-90 days, 11.00 asked; Casting f.o.b. New York refinery, 10.50 asked.

Straits Tin firm spot 10 and August 15 points higher; spot and Nearby New York, 30.00; future option August, 30.10.

Lead steady and unchanged; spot New York, 5.25; spot East St. Louis, 5.15.

Zinc steady and unchanged; spot East St. Louis, 4.65.

Silver.—Bar, 35⅜.

Tin Plates.—Box f.o.b. Pittsburg basis, 5.25.

Pig Iron steady; Northern No. 2 plain f.o.b. furnace Eastern Pennsylvania, 19.39; No. 2 Plain Buffalo delivery Boston, 21.91.

The U.S. Copper Export Association quotes copper c.i.f. Hamburg 11.30.—*Reuter.*

BROADCASTING.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES

For the first time Evensong will be broadcast from St. Paul's Cathedral on the National programme. Canon W. H. Elliott will give the address. A pianoforte recital by Solomon will be heard on the London Regional programme this afternoon.

NATIONAL (261.3 metres and 1,554.4 metres).

10.30-10.45 app. (1,554.4 meres).—Time and Weather.

2.30.—Church Cantata (No. 136), Bach, "Erforsche Mich, Gott, und Erfahre Mein Herz" ("Search Me, O God, and Know My Heart"); Doris Owens (contralto), Edward Reach (tenor), Stanley Riley (bass); Wireless Chorus; B.B.C. Orchestra; relayed from Guildhall School of Music.

3.0.—Bells of St. Paul's Cathedral.

3.15.—Evensong from St. Paul's Cathedral; Address by Canon W. H. Elliott.

4.30.—B.B.C. Orchestra; Isabel Gray (pianoforte).

6.0-6.20.—Milton, 12: Reading from Samson Agonistes, by George Rylands.

6.30-8.0 (1,554.4 metres).—Service in Welsh (in connection with Celtic Congress), relayed from Charing Cross Road Welsh Presbyterian Church, London.

8.0.—Service from Brunswick Chapel, Leeds; Address by Rev. Leslie D. Weatherhead.

8.45.—Colonel Sir A. Henry McMahon appeals for the Y.M.C.A.

8.50.—Weather and News.

9.5.—Baxendale's (Manchester) Works Band; William Heseltine (tenor); A. Risby and J. Wilson (cornet duet).

10.30.—Epilogue.

LONDON REGIONAL (356.3 metres).

3.30.—Midland Regional.

4.30.—Pianoforte Recital by Solomon.

5.0-5.30.—Society and Politics in the Old Testament, 12, The Wisdom of the Wise, by Canon S. C. Carpenter.

8.45.—National.

8.50.—Weather and News.

9.5.—Irene de Volodimeroff (soprano); Kutcher String Trio: Samuel Kutcher (violin), Raymond Jeremy (viola), Douglas Cameron (violoncello), Reginald Paul (pianoforte).

10.30.—Epilogue.

MIDLAND REGIONAL (479.2 metres).

3.30.—Midland Wireless Augmented Orchestra; Hilda Searle (soprano); Gwendolen Mason (harp).

4.30-5.0.—London Regional.

8.45.—National.

8.50.—Weather and News.

9.5.—Jan Berenska Pianoforte Quintet; Miranda Sugden (soprano); Jan Berenska (violin).

10.30.—National.

MANCHESTER (376.4 metres); **NEWCASTLE** (288.5 metres); **LIVERPOOL** (288.5 metres); **LEEDS-BRADFORD** (200 and 288.5 metres); **SHEFFIELD** (288.5 metres); **HULL** (288.5 metres); and **STOKE-ON-TRENT** (288.5 metres).—2.30-6.20.—National. 8.0.—Service; Address by Rev. Leslie D. Weatherhead, relayed from Brunswick Chapel, Leeds. 8.45.—National 9.5.—Baxendale's (Manchester) Works Band, conducted by F. Greenfield; William Heseltine (tenor); A. Risby and J. Wilson (cornet duet). 10.30.—Epilogue.

CARDIFF (309.9 metres); **SWANSEA** (288.5 metres).—2.30.—National. 4.30.—National Orchestra of Wales; Joseph Farrington (bass). 6.0-6.20.—National. 6.30.—Service in Welsh (in connection with Celtic Congress); Address by Rev. Peter Hughes Griffiths, relayed from Charing Cross Road Welsh Presbyterian Church, London. 8.0.-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

BELFAST (242.3 metres). — 2.30.-4.15. — National. 4.30.—Symphony Orchestra: Roy Henderson (baritone); John Crowther (violin). 6.0-6.20.—National. 8.0-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (288.5 metres); **PLYMOUTH** (288.5 metres).—2.30-6.20.—National. 8.0-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

GLASGOW (398.9 metres); **ABERDEEN** (301.5 metres); **DUNDEE** (288.5 metres); and **EDINBURGH** (288.5 metres).—2.30.—National. 4.30-6.20.—National. 8.0.—National. 9.0.—Scottish News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

DUBLIN (413 metres).—Relayed from Cork (225 metres).—8.32.—Station Orchestra. Violin Solos. Piano Solos.

FOREIGN FEATURES.

BERLIN (418 metres, 1.5 kw.).—4.—Song Recital. Concert from works of Bussoni. 5.5.—Band Concert. 7.20.—Vocal and Instrumental Jazz programme.

BRUSSELS (508.5 metres, 1 kw.).—8.15.—Organ Recital. 8.30.—Song Recital. 9.—Symphony Concert, relayed from Kursaal, Ostend. 10.40 (338.2 m.).—Dance Music for British Listeners.

HILVERSUM (announced HUIZEN) (1,071 metres, 6.5. kw.).—2.15.—Choral Concert. 7.55.—Orchestral Concert.

LANGENBERG (473 metres, 13 kw.) and COLOGNE (227 metres).—1.—Orchestral Concert. 8.—"The Last Waltz"—Operetta (O. Straus).

MILAN (501 metres, 7 kw.).—7.30.—Light Music. 8.40.—"Primarosa"—Operetta (Pietri).

MUNICH (533 metres, 1.5 kw.).—4.—Mandoline and Guitar Concert. 7.20.—Chamber Music from Works of Joseph Haas. 10.45.—Orchestral Concert and Dance Music.

PARIS (1,725 metres, 12 kw.).—7.30.—Radio-Paris Guignol. 8.—Café Concert. 9.30.—"Le Mariage de Colinette."

ROME (441 metres, 50 kw.).—5.30.—Vocal and Instrumental Music. 6.15.—Dance Music. 9.2.—"La Favorita"—Opera (Donizetti).

STOCKHOLM (436 metres, 1.5 kw.) and MOTALA (1,348 metres, 30 kw.).—7.15.—Concert 9.40.—American Song Recital by Launcelot Patrick Ross. 10.—Light Music.

VIENNA (516.3 metres, 15 kw.).—3.30.—Orchestral Concert. 8.10.—Viennese Programme, Song and Music.

THE WEEK'S DIARY.

TO-DAY.

Hyde Park Carillon; Professor M. Victor van Geyseghem gives recital, 7.

TO-MORROW.

Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., at Bonar Law College, Ashridge, 5.30.
Viscount Brentford presides at Presentation of Prizes, Sandecotes School, Parkstone, 3.
Taunton School Commemoration Celebrations: Sir T. Percy Nunn distributes prizes, 2.15.
World's Poultry Congress, Crystal Palace: Dinner, 6.30; Handel's "Messiah," 8; Firework Display, 10.
Blundell's School, Tiverton: Speech Day, 3.
London and Greater London Playing Fields Fund: Private Meeting at Mansion House to meet Lieut.-Col. Sir Kenyon Vaughan-Morgan, M.P., 4.
City of London Vacation Course: Viscount Burnham presides and Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., speaks at inaugural meeting, Guildhall.

TUESDAY.

Major Walter Elliott, M.P., at Bonar Law College, Ashridge.
World's Poultry Congress: Delegates at Guildhall Conversazione, 7.30.
King's School, Ely, Cambs., Speech Day: Service Ely Cathedral, 2.30.
St. Paul's Girls' School, Brook Green: Prizegiving by Master of the Mercers' Company, 4.45
Friends House, Euston Road: Lady Chatterjee on "Industrial Problems in India," 1.20.
High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Ryrie "At Home," Australia House, 4
Royal Horticultural Society: Mr. M. A. H. Tincker: "Effect of Length of Day upon Growth of Plants," 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Duke of York visits Lochaber Works of British Aluminium Company, and opens new operating theatre, Belford Hospital, Fort William.
Viscount Grey of Fallodon at Liberal Fête, Fallodon.
Horticultural College, Swanley, Kent: Speech Day, 3.
Owen's School, Islington: Visitation and Prizegiving, Northern Polytechnic, 7.
St. Paul's School: Apposition, 2.

THURSDAY.

H.M.S. Worcester: Presentation of King's Gold Medal by the Lord Mayor.
Sir H. Page Croft, M.P., at Women Unionists' Meeting, Nottingham.
Liberal Summer School, Oxford: Inaugural Address by Sir Herbert Samuel, M.P. (until August 6).
Chatham Navy Week Rehearsal: Lunch, Royal Naval Barracks, 12.30.
Cheltonian Society: Annual Dinner, Trocadero, 7.45.
Bancroft's School, Woodford Green, Essex: Visitation Day: Master and Wardens of Drapers' Company present: distribution of prizes by Sir Edmund Phipps, 2.45.

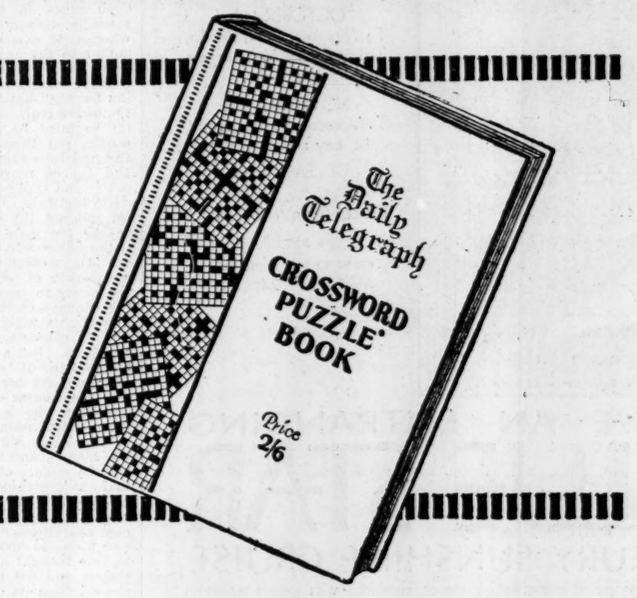
FRIDAY.

Sir Thomas Inskip at Bolesworth Castle Conservative Fête, Chester.
Comdr. O. Locker-Lampson, M.P., at Powis Castle Park, Montgomeryshire, Conservative Fête.
Oxford Summer Course in Music Teaching (until August 14).

SATURDAY.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., and Mrs. Baldwin at Bewdley Division Annual Meeting.
Mr. W. S. Morrison, M.P., at Sherridge, Worcestershire, 5.
Chatham Navy Week opens (until August 9).
Portsmouth Navy Week opens (until August 9).
I.L.P. National Summer School (until August 16).
Mrs. Baldwin at Whitley Rectory Fête.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE BOOK



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192 7/8	Canadian Pac.	187 3/4	188 1/2	64 3/4	Kans. City S.	63	63 1/2	110 1/8	Reading	108	106 1/2
47 3/4	" " (New)	46 1/2	46 1/2	128 1/8	Louisvl. & Nash.	125	125	94 1/2	S. Louis S. Fran.	92	91
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11 1/8	Chic. G. West.	11 3/8	11 1/4	1 1/8	Do. 2nd Pref.	11c	7/8	6 1/8	Sea. Air Line	6 1/4	6 1/4
41 5/8	Do. Prfd.	40 1/2	40 3/4	42 1/2	Missri. K. & Tex.	41 3/8	41 1/4	122 1/2	Southern Pacific	119 1/4	119 1/8
15 7/8	Chic. Mil. St. P.	15	15 1/4	103 1/4	Do. Pref.	100 1/2	100 1/2	98 3/8	Southern Rly.	96	95
25 1/8	Do. Pref.	25	24 3/4	71	Missouri Pacific	69 1/8	67	226	Union Pacific	220	218
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43 1/8	Erie	42	42	171 1/16	N.Y. Central	166 1/2	165 1/2	75	Do. Pref. A	73	72 1/2 x
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136 1/2	Am. Can	132 7/8	131 1/4	74 3/4	Gen. Electric	72 1/4	71 1/4	69 3/4	Pullman Co.	67 1/2	67
44 3/4	Am. Loco.	43	44 1/4	56 7/8	Gen. Foods Cor.	55 3/8	55	29 1/8	Remington Tpe.	29 1/8	28 1/4
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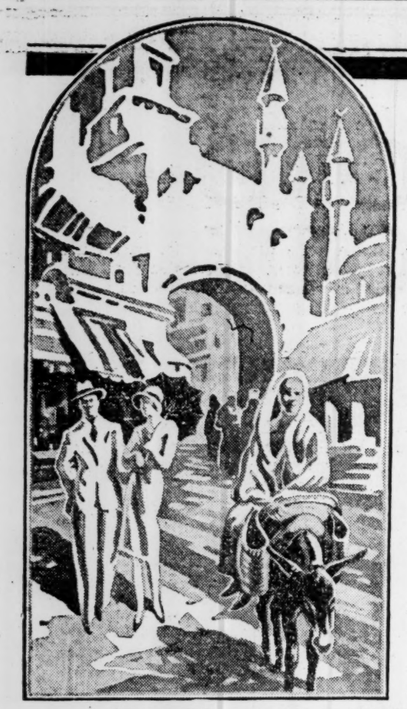

AUGUST 23rd.
To the Norwegian Fjords and Northern Capitals.

MEDITERRANEAN.
SEPTEMBER 19th.
To Spain, Sicily, Dalmatia, Italy, Tripoli and Morocco.

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To Morocco, Sicily, Rhodes, Turkey, Greece, Malta, Algeria and Spain.

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PICTURE THEATRES.

ALHAMBRA.—"ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT." London's longest film run. To-night, 6 and 8.30. Daily, cont. perfs.

ASTORIA, Gerr. 5528. Con., 6—11. "ON THE LEVEL," with Victor McLaglen and Lilyan Tashman; at 7.30 and 9.55. Also "Double Cross Roads" (Robert Ames).

CAPITOL. Reg. 4455. Con., 6—11. "COCK O' THE WALK," Joseph Schildkraut and Myrna Loy; 7.10 and 9.45. Also "The Royal Rider" (Silent), Ken Maynard.

CARLTON, Haymarket.—You Actually Fly "With BYRD at the SOUTH POLE," World's Greatest Thrill of Thrills. To-night, 6 o'c., 8.45. Actual Showing times, 6.45, 9.30. Week-days 3 times Div. Prices from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211. Wonderful supporting programme completes London's Greatest Sensation!

DOMINION. "PHANTOM OF THE OPERA." Talking, Sound, Colour, with Lon Chaney and cast of 5,000. 2.30 and 8.30. Sun., 6 and 8.30. Also big stage show by Max Rivers and cast of 50.

EMPIRE, Leic. Sq. To-night, 6-11. Week-days, 12-12. LA MARIO-DAVIES in "THE FLIRTATIONS," ALL-TALKING Burlesque. Also William Haines and Joan Crawford in "The Duke Steps Out."

KENSINGTON. To-night. Talking. "HER PRIVATE AFFAIR" (Ann Harding). "THE MOUNTED STRANGER." Next Monday 3 days. Talk and Song. "JAZZ HEAVEN" (Sally O'Neill). "YOU'D BE SURPRISED."

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. Con., 6—11. "PARAMOUNT ON PARADE," with Maurice Chevalier, at 6.46 and 9.16.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9895. Con., 6—11. "THE GIRL IN THE MOON." Fritz Lang Production (Silent), at 6.30 and 9. Full Orchestra. Also British Movietone News.

PALAIS DE LUXE. SILENT. (Opp. Trocadero.) TO-NIGHT, at 6, and all next week. Fritz Lang's Masterpiece, METROPOLIS. CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "THE FIREMAN."

PLAZA. — London's Finest Programme! "THE TEXAN," by O. Henry with Gary Cooper, Fay Wray. Mexican Romantic Sensation! All Talking! And Hal Skelly in "Men Are Like That," One hour of laugh! To-night, 6 o'c., 8.30. Open 5.30. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent St. Lang. 1744. John Mc. Cormack, World Famous Tenor, in "SONG O' MY HEART." Advance bookings, 2s. 4d. Daily, 2.30, 5.30, 8.30 Not Sundays.

REGAL, Marble Arch. Dolores Del Rio in "THE BAD ONE," and Dorothy Mackaill in "THE FLIRTING WIDOW." Padd. 9911.

STOLL, Kingsway.—To-night (Sun.), from 6 p.m. All-Talking Prog. CLARA BOW in "THE SATURDAY NIGHT KID." NORMA SHEARER and LEWIS STONE in "THEIR OWN DESIRE."

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. Con., 6—11. "SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS," Ivor Novello and Benita Hume. 7.5 and 9.35. Also British Movietone News.

VARIETY HOUSES.

COLISEUM (Temp 3161).—2.15, 5.15, 8.15. Television. M. Santiago's Parisian Presentations, Yorke and Johnson, Dorrie Dene, Beryl Beresford, Robb Wilton, Allison Troupe, etc.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE, Ox. Cir. (Lang. 1545). Div., 3 and 8. New Holiday Programme, including JASPER MASKELYNE, LEWIS DAVENPORT, CLEMENT MINNS & PARTNER, MITZSUKAO, etc.

PALLADIUM. Gerr. 1004. 6.30, 9. Mats., Tu., Th., 2.30. Joe and Pete Michen, Seymour Hicks, Blaney and Farrar, Barry and Whitlege, Harry Holman, Thora & Chaps., Don Cummings, Michel, Price Oldelfs.

VICTORIA PALACE. Victoria 5282-4. Twice Nightly, at 6.30 and 9. ALBERT SANDLER. GEORGIE WOOD. BILLY BENNETT. MID-AIR GIRLS.

ART GALLERIES.

ANGLADA CAMARASA. Last Week of the Famous Spanish Painter's Exhibition. LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester Sq. 10-6. Sat., 10-1.

AT THE TWENTY-ONE GALLERY. Drawings by Rodolphe Bresdin. Early English Water-colour Drawings. 15, Mill Street, Conduit Street, W.1.

BARBIZON HOUSE.—Summer Exhibition of Pictures by Cameron, Brangwyn, Steer, Nicholls, Arnesby Brown, Segantini, Allan Ramsay. Also by painters of the Nineteenth Century French and Dutch Schools.—9, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton Place, W. GREAT EXHIBITION of ETCHINGS by LIVING AMERICAN ARTISTS, also A. H. KNIGHTON HAMMOND'S Watercolours, 10-6.

BREVES' LALIQUE GALLERIES. Comprehensive Exhibition of Glass by René Lalique, including many unique specimens. Daily, 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Imperial Court, 2, Basil Street, Sloane Street, S.W.3. (Lift to second floor.)

M. KNOEDLER AND CO., INC., 15, OLD BOND STREET, W.1. Exhibition of PICTURES by HERBERT HASELTINE, including the model of Maharajadhiraj Jam Shri Rawalji, The British Champion Animals, "Les Revenants," etc., etc. Daily, 10-6. (Sats. 10-1), until August 9. Catalogues sold in aid of Earl Haig's British Legion Appeal.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS GALLERY. Paintings by CEZANNE, MODIGLIANI, DERAIN, UTRILLO, etc. 73, Grosvenor Street (off New Bond Street).

REDFERN GALLERY, 27, Old Bond St., W.1. Exhibition of British LINO-CUTS. 10-6. Sat. 10-1. FREE.

THE FOYLE ART GALLERY.—Contemporary British Art, and Copies of Old Masters.—121, Charing Cross Road. Admission free. 10-7. Saturdays included.

WALKER'S GALLERIES, 118, New Bond St. I. EARLY ENGLISH WATER-COLOURS. 26th Annual Exhibition. 2. Water-colours, Drawings and Stained Glass from the studio of the late HENRY HOLIDAY. Admission and catalogues free.

EXHIBITIONS.

BANK HOLIDAY IN ANTWERP. Bank Holiday is a splendid opportunity of crossing to Antwerp and seeing the INTERNATIONAL MARITIME, COLONIAL, TRANSPORT AND FLEMISH ART EXHIBITION. Great Britain is taking part in the exhibition, and no Englishman can fail to appreciate the unique exhibits and the historical city of Antwerp itself—the birthplace of Flemish 16th century art. The various sections cover a wide range of interests. The Flemish Art Exhibit is a unique collection of artistic treasure."—Old Belgium" and all attractions.—Full information from Dorland, 14, Regent Street, S.W.1, or any travel bureau.

EXHIBITION of OLD PEWTER AND OLD MAPS, July 9-August 23. Admission Free. Exhibits for SALE. MANSARD GALLERY, HEAL'S, 196, Tottenham Court Road, W.1.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S, Baker Street Station, Dly., 10-10. Sun., 2-10. Adm. 1s. 3d. (inc. tax). Children (12) 6d. LATEST MODELS: W. M. WOODFULL, also A. P. F. CHAPMAN.

THE DRAMATIC WORLD.

A PLAY OF PROMISE.

By JAMES AGATE.

Arts Theatre Club. Thursday, July 24.

"DANCE WITH NO MUSIC."

A Play. By Rodney Ackland.

This is an inexpert because immature play, and therefore highly interesting and exactly the sort of piece which the Arts Theatre Club exists to produce. To present his juvenilia does not encourage a dead poet, whereas to expose the play of any young author to the fierce light that beats upon a stage must obviously be of the greatest possible service to one who purposes writing for that stage. In the main, only two things are required of any writer of comedy: (a) he must be able to invent interesting people, put them in interesting situations, and find interesting things for them to say, and (b) he must make you feel that his people and happenings are, so to speak, born on to the stage. Obviously he who possesses (a) and not (b) is your authentic novelist; equally obviously your authentic playwright is the fellow who possesses (b) with or without (a), in other words has the stage-knack irrespective of whether he has or has not the power to create characters upon whom the exercise of that knack is worth while. Playwrights without (a) must be content to take old characters and hash them up in new situations. But a man may be a born playwright without being a good dramatist, just as there have been masters of orchestration who could never think of a tune. The good dramatist who is also the born playwright invents new people whom he then submits to that knack which is as old as the stage. The manner and the treatment may be new, but the essence of the business goes back to that age-long thing—the sense of the theatre. Mr. Ackland impresses me as a good playwright in the making because he has two new characters, expresses one of them in a new way, and, most important of all, appears to have thought his play out in terms of the theatre and not as though it were a novel strayed from its covers.

Two Sues.

Sue, who, I suggest, is a new character, is a middle-class young woman standing halfway between two hideous extremes, the Victorian notion of female reticence and the neo-Georgian notion of feminine outspokenness. She is just a decent young woman who has discovered that the mind is the mind and that the body is the body, but has not realised that there is no need to be ashamed of one more than the other. There was a passage in this week's other play which admirably illustrates Sue's limitation. "Are you married?" the hero was asked. He replied: "No, I am too poor." "What's that?" said his interlocutor. "Did you say you were too pure?" Whereupon an enormous shout went up from the audience, a shout which revealed adherence to the old muddled view that whereas courtship is ideal and proper the state of marriage is real and improper. Sue lands herself plump into the middle of this old morass through the inborn and ineradicable quality of believing that what she thinks with her mind must be right whereas what she feels with her body must be wrong. She loves in two ways. First, there is her passion for the suave and polished brute who is manager of the theatre in which she acts. Sue knows the nature of this passion, giving us to understand that she would rather be bashed by the handsome scoundrel than worshipped by all the soulful pupil-teachers in the world.

But there is another side to Sue—the side which, when she becomes tired of being defenceless, bids her rise up and defend somebody else. In obedience to this instinct she chooses a pretty little boy who has joined the company out of love for her, and in defence of him she rises to mothering heights. Mr. Ackland's play, then, oscillates evenly between these two passions, and Sue is perfectly explained if you describe her as a Wendy who should love Captain Hook and Tootles as well.

The reason that this character is not wildly irritating, like the young woman in "Debonair," is that she does perceive something about herself, and is as honest about her perceptions as her intellect will permit. She perceives that she is two women, which is at least something. Perfectly informed, she would, of course, arrange to make the best of both, whereas with her breeding and environment she must necessarily take herself for a composite figure, half a baggage to be bewailed and half a ministering angel to be belauded.

Sue is played by Miss Madeleine Carroll, who for a great part of the time kittens it too much, and, until the last act, makes one think that she is much too pretty to be considered seriously as a serious actress. In the last act, however, she ceases being a kitten, and, becoming a human being, gives a very fine and well-controlled emotional performance.

A Smiling Villain.

Mr. Ackland has had an even completer success with the character of his villainous theatre-manager, Denis. Throughout the play Denis does nothing which he is not perfectly entitled to do. He biffs his wife's protégé on the jaw with perfect reason and at the moment when any right-thinking manager would do the same, not because the cub is making up to his wife, but because he flatly refuses to leave the lady's dressing-room and take his rehearsal-call. Is Denis tired of Sue? Well, then, Sue, as a leading-lady, should have more sense than be discovered entwined with the junior member of the company on a property-basket at the back of the stage at midnight. This is asking not to be taken to America as a faithful wife; and so Denis does not take her! In fact, Denis is a witty, ingenious, and altogether admirable creation. There is this newness about this villain that, doing nothing but likeable things, he yet fills us with loathing. Mr. Ackland must not be allowed all the praise for this, since some of the credit is surely due to Mr. Roland Culver for one of the neatest and most perceptive pieces of playing I have seen for many a long day. This is the third or fourth part that has been played to perfection recently by this young actor, who is so blazingly good that the commercial managers will doubtless be blinded to his abilities for some decades to come. Where Mr. Ackland had a failure was with the young lover, who looked as though he had just come out of a girls' school, where he had been horribly bullied by his pigtailed and comparatively virile class-mates. I acquit Mr. Derek Williams, who could only play the part as it was written. There was a rattling good performance by Miss Laura Smithson; there were good performances by Miss Winifred Oughton, Miss Leonora Corbett, and Miss Kay Hammond, and Mr. Arthur Macrae was obviously about to be good when his author suddenly dropped the character.

Lyceum. Wednesday, July 23.

"TRAFFIC."

A Play. By Noel Scott.

There is only one test for plays of this sort. Does the audience, when the bell rings in the bar, drink up quickly? Or does it, without appearance of hurry, say:—"Same again, miss, when you've time!"? I adjudge "Traffic" to have been an enormous success for the reason that bar-attendants, each time the bell rang, ran to their seats like soldiers scampering from a battle. They wanted to know what was going to happen next, and went on wanting till the play stopped, when they wished it hadn't. Art has many mansions, and it may be that the detective drama is only art's kitchen. But no person of sense despises a kitchen because it isn't a drawing-room; the only question is whether the kitchen is a good and jolly kitchen. I take "Traffic" to be one of the best thieves' kitchens I have ever inspected. It swarms with sensational crime and spectacular criminals, and there is an engaging plot about an agreeable young woman who, looking forward to the life of an upper housemaid, is lugged below-stairs, bound, horsewhipped, and shoved into a boot-cupboard prior to exportation to the Argentine.

Certain vague nefariousness is the work of a declared gang, and the point for young and old to sharpen their wits upon is: Who is the boss of that gang? Can it be Mr. Dennis Neilson-Terry accoutred in that brown coat and fawn muffler which never leave him, that charming actor airy with wit seemingly impertinent yet so ineluctably the opposite, that transparently nice fellow obfuscated with beery simulations concealing the steely mind? Can it be Mr. S. J. Warmington in whom the whole police-force is collected under one bowler-hat? Can it be our old friend, Mr. Walter Plinge, on this occasion a police-constable? Or his fellow, Mr. Graham Haddow? Or Mr. Frank Royde, the very spit and epitome of turpitude? Or Mr. Henry Carlisle? This character gives us pause, for he is never without a sinister engine alleged to be an ear-trumpet. Or Mr. Tony de Lungo? That would be too easy; the character is half-Italian and the vicious dago accent disqualifies. Or Mr. Ashton Pearse? Mr. Pearse does a lot of good and vigorous acting in the first, but at the end of it he retires to an embrasure and is murdered—which puts an end to his pretentions. Or Mr. Lionel d'Arragon, keeper of a den in Poplar? Or last, Mr. Cecil Parker, the detective-inspector and single representative of the Big Five? Certainly not.

This leaves only the ladies. There is Miss Mary Glynne who, when she is not saucing Mr. Neilson-Terry, spends her time inhaling the chloroform and wearing the bonds destined for other virtue. There is Miss Nesta Elizabeth, whose argent dreams must be disturbed by nightmares about the Argentine. Finally, there are Mesdames Joan Kemp-Welch and Marjorie Playfair, too obviously of the underworld's fringe to be its centre. No, the boss cannot be any of the ladies, and therefore must be one of the men. I will only say that I was accompanied by a distinguished member of the Criminal Bar to whom I lost two bob, but in every other respect wholly enjoyed an amusing and unpretentious evening.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

THIS WEEK'S PREMIÈRES.

July 30.—Everyman: "Prunella."
Aug. 2.—Canterbury: "The Cardinal" ("Old Stagers").

Mr. Cochran's encouraging pronouncements concerning the supposed theatrical slump are confirmed by the records of numerous plays now running with every evidence of staying power. "The Swan," at the St. James's Theatre, has settled down successfully, and the house is full at every performance, including matinées. Library deals for "The Man in Possession" at the Ambassadors, and "Petticoat Influence" at the St. Martin's, have been renewed until the end of September. "The Silent Witness" at the Comedy reached its 100th performance last Friday, and "The Command to Love," at the Savoy, its 50th last Thursday—the date of the 50th performance of "The Way to Treat a Woman" at the Duke of York's.

"Follow a Star" opens at Manchester on August 11, and will go afterwards to Glasgow and probably Liverpool, arriving at London (Winter Garden Theatre) on or about September 8. Miss Sophie Tucker is promised a great success in this musical play; Mr. A. W. Baskcomb appears as her husband and "the world's worst conjuror," and Mr. Charles Courtneidge will be seen once more on the English stage after a long absence in New York.

Mr. Cedric Hardwicke, who is to play the father in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" when it is produced at Malvern on the afternoon of August 20, will have a variety of Shaw parts in the festival, among them the Bishop in "Getting Married," Captain Shotover in "Heartbreak House," and Lickcheese in "Widower's Houses"; he will have also a walking-on part in "The Admirable Bashville." "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" will be taken to Birmingham before it comes finally to London, probably to the Queen's Theatre.

The King's Theatre, Hammersmith, which has been closed for a four weeks' vacation, reopens to-morrow with "Lady Windermere's Fan"; the production is that just seen at the Everyman, and the company, including Miss Kate Cutler, Miss Kathleen O'Regan, Miss Pamela Carme, Mr. Ernest Thesiger, and Mr. Felix Aylmer, is being transferred in its entirety.

Mr. Frederick Melville announces a twice-nightly season of plays at Brixton, beginning to-morrow with "Journey's End." Last night Mr. Martin Sabine put on a revival of "The Return of Sherlock Holmes" at the Regent Theatre, a play which is of particular interest at a moment when the death of its author has attracted so much public attention to Dr. Watson's hero.

Sir John Martin-Harvey is arranging for his autumn season in the West End, which will open early in September with Bernard Shaw's play "The Devil's Disciple." The name of the theatre, however, cannot yet be definitely stated. Sir John will take the part of Dick Dudgeon; Mr. Charles Carson will be Burgoyne; Mr. Robert Atkins will be Anderson; and Miss Mary Rorke Mrs. Dudgeon. After "The Devil's Disciple" Sir John proposes to give a series of revivals, including "The Only Way," "A Cigarette Maker's Romance," and "The Burgomaster of Stilemonde."

The Carl Rosa Opera Company have decided to extend their season at the Strand Theatre until the end of this week. The programme for the extra week is as follows: Monday and Saturday matinée, "The Flying Dutchman"; Tuesday and Saturday nights, "La Bohème"; Wednesday, "Tannhäuser"; Thursday, "Siegfried"; Friday, "Madam Butterfly."

The Actors v. Musicians cricket match takes place at Hampstead Cricket Ground to-morrow; play starts at 11 a.m. and stumps will be drawn at 6.30 p.m. Mr. Owen Nares will captain the actors, and Mr. Arthur Cranmer the musicians.

Miss Sybil Thorndike begins a long autumn tour on August Bank Holiday, opening at the Southampton Empire. She will play the part of the mother in "The Squall." Her husband, Mr. Lewis Casson, is producing the play and also playing the part of the husband. Their daughter, Miss Mary Casson, who is now just over 16, is to play an important part, and her sister, Miss Ann Casson, who is not quite 15, will accompany the rest of the family—also in a working capacity. She is to understudy her sister and will also take a course of stage management. D. P.

THE VARIETIES.

A spectacular item in which singers and dancers both play a part was the *pièce de résistance* in the Coliseum programme last week. M. Santiago, the designer of this "Parisian novelty," has neglected no opportunity of using massed colour, and setting against a brilliant background such a fine tracery of dancing as that, for instance, of Miss Edna Squire Brown, and the result was singularly pleasing. Miss Jose Collins once more delighted the audience with her voice, and there was a good comic sketch, "Hard-Boiled Hampton," by Mr. Harry Holman.

At the Palladium, Miss Irene Bordoni gave some amusing burlesques, including a capital impersonation of Maurice Chevalier. Miss Laurie Devine was as brilliant and supple as ever in the "Lorelei" dance, and other good turns were provided by Mr. Jack Smith, the "whispering baritone," and Mr. Bransby Williams.

At the Victoria Palace, Miss Nellie Wallace's name was on the programme. It is hardly necessary to say more, but it should perhaps be added that Mr. Will Hay contributed not a little towards the gaiety of nations.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

Conducted by YARBOROUGH.

SIMPLE SIGNALS IN PLAY.

If one takes the trouble to follow up the result of the carelessness of many players in not noticing simple signals in play, it will be found that something like five per cent. of games are lost in this way. Few players miss the very simple signal of the drop of a high followed by a low card to show a doubleton when a ruff is required.

Many players, however, miss giving this high and low signal when they hold (say) Q, 8, 3 of the suit, and the partner is leading out the King and then the Ace when play is in a suit declaration. A still greater number of players have no idea how valuable it may be to call in a suit by playing high and low when it would be to the disadvantage of the side if the original leader changed to another suit. A signal or call asking for the play of the suit to be continued may then, when play is not in "No-trumps," be given for three reasons: (1) holding a doubleton and asking for a ruff; (2) holding a high card and wishing to make it before there is a chance of it being ruffed; and (3) holding a poor hand and requesting the partner to continue playing the suit as the safest course.

CALLING WITH A HIGH CARD.

There are other cases (when unable to follow suit) where calling can be done by a high discard, generally the 7 or above, but even the 6 may be used. If there is a second opportunity for a discard, the first (higher) card may be followed up by a lower one if it can be spared in order to confirm the call. Calling by a discard is simpler than calling by the play of unnecessarily high cards when following suit. Here are some instances of the latter: A leads the King from K, Q, 10, etc. B holding the Knave should play it on the King. Similarly, A leads the Queen from Q, J, 9, etc. B holding the 10 should play it on the Queen. A leads the Knave from J, 10, 9, etc. B holding the Q, etc., or K, Q, etc., should play the Queen.

A leads the King from K, Q, 10, etc., B holding 9, 8, 7, 6, when the declaration is "No-trumps," should play the 8 on the King. He must call to show four cards in the suit. The second highest card is the best to call with when it can be spared. It may also give valuable information. These calls, like the first three discussed above, are all simple enough, yet many players fail to concentrate and miss many chances and games through omitting to use some of them. Here follow two typical cases from recent play.

WEAK DEFENSIVE PLAY.

The first is a case where play was in "No-trumps," the dealer (Z) having secured the declaration by an original call of "Two No-trumps." The cards were dealt as follows:—

	♠ J 10 3 ♥ K 10 7 6 ♦ K 5 4 8 ♣ 10 5	
♠ A K 6 ♥ 5 4 3 ♦ Q J 10 9 ♣ K 6 3	Y A B Z	♠ Q 9 8 5 2 ♥ Q J 9 2 ♦ 8 7 ♣ 7 2
	♠ 7 4 ♥ A 8 ♦ A 6 2 ♣ A Q J 9 8 4	

A led the Queen of Diamonds. The declarer took the trick with Dummy's King and led the 10 of Clubs, which was passed up to A, who took the trick with his King. A now wisely played his King of Spades so that his partner would know that his card of re-entry for his Diamonds when cleared was the Ace of Spades. The dummy played a small Spade on the King and B played the 9 of Spades. A had now a golden opportunity for making the necessary deductions. He should know that the 9 must be a call, as the declarer appeared to have a long suit in Clubs which he was clearing, and if the 9 was a call it should be the second highest of at least four cards. As the Knave and 10 were in dummy, B's highest Spade must be the Queen. A moment's reflection should have made it clear to A that his side had at least four winning tricks in Spades, which with the trick he had taken in Clubs would save the game in "No-trumps." A, however, was so absorbed in his plan of playing out his Diamonds that the important signal with the 9 of Spades meant nothing to him. He led out the Knave of Diamonds, and made the declarer a present of a game instead of putting him down one trick.

IGNORING A SIGNAL.

The second case of ignoring a signal given by the partner in play was less obvious, though in reality it meant much more. The cards in this case were dealt as follows:—

	♠ Q J 5 4 ♥ 6 ♦ J 8 7 3 ♣ K 8 4 2	
♠ K 6 3 ♥ Q J 8 7 ♦ K 10 9 6 2 ♣ 7	Y A B Z	♠ 9 ♥ A K 9 5 4 2 ♦ Q 5 ♣ Q 10 6 3
	♠ A 10 8 7 2 ♥ 10 3 ♦ A 4 ♣ A J 9 5	

The two sides were here bidding Hearts and Spades respectively, Z finally securing the declaration in "Four Spades." A led the Queen of Hearts, dummy played his singleton, B the 9, and Z the 3. A took no notice of the 9, thought a moment, and then led the 7 of Clubs, with the result that YZ, after clearing out trumps, made all four tricks in Clubs and only lost one trick in each of the other suits. Now if B had played a small Heart instead of the 9 on A's Queen, the inference could rightly have been made that he wished A to lead another suit, and dummy's Clubs would then have seemed the obvious suit for a lead through. When B played the 9 of Hearts he was really giving his partner a good deal of information. He was telling him that his strength was practically confined to his suit of Hearts, and that he was afraid it would be a disadvantage to the side if A changed the lead to another suit. B could not take over the Queen of Hearts with his King and then lead out the Ace himself, as there was nothing to show that Z might not then have a winning Heart. He could only call with his 9. Had A in response to B's call continued to lead a Heart, and later when he got in with the King of Spades returned a Spade so as to lose the lead, then B should make a trick in Clubs. Z would no doubt finesse against the Queen if he opened the suit himself, but could not possibly take a double finesse against both the Queen and the 10. AB would then have made one trick in each suit and saved the game.

Few things are more annoying to players than to see their signals escape their partner's attention and to have to suffer the loss of a game in consequence.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NIXEY-POO.—In an opening lead from K, Q, x, x, x, against a suit declaration, the King should of course, be led first.

P. W. B.—The safest play in last week's hand would have been to lead out the winning Spades and then lose the lead.

E. N.—No support bidding is justified on a 4, 3, 3, 3 distribution where there is insufficient high-card strength—i.e., less than a minimum of one and a-half Quick Tricks when assisting a partner's bid.

R. G. S.—Holding Spades, A, K, J, x; Hearts, A, K, x, x; Diamonds, K, J, x; Clubs, x, x, I should prefer a bid of "One Spade" to "One No-trump." I should then bid Hearts if there is a second round, treating the hand as a semi-two-suiter on account of the weakness in Clubs.

H. R. C.—As the declarer said, "One of these three last tricks is yours and two mine," he must lose the trick, although he has the 10, 7, 6 of trumps, and only the 8 of trumps remains with an opponent. He could have led the small trump, thereby losing the trick. (See Law 21 (3).)

E. A. G. inquires if Z's double is informatory in the following circumstances: Z, "One No-trump"; A, "Two Hearts"; Y, "No Bid"; B, "No Bid"; Z, "Double." Answer.—Informatory, because Y has not yet bid, and the double is of not more than two of a suit. It would only be business double by pre-arrangement.

F. M. C. inquires whether Z was right in bidding "Three Hearts" in the following circumstances: Score, love all. Z held Spades, 9, x, x, x, x; Hearts, A, K, Q, J; Diamonds, A, K, x; Clubs, K. The dealer (A) bid "One Spade"; Y and B passed; Z, "Two Hearts"; A, "Two Spades"; Y and B passed. Answer.—Z is not justified in bidding "Three Hearts" now, with only four Hearts. He cannot double "Two Spades" or bid "No-trumps," so he must pass "Two Spades."

J. H. H.—It is unsound to make an original bid on a hand without two Quick Tricks, such as when holding Spades, K, x, x; Hearts, x; Diamonds, Q, 10, x, x, x, x; Clubs, A, x, x. It is also unsound to bid "One No-trump" on Spades, Q, x, x, x; Hearts, A, x, x, x; Diamonds, J, x; Clubs, Q, x, x, after the partner has bid "One Diamond." A later bid of "Two No-trumps" on this hand is a very bad bid, though not so bad as a double of the opponent's "Three Hearts" when the double was not a free one.

RICHMOND asks for criticism on the following bidding: Y, dealer (holding Spades, A, J, x, x; Hearts, A; Diamonds, A, K, Q, x; Clubs, K, Q, x, x), at score love all, said "One No-trump"; B, "No Bid"; Z, "Two Hearts"; A, "Two Spades"; Y, "Two No-trumps," and all passed. Z held Spades, x, x; Hearts, K, 10, x, x, x, x; Diamonds, x, x; Clubs, x, x. Answer.—Z must play the hand in Hearts if possible; he cannot leave it in "No-trumps" as his hand may be useless if played in "No-trumps," whereas in Hearts it is worth many tricks.

E. S. E. asks for a criticism of the following bidding: Z "One Diamond"; A, "Two Clubs"; Y, "Two Hearts"; B, "No Bid"; Z, "No Bid"; A, "Three Clubs"; Y, "No Bid"; B, "Three Hearts"; Z, "No Bid"; A, "Four Clubs"; Y, "No Bid"; B, "No Bid." B held Spades, x, x, x; Hearts, K, Q, J, 10, x, x; Diamonds, A, x, x. Answer.—As Y is unlikely to re-bid his Hearts or to be left in with the bid, B might have doubled "Two Hearts" as the best way of denying Clubs. The bid of "Three Hearts" would have been justified as an original bid, but not after Y had bid "Two Hearts."

TUT submits two queries: (1) What is the penalty in the following case: Z bids "Two Hearts"; A, "Three Diamonds"; Y, "No Bid"; B, "Two No-trumps"; whereupon Z says, "Insufficient; I will play it in 'Two Hearts.'" Answer.—See Law 57. Z has claimed a penalty to which he was not entitled (Diamonds and not Hearts having been the previous bid), so the right to exact any penalty lapses. (2) Does not the penalty for a call out of turn lapse in the following case? A dealt and Z began the bidding with "One Heart"; A then bid "One No-trump." Answer.—A's bid of "One No-trump" has condoned Z's bid out of turn and bidding proceeds normally.

E. T. A. asks what Z should have said after the following Contract bidding: Score, AB vulnerable, otherwise love all. Z, "One Heart"; A, "Two Diamonds"; Y, "Three Clubs"; B, "No Bid" Z held Spades, J, 10, 9, x; Hearts, K, Q, J, x, x; Diamonds, A, x; Clubs, Q, x. Answer.—As Z has normal support for his partner's suit he must say "Four Clubs." I disagree with Y's bid of "Three Clubs" on Spades, A, K, Q; Hearts, x, x; Diamonds, x, x; Clubs, A, K, J, x, x, x. I should prefer a game bid in Clubs on such a strong hand, and certainly not less than "Four Clubs," to force the partner to make a game bid. It is Y who is really to blame if game was missed, as Z has already announced two and a-half Quick Tricks by his bid.

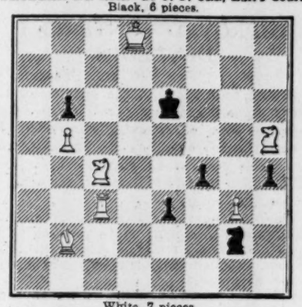
Continued at foot of next column.

CHESS.

By L. VAN VLIET.

Solution of Problem No. 2,302: 1. Q—Q2. If P—B3, or Kt—Kt3, or Kt—B3, or B—B3, or R—R5, or R—R7; 2. Q—R6 mate. If 1 . . . P—B4, or Kt—K4, or B—K4, or R—Kt5, or R—Kt7, 2. Q—Kt5. If 1 . . . any other move. 2. Q—KR2.

PROBLEM No. 2,303.—By J. P. ORR, Earl's Court.
Black, 6 pieces.



White, 7 pieces.
White to play and mate in three moves.

CORRECT SOLVERS.

Correct solutions of Problems Nos. 2,299 and 2,300 are acknowledged from C. Jacovitz, New York.

Additional correct solutions of Problem No. 2,301 are acknowledged from A. G. Z. ("A fine little three-mover"), E. A. Chamberlain, Cyrus, A. B. Gupta, R. W. Hopkins ("Not easy, and the mate in the centre is very fine"), W. R. Bayer, A. F. Scott, and J. S. Wood. Analysis, with the correct key-move but ignoring: 1 . . . K—B3; 2. Q—K7! cannot be credited

Correct solutions of Problem No. 2,302 have been received from E. A. Lassen, Dr. Edridge-Green, Sapere Aude, H. C. Robson, Heureka, J. E. Vaughan, E. C. de Segundo ("A very entertaining position"), F. G. Pratt, Admiral Stuart Nicholson, Brig.-General W. Baker-Brown, Rev. W. Scott, Dr. D. H. Fraser, Emilie Chase, I. M. Brown, F. P. Younghusband, H. W. Meadows, J. Silberswieg, B. K. Amin, J. L. Binks, J. F. Powell, J. F. Rose-Innes, A. Le Grys, W. R. Rayer, Ballyglibin, C. White, F. H. Summers, Tramp, W. G. Lowe, R. W. Seaton, C. E. Craig, J. P. Orr, R. M. Laslett, A. F. Scott, Beddoe, J. R. Wilson, B. C. Dickinson, Ragusa No. 2, Shay, A. M. Pass, Senex ("Very pleasant task"), M. Nierenstein, E. G. Barlow, V. G. Walrond, J. F. Robins, E. H. Kettle, P. Martin, V. H. Sladen, H. T. Asche, Abdahab ("A unique problem"), E. A. Chamberlain, A. G. Z. ("An interesting composition"), F. Hurst, Clephane, F. J. Baker, R. H. Thompson, Lieut.-Col. F. Cunynghame Hughes ("Very clever!"), Edgley, W. Friedland, Emdee, T. E. Laslett, S. D. Gibson, Mala ("Excellent"), A. B. Gupta, E. P. Cowen, Horace H. King, and S. A. Baldock.

Re Quarterly Solvers' List.—By inadvertence, I. M. Brown (Bradford) was credited, last Sunday, with 90 marks; and J. E. Vaughan (Hove) with 85. Both solvers should have been included amongst the scorers of full marks—95.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS.

In the International Team Tournament, at Hamburg, the contest for the Hamilton-Russell Cup is exceedingly close and keen. At the time of writing seven countries out of eighteen are possible victors, namely: Hungary (Holders), British Empire, U.S.A., Germany, Austria, Poland, and Holland! Sub-joined is an interesting game between Dr. Tartakover (Poland) and M. V. Petrow (Latvia):—

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
Dr. Tartakover.	M. Petrow	Dr. Tartakover.	M. Petrow
1 P—Q4	Kt—KB3	19 Q—Kt3	R—K7!
2 P—Kt3	P—Q4	20 QR—Q sq(g)	Kt—B6 (ch)
3 B—Kt2	P—K3	21 K—Kt2	R—Kt7!
4 Kt—KB3	P—B4!	22 R—B4	P—Q7!
5 Castles (a)	Kt—B3	23 Q—Kt5 (h)	Kt x R
6 P—Kt3	P x P! (b)	24 K x Kt	P—K4!
7 Kt x P	B—B4!	25 O x KtP	B—Kt5!
8 B—Kt2	Q—Kt3	26 R—R sq	B—B6!
9 P—Kt3	Castles	27 P—Kt4	R—Q sq
10 Kt—QB3 (c)	B x Kt!	28 P—R4	P—R4
11 Kt—R4	B x B ! ! (d)	29 Q x P	QR—Q7!
12 Kt x Q	P x Kt	30 K—R2	R—O8 (i)
13 R—Kt sq	R x P	31 Q—R5	R x R
14 Q—QB1	B—K4	32 Q x R	Q—Q8
15 Q—B sq (e)	Kt—K5! (f)	33 Q x R (j)	B x Q
16 B x Kt	P x B	34 P—Kt5	B—Q sq
17 P—QKt4	B—B3	35 P—B5	B—R5!
18 Q—Q sq	Kt—K4!	Resigns (k)	

(a) Dr. Tartakover's conduct of the opening, though original, is scarcely commendable; 5. P—B3, or 5. Kt—K3, was essential. (b) Thus early Black shows his mettle. (c) A grave miscalculation, of which M. Petrow takes surprising advantage. (d) Dr. Tartakover, could not have anticipated this bold continuation when he played Kt—QB3. Black gets three pieces for his Queen, and a most harassing attack. (e) If Q x P, P x P; 16 B x P. 2—Qsq! (f) Threatening Kt—B6; and Kt—K7 (ch), after. (g) If 20. Q—Qsq, then Kt—B6 (ch); 21. K moves, R—Q7. (h) Preferring to surrender the "exchange," rather than submit to 23 . . . Kt x P; or B—B6. (i) Possibly

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NEW BOOKS

Publishing is said to be at a standstill during the summer. The week before last, however, J. & E. Bumpus, Ltd., received various quantities of forty-nine different books, each published for the first time. The address is 350, Oxford Street, W.1, and the telephone number Mayfair 1223.

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THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

A PROBLEM IN BIOGRAPHY.

By ERNEST NEWMAN.

II.

Marie d'Agoult (1805-1876) was the daughter of a French nobleman, the Comte de Flavigny, and a granddaughter of the Frankfort banker Bethmann. In 1827 she married the Comte d'Agoult, a man much older than herself, with whom she had little in common, though she pays tribute to his honourable qualities. Everyone had advised her against the marriage, which she seems to have rushed into in the first shock of the unhappiness that followed the breaking-off, through a misunderstanding, of a genuine love affair with the Comte Auguste de Lagarde. From the day of her marriage, she tells us, she never had a happy moment; she herself had vague aspirations towards culture and was infected with the social and political idealism of the time, while her husband, completeiy indifferent to all this, was content to live the ordinary life of a French gentleman of the period.

She first met Liszt in 1833. He was then a romantic youth of 22, who had not only set the world on fire with his piano-playing but, with his handsome face and graceful figure and engaging manner, had kindled a flame in the heart of more than one susceptible lady of fashion. It was not until two years later, however, largely as the result of Marie having been wrought up into a highly emotional state by the death of her eldest daughter, 'that their mutual sympathy broke down all the barriers between them. They fled first of all to Switzerland, then to Italy.

Three children were born to them—Cosima, Daniel, who died at the age of 20, and Blandine, who married the French statesman Emile Ollivier. After a year or two of ecstatic happiness a deep-rooted dis-harmony of spirit between Liszt and Marie became more and more pronounced, till the liaison was finally dissolved in 1840.

THE MÉMOIRES.

After that the pair rarely met, and then, for the most part, only to discuss matters in connection with the children. Liszt resumed his dazzling career as a virtuoso. Marie returned to Paris, formed a fresh salon, cultivated literary relations, and lived a busy life as translator and author. She published the novel "Nélida" in 1845, "Lettres républicaines" in 1848, "Esquisses morales and politiques" in 1849, "Histoire de la Révolution de 1848" in 1851, "Dante et Goethe" in 1866, "Histoire des commencements de la politique des Pays-Bas" in 1872, and a number of other works that need not be specified in detail here. She died in 1876, ten years before Liszt As mentioned in my preceding article, her "Souvenirs," extending as far as 1833, were published in 1877, and her "Mémoires," dealing with the years 1833 to 1854, in 1927.

The first half of the "Mémoires" is almost wholly concerned with Liszt. Though they were not written til' some time in the sixties, and therefore may be supposed to represent her later reflections upon the affairs of 1835-1840 at least as much as the actual events of that period one is inclined to believe that the story is truthfully told and that her reading of Liszt's psychology is correct, for it confirms the conclusions many of us had already come to on the basis of what we already knew of Liszt as a whole. She exhibits no prejudice against him—only a regret that he should have been as weak as she alleges him to have been, and that so beautiful an idyll should have been unable to endure against the hard facts of life and of human nature.

A DOUBLE PERSONALITY.

There were evidently two men in Liszt—a noble idealist and a bit of a vulgarian, the most sincere of souls and a rather flashy poseur. He alternated between the most perfect spiritual probity and a play-acting that sometimes degenerated into over-acting. As I tried to show in a recent article in the SUNDAY TIMES, even his well-known benevolence was not free from a suspicion of pose. Feeling first of all a genuinely sincere desire to help others—and the sincerity of his attitude towards Wagner and other composers of the day cannot be disputed—he came in time to "see" himself in the rôle of universal patron of every honest effort in music, and then proceeded to over-act the part. As I showed by an analysis of his letters, a good deal of the credit due to him for his quick and generous appreciation of composers of genius becomes diminished for us when we see how equally ready he was to praise and encourage mediocrities. Either he did not care to hurt their feelings by telling them the truth about their music, or he was anxious not to dissipate the legend he had built round himself of universal protector of the young and nobly striving. That he took an immense amount of unselfish trouble and did an infinite deal of good in some ways is beyond question; but it is equally beyond question that, as with all people who adopt that line, his attitude became in time something of a pose, and his ruling impulse the need for the gratification of a subtle form of self-flattery. To say this is not to disparage him, for in many ways he was the noblest of men; it is simply to draw attention to the fact that human nature is a very complex thing.

A SHAM ARISTOCRAT.

We meet with something of the same tendency to over-act a part in Liszt's gentlemanliness. A boy of humble birth, he was thrown by the accident of his genius into a social world in which the distinction of classes was still very marked, and in which titles still counted for a great deal. It is not generally realised to-day that to a large extent the musician of the early or even the mid-nineteenth century was admitted into aristocratic society only on sufferance. Chorley tells us that in his day it was the custom, when musicians were performing in great London houses, for them to be roped off from the ladies and gentlemen whom they might have contaminated by too close personal contact; and that the system was ended, so far as London was concerned, by, I think, Lablache, who one day quietly removed the cord in some drawing-room or other, where the hint was taken and the cord never replaced. Marie d'Agoult herself tells us that so strong was aristocratic prejudice in the Paris of the early nineteenth century that a nobleman of her acquaintance solemnly warned a common friend against introducing Liszt to the Comtesse; a musician might be well enough as an entertainer, but in their world one should think twice before "admitting him into one's house on a footing of equality." Liszt, as a romantic adolescent, had had his first dream of love shattered by a French aristocrat, the Comte de Saint-Cricq, who, fearing that his daughter's attachment for the fascinating young pianist might lead to a marriage, had Liszt summoned to his presence by a footman, paid him off, and dismissed him. The proud young man must often have been made acutely conscious of the social disabilities attaching to his birth. One of the results of it all was to make him absurdly susceptible to rank; another was to make him over-act the part when he had persuaded himself that his own native nobility was something superior to the ordinary patent. His gentility was a trifle overdone; in his determination to show that he could make two and two into four with the best of them he went a little too far and sometimes made the sum five.

So much one had surmised from the general story of his life. Marie's "Mémoires" confirm the theory. She was an aristocrat of the first water: and reading between the lines, we gather that even love as deep as hers was at first was unable to blind her to the fact that her lover was not of the same world as herself. She nowhere says as much explicitly, but we have the feeling, after reading more than one passage, that she felt his grand seigneur manner to be a garment rather than a skin. We may call her something of a snob if we like, but that would probably be doing her an injustice, taking into account her record as a whole; we are entitled to assume nothing more than that she, the finely-bred flower of a finely-bred society, was naturally conscious of the inevitable distinction between a genuine aristocrat of her own circle and the acquired gentility of her lover. When, in the days of her first bitterness after the parting, she put Liszt, under another name, into her "Nélida," she deliberately insisted on the parvenu traits in the character. It was a stroke that could not fail to get home to Liszt; and the truth no less than the malice of it no doubt accounts for much of his enduring anger against her.

Her fault was simply that she was too clear-eyed, too good a reader of character. From the beginning she saw the fatal division in Liszt's soul, and dreaded the effects of it, for his sake as much as for her own. One half of him was made up of the finest disinterestedness and the loftiest purity. Like all good men of his time, the young man burned to remedy the injustice of the world, to alleviate the lot of the poor and defend the weak. His generosity was boundless. He saw clearly the dangers threatening the better part of himself in his calling and election as the most brilliant and most fêted virtuoso in Europe. More than once he had been tempted to turn his back on that hollow world and devote his life to religion; and during the early Swiss and Italian period of their association he planned a long course of seclusion from the world in order to cultivate his talents as a composer of something better than showy fantasias. Marie does ample justice to this side of him; she makes us realise the extraordinary fascination of this essentially beautiful and noble nature in combination with a person that itself, in its best moments, seemed to her nearer the angel than to man.

LISZT'S LOVE OF FLATTERY.

But there was another side to him, under which she suffered all the more terribly precisely because of her love for him and her desire that he should realise his own highest possibilities. There was a fatal susceptibility in him to flattery, especially from pretty and aristocratic women. She saw him every now and then, to her surprise and pain, doing things that she could not reconcile with perfect delicacy; she rightly urged, for example, that it was she, rather than he, who had been compromised in the eyes of the world by her union with him, and was grieved whenever his thirst for applause and for female adoration led him to drag her out of the *solitude à deux* in which, as she held, she could alone find happiness. The climax came when, obeying one of the most famous of his many generous impulses, he left her for ostensibly a few days to raise money by his playing for the sufferers from the Danube floods The adulation of the crowd and the attentions of the aristocratic women were too much for him, starved as he had been of them for a long time. He delayed and still delayed his return; and when he did come back her quick instinct told her that a fatal something had come between them.

ARTIST AND SHOWMAN.

Even in his private playing she often noticed the difference between the sincere artist, lost in the poetry of his subject, and the showman who was visibly angling for the approbation of the excited women who crowded round the piano. What he became during the next few years we know—a superb showman who could never get his fill of worldly success and flattery, the Liszt who, to the amazement of the sober Schumann, could petulantly curse the bourgeois, commercial Leipzig because it had not provided, at his concert, the adoring princesses and countesses, the costumes and jewels and perfumes, he had been used to elsewhere. Marie saw, as no one else did in those days, the fierce struggle always going on between his two natures. For all the intensity of her love for him, she shivered at the occasional unconscious revelations of the vulgarian in him. She saw his moral weaknesses too—his long spells of apathy and despair and self-disgust, his attempts to drug himself with coffee and tobacco—and, while she pitied him, she could not help to some extent despising him also. His affair with the dancer and adventuress Lola Montez, that wounded not only her idealism but her pride as an aristocrat, may have been the final outward cause of her rupture with him; but it is impossible to doubt, after reading her memoirs and the contemporary extracts from her journal, that their love died because, as artist no less than as man, he had failed to live up to the ideal she had formed of him.

LISZT'S POSTSCRIPT.

So much for our reading of the memoirs, and of our reading between the lines of them. But we are given pause in our conclusions by a note appended by Liszt to one passage in the book. (Apparently he had seen the manuscript). "You have remembered my words," he says, "but perhaps your own words in these divers circumstances have escaped your memory. For my part I have not forgotten them, hard as I have tried. When you succeed in recalling them, they will explain to you many things that now seem inexplicable to you in the light of the inexplicable misunderstanding that has existed between us down to the present day."

Seemingly, then, there is another side to the case; and the future biographer who tries to balance the two points of view will have a pretty problem before him. Liszt, it will be observed, is very vague. Was that because he disdained to justify himself, or because, knowing that he could not, he sought to extricate himself from the difficulty with one of his usual actor's flourishes? And can we perhaps account for his abnormal bitterness against her even after her death not only by the fact that he knew her view of the tragedy of his divided nature to be the right one—for he exhibited the same weaknesses to the end of his days, making himself and various young women ridiculous with his belated gallantries—but by the fact that he knew that some day Marie's searching analysis of him would be given to the world, and that the world would recognise it to be the truth?

THE WEEK'S MUSIC

Carl Rosa Opera.

Efficiency being their strong suit, the Royal Carl Rosa Opera Company were able to "put across" Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffman" capitally at the Strand Theatre on Tuesday. Ben Williams sang very truly and tenderly, seeming only a little shy for the hero of this fantastic grand tour. The partners in his queer "affairs" were particularly well cast. A better Olympia than Miss Audrey Mildmay's has not been seen and heard for many a year. Miss Gladys Ancrum's Giulietta was what she should be—seductive in voice and figure. And Antonia's episode was so well sung by Miss Pauline Bindley, in concert with Hubert Dunkerley, whose character-acting and singing were the saving of the men of magic, that this, the weakest dramatically, for once showed its full musical stature. Even the Nicklaus of Miss Rispah Goodacre was as well in the picture as this figure ever can be. To mention the whole cast space forbids: none was indifferent. And Richard Austin's direction was very workmanlike.

On Friday, "Siegfried" was given with general competence; and that with no more than that the spell should be binding suggests two conclusions. One is the old and obvious one that Wagner's forejudgment of means to ends was seldom fallible; the other, that once the mind has been opened to his "general plan," it is perhaps ready easily to overlook little details that may either run a little askew or even become ludicrous by the way. Thus, with William Boland and Miss Gladys Ancrum singing so well the glorious last Act that passes between Siegfried and Brunnhilda, the fact that both here display a very limited and stereotyped repertory of gestures does not seem to matter unduly. And the fact

Continued at foot on next column.

THE GALLERIES.

1830—1930.

DELACROIX AND THE ROMANTIC MOVEMENT.

By FRANK RUTTER.

PARIS, Saturday.

In these sternly realistic days, when anything remotely approaching sentimentality is regarded as a crime in art, it becomes almost actionable to call a contemporary painting "romantic." Though it is but a century ago that Romanticism was approaching the zenith of its fame, we in England appear almost to have forgotten "the men of 1830," and little is written about them save when some become posthumous victims to the ubiquitous forger of accepted masters.

Even in France, for some unaccountable reasons, the centenary of the birth of Delacroix (1798) was passed over in silence in 1898. For this omission handsome amends are being made to-day, when, in celebration of the centenary of Romanticism, an *Exposition Delacroix* is being held in the Louvre itself. Here have been gathered together from all parts of the world some 900 works of the master, 248 paintings from the French National collections, provincial museums, Continental collections, and American public and private galleries, and a vast number of water-colours, pastels, and drawings. All the material is here for arriving at a definite conclusion as to the master's rank, and French critics do not hesitate to place Delacroix alongside Titian and Rubens, and acclaim him to-day as one of the world's greatest masters of painting.

SON OF TALLEYRAND.

One of the most curious features about the career of Delacroix is that all the bitter opposition to him and his art came from brother artists, who doubtless, in addition to their dislike of his style of painting, were furiously jealous of the society and official favour which he enjoyed from his earliest days. Thanks to the research of MM. Raymond Escholier and Paul Jamot, it has been established beyond any reasonable doubt that, while Eugène Delacroix was nominally the son of Charles Delacroix, the diplomat and ambassador, his real father was none other than the famous Talleyrand, Prince of Beneventum.

From the time when he painted his "Barque of Dante"—a truly astonishing performance for a youth of 24—Delacroix had no lack of official patronage. His pictures were acquired for the State—hence the magnificent collection which the Louvre owns to-day—and Ministers, Society, and the Academy vied to do him honour.

His next great canvas, "The Massacres of Scio," in the Salon of 1824, is the picture whose landscape he is said to have repainted after seeing the works of Constable and Bonington; but the influence of these English painters is far more observable in "The Death of Sardanapalus" (1827), in which Delacroix fully revealed for the first time his astounding powers and daring as a colourist. It is most interesting and instructive to be able to compare the great canvas in this exhibition with the two smaller versions, the preliminary sketch made the year before—in which Sardanapalus is placed higher in the top right corner, thus emphasising the pyramidical grouping—and the later small version painted seventeen years later (1844), which is an almost exact replica of the big picture, but appears even finer in colour, possibly owing to the compression.

"THE CRUSADERS."

But unquestionably the finest of all the great paintings is "The Crusaders Entering Constantinople," a masterpiece of masterpieces, to which full justice has not even yet been done. Occupied with the "story" and the figures in the foreground, comparatively few critics have been sufficiently appreciative of the extraordinary beauty of the landscape in the distance, that glowing rendering of the Golden Horn and the Bosphorus which sensibly heightens the charm and decorative effect of the whole picture even to those who are not immediately conscious of the importance of this landscape element.

Fortunately the "Crusaders" is still in good condition, which is more than can be said for many pictures by Delacroix in the State collections. The condition of "The Triumph of Trajan"—perhaps the second greatest of the very large paintings of the master—approaches tragedy. I remember making a very close study, twenty-five years ago at Rouen, of this picture, which first roused me to appreciate the greatness of Delacroix; but its colour and condition then were very different from what they are now. The disease in the varnish is manifest to every educated eye, and the picture urgently calls for a scientific wax treatment before the evil has gone beyond repair. With great regret candour compels me to state that the paintings by Delacroix from American and other private collections are, generally speaking, in much better condition than those owned by the French Government. Even the famous "Women of Algiers" is dull in colour to what it ought to be.

If we would see what Delacroix could do with paint unassisted by any story or adventure, we have only to turn to those two fascinating small pictures, his interior, "The Apartment of Comte de Mornay" and "Corner of a Studio: The Stove." It is entirely appropriate to the vigorous and passionate temperament of Delacroix that he should have chosen to paint the stove red-hot; but as a piece of sheer beauty in pigment and handling this "Corner of a Studio" is comparable to a Chardin. All who enjoy painting as painting must adore this jewel of a picture.

THE DRAWINGS.

Not the least instructive part of this great collection is the section devoted to drawings. Admittedly in some of his paintings Delacroix seems almost careless about "correct" drawing, yet we have only to look through this series of drawings to perceive how profound a master of form he really was. But what always interested him most was form in movement, form seen in terms of light and shade. Hence his love for a swirl of lines, for building up beings by patches of light and shade. In short, the method of Delacroix was not the method of a Raphael or a Holbein, but rather the method of a Rembrandt. To take but one example, I may point to his pen and wash-drawing, "Cheval entravé près d'une tente" (640), in the Moreau-Nelaton Collection as an example of the sensitive way in which he builds up the figure of a horse by almost pure light and shade. This method of drawing has long delighted connoisseurs, but never pleases the public; but all who admire Rembrandt and Sickert will know how to appreciate the drawings of Delacroix.

Continued from preceding column.

that Robert Mawdsley and Hubert Dunkerley, the Mime and Alberich, have full measure of the actor's art is not so tantalising, by contrast, as it might be.

Celtic Concert.

At His Majesty's Theatre, on Tuesday afternoon, the stage was set (with a "period" setting!) for the Celtic Congress inaugural matinée, and music, predominantly Irish, was sensitively made. The charmingly pensive Bax quintet for oboe and strings (Léon Goossens and the Virtuoso Quartet) has never been fingered more delicately. And John McCormack gave, with almost devastating eloquence, songs that in the charge of a less perfect song-singer might easily have been plain and ordinary. Miss Megan Foster, clear of voice, sincere of intention, and Plunket Greene, past grand master of interpretation, sang too; and Miss Beatrice Harrison's 'cello colos were grace and rhythm embodied. A grey-green afternoon, with precious gleams of gold: Celtic weather, entirely.

H. F.

FILM NOTES.

THE PLAZA PROGRAMME.

By SYDNEY W. CARROLL.

I hold up two thumbs for the Plaza programme this week. It offers two character studies, which I think are always attractive. They are rarely found, moreover, in talking pictures, the directors of which prefer to exploit dialogue, situation, incident, spectacle, anything, as a rule, rather than character. In "Men are Like That" Mr. Frank Tuttle has utilised Mr. George Kelly's very successful American play "The Show Off" as a medium for the character acting of Mr. Hal Skelly. This clever actor plays the garrulous, optimistic, cheery, self-sufficient Yank to the manner born. It is, of course, possible that his irritating laugh and the reiteration of his gag "Sign on the dotted line" may get on the nerves of some people, but I found the study quite diverting and clever.

In the second Plaza event, "The Texan," I came across surely the world's darling mother, the sweetest and most charming old lady ever seen on stage or screen. This was Miss Emma Dunn. I cannot imagine such a character better or more lovably represented. A capital story, romantic, exciting, full of humour, sentiment, and action, with picturesque settings, beautifully photographed, I cordially praise "The Texan" as one of the most entertaining and best directed pictures of its kind I have ever seen. John Cromwell, whose masterly work in "The Street of Chance" will be remembered, scores another triumph by his labours on "The Texan." Gary Cooper and Fay Wray do the heroics capitally, and a naturally powerful character study of a Bible-thumping sheriff is also contributed by James Marcus.

* * *

If you want a hearty laugh the bill at the Empire will help. There is Marion Davies, a real and riotous comedienne, a tomboy at her best. In "The Gay Nineties," an amusing travesty of the absurdities and sentimentalities of that artificial period, burlesque is brought to a fine point. The scenes and tunes that revive memories of the past—with the first horseless carriages startling onlookers by their reckless speed of twelve miles an hour—are provocative of both laughter and sighs.

In "The Duke Steps Out," William Haines and Joan Crawford, assisted by Karl Dane, contrive to provide even more amusement.

* * *

This week the cinemas have given me an oddly assorted series of real joys and interests. At the Carlton, for example, I saw on Tuesday a fine, stimulating travel and adventure film, gloriously pictured, "With Byrd at the South Pole." The perils of the Antarctic, its monotonous and comparatively lifeless, forbidding physiognomy are relieved by a hundred and one human little details of animal activity and energy. The sledge dogs, the seals, the whales, the penguins were actors whose sincerity and quaintness were never in question. This picture is a monument of daring, caution, skill, and persistence.

* * *

That the silent picture is far from dead may be judged from the fact that "The Girl in the Moon" filled the New Gallery to overflowing on the night I saw it last week. This is a German production directed by Fritz Lang from a story by Thea Von Harbon. Gerda Maurus and Willy Fritsch play leads. I wish all the people in it were not so unprepossessing, but perhaps in such a fantastic and ghoulish business, involving a trip by air-shell to the moon, the faces of the participants could hardly be expected to look pleasant. Scientifically the experiment seems to be reasonably convincing if one makes a small allowance for dramatic licence, but æsthetically the result is far from beautiful. Lang was the man who made "Metropolis."

* * *

To be thrilled to the marrow by Lon Chaney, go to the Dominion, the latest theatre to be conquered by the talkies. They are playing there "The Phantom of the Opera." This is a magnificent spectacular melodrama, full of excitement, blood-curdling murders, plots, a persecuted heroine, and all the sinister and hideous terrors of a criminal lunatic's escapades on roofs and in cellars, on land and in water, mainly in the Paris Grand Opera House. Mr. Carl Laemmle must have gone to big expense to secure all these gigantic effects. But if you want a quiet night's sleep, or if you are in the least degree subject to fits—stay away.

* * *

Ronald Colman has found a new rôle in "Raffles," which opens at the Tivoli on Bank Holiday Monday.

In the *Film Weekly's* ballot for the best British film, "Blackmail" has scored an easy first.

Ann Harding is to appear in "Holiday" at the Palace Theatre next Tuesday. This film is stated to be "Young America's Revolt Against the Tyranny of the Dollar." One consequence evidently of the recent Wall Street panics.

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HARRAP

THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

AN OBSCURE POET.

"Gerard Manley Hopkins." By G. F. Lahey, S.J. (Oxford University Press 7s. 6d.)

By DESMOND MacCARTHY.

This short biography will interest few readers, but those few it will interest very much.

Gerard Manley Hopkins was born in 1844. His father was Consul-General to the Hawaiian Islands, and a quite-forgotten hardly-ever-known poet; his mother was the daughter of a successful doctor. She was an unusually well-educated woman, gentle, and fond of metaphysical speculation. The main facts of the poet's life are that he won an Exhibition for Balliol College in 1863; that he was received into the Catholic Church in '66; took "Greats" and a double-first in '67; entered the Jesuit Novitiate, Roehampton, in '68; was ordained for the priesthood in '77, and attached as a preacher to various churches; taught classics at Stonyhurst in '82, and was given the Chair of Greek at the Royal University, Dublin; and on June 8, 1889, died in that city.

Such is the outline of a life, forty-five years long, which deeply impressed a few by its beauty, and left as its fruit a volume of poems of rare originality and merit.

Gerard Hopkins was a strange poet, intense, obscure, an inventor of rhythms, and a discoverer in prosody. Few knew of his work until, in 1918, his friend, Robert Bridges, published his poems, or rather a selection from the manuscripts which Hopkins had bequeathed him; although earlier than that date, some poem by Hopkins, contributed in every case by the late Poet Laureate, would appear from time to time in anthologies.

Phrases and Mannerisms.

It was in an ample anthology of Nineteenth Century Poets that, years ago, I came across a sonnet, dedicated to "R. B." And that I should have copied it out, wondering impatiently when I should read more poems by this poet, will be comprehensible if I copy it out again.

The fine delight that fathers thought; the strong
Spur, live and lancing like the blowpipe flame,
Breathes once and, quenched faster than it came,
Leaves yet the mind a mother of immortal song.
Nine months she then, nay years, nine years she long
Within her wears, bears, cares and moulds the same:
The widow of an insight lost she lives, with aim
Now known and hand at work now never wrong.
Sweet fire the sire of muse, my soul needs this;
I want the one rapture of an inspiration.
O then if in my lagging lines you miss
The roll, the rise, the carol, the creation,
My winter world, that scarcely breathes that bliss
Now, yields you, with some sighs, our explanation.

There were cadences in this sonnet to which my ear was unaccustomed, but the rare quality of the diction—lean, clean, and exquisite, and so personally felicitous—could not fail to strike even one who read it for the first time. Such a reader would note the poet's liking for internal rhymes, "wears, bears, cares"; the odd prosaic rhythm of such a line as:—

I want the one rapture of an inspiration,

perfect nevertheless in its place and leading up to the triumphant line:

The roll, the rise, the carol, the creation.

Such a reader might anticipate that when he became further acquainted with this poet, he would, perhaps, find his verses full of wrynesses, difficult efforts after a last exactitude, disconcerting but passionate "conceits," oddities of rhythm and construction, though this sonnet is not itself very disconcerting. If he did so, he would certainly be right. "As for the poems," Robert Bridges wrote to a literary man on sending him a copy of the 1918 edition, "I am afraid that you will not make a friend of them. You will, however, no doubt, read my editorial remarks. And I have nothing to add to them, except that I can tell you my experience, which is that after many years' acquaintance with them I admire them more than I ever did, and editing them (which implied detailed verbal attention) increased my admiration. They are full of happy phrases which one can never forget. These you will either find or not find for yourself."

Sources of Hopkins's Obscurity.

In February, 1879, Hopkins wrote. "No doubt my poetry errs on the side of oddness. I hope in time to have a more balanced and Miltonic style. But as air, melody, is what strikes me most of all in music and design in painting, so design, pattern, or what I am in the habit of calling *inscape* is what I above all aim at in poetry. Now it is the virtue of design, pattern, or inscape to be distinctive, and it is the vice of distinctiveness to become queer. This vice I cannot have escaped." The poet was not surprised that his friends should find his poems odd, but he could not understand why they found his sentences so difficult.

Their obscurity is due, apart from the allusiveness of their content, to certain peculiarities in structure. He is very fond of leaving out the relative pronoun in order to save space; he wishes to exclude purely constructional syllables from his verse. As Bridges points out in his notes, Hopkins abuses this licence beyond precedent, as when he writes, "O Hero savest!" for "O Hero that savest," or "Squander the hell-rook ranks sally to molest him," meaning "Squander the hell-rook ranks *that* sally to molest him." Then also, in aiming at condensation, "he neglects the need that there is for care in the placing of words that are grammatically ambiguous." And he would seem often to welcome and seek artistic effect in the consequent confusion. His rhyming, too, is often freakish and childish. These are his faults. But "they have a relation to the means whereby the very forcible and original effects of beauty are produced," and therefore they should not stand in our way.

Examples of his Verse.

"It was an idiosyncrasy of this student's mind," his friend and editor wrote, "to push everything to its logical extreme, and take pleasure in the paradoxical result; as may be seen in his prosody, where a simple theory seems to be used only as a basis for unexampled liberty." But we find also in his poetry, both in their extreme forms, compact energy and melodious expression.

Since we are still waiting for the second edition of his poems, and Hopkins is at least an unfamiliar poet, and to be interested in his life it is first necessary to taste his poetry, I will give three examples. The first is taken from an unfinished poem, an Epithalamion. It shows his peculiar power and method in description. The reader is asked to make-believe that—

We are leafwhelmed somewhere with the hood
Of some branchy bunchy bushybowered wood,
Southern dene or Lancashire clough or Devon cleave,
That leans along the loins of hills, where a candycoloured, where a gluegold-brown
Marbled river, boisterously beautiful, between
Roots and rocks is danced and dandled, all in froth and water-blowballs, down.

As soon as we have become used to these compound neologisms, the river is before us.

The following sonnet shows that tenderness of feeling which is as characteristic of his poetry as its compression:—

THE CANDLE INDOORS.

Some candle clear burns somewhere I come by.
I muse at how its being puts blissful back
With yellowy moisture mild nights blear-all black,
Or to-fro tender trambeams truckle at the eye
By that window what task what fingers ply,
I plod wondering, a-wanting, just for lack
Of answer the eagerer a-wanting, Jessy or Jack
There God to aggrándise, God to glorify.—

Come you indoors, come home; your fading fire
Mend first and vital candle in close heart's vault:
You there are master, do your own desire;
What hinders? Are you beam-blind, yet to a fault
In a neighbour deft-handed? Are you that liar
And cast by conscience out, spendsavour salt?

The thought-movement in this sonnet is difficult to follow, but its strange, wistful beauty easy to feel. It seems as though the poet's reflections had turned on the pivot of a pun: beam. The candle beam, seen from the dark outside, suddenly reminding him of his inner life and his readiness to ignore the "beam in his own eye."

Dramatic Energy.

It is impossible to illustrate his range by three quotations alone, but the sonnet which Robert Bridges has named "Carrion Comfort," shows a dramatic energy of expression which is also characteristic of this deep, delicate poet.

Not, I'll not, carrion comfort, Despair, not feast on thee;
Not untwist—slack they may be—these last strands of man
In me or, most weary, cry *I can no more*. I can;
Can something, hope, wish day come, not choose not to be.
But ah, but O thou terrible, why wouldst thou rude on me
Thy wring-world right foot rock? lay a lionlimb against me? scan
With darksome devouring eyes my bruisèd bones? and fan,
O in turns of tempest, me heaped there; me frantic to avoid thee and flee?
Why? That my chaff might fly; my grain lie, sheer and clear.
Nay in all that toil, that coil, since (seems) I kissed the rod,
Hand rather, my heart lo! lapped strength, stole joy, would laugh, cheer.
Cheer whom though? the hero whose heaven-handling flung me, foot tród
Me? or me that fought him? O which one? is it each one? That night, that year
Of now done darkness I wretch lay wrestling with (my God!) my God.

Only after several readings does one become aware of the tragic and wistfully triumphant spiritual experience that lies packed in these fourteen lines, and of the candour with which it is recorded.

His Authority with Poets.

The external facts of Gerard Hopkins's life have been enumerated; the material for a more intimate biography is scanty. The poet's life must be inferred from his poems; and, judging from these, Father Lahey has, perhaps, minimised the suffering of the poet's last years in Ireland, and the strain which his vows put upon him. This is natural on the part of a brother Jesuit. He has softened things. What emerges most clearly from the book is the influence which Gerard Hopkins had upon those who came in contact with him, an authority, exercised through love, which absence never diminished. The impression he made upon the late Poet Laureate was never dimmed. To the edition of 1918 he prefixed the following sonnet:—

Our generation already is overpast,
And thy lov'd legacy, Gerard, hath lain
Coy in my home; as once thy heart was fain
Of shelter, when God's terror held thee fast
In life's wild wood at Beauty and Sorrow aghast;
Thy sainted sense trammel'd in ghostly pain,
Thy rare ill-broker'd talent in disdain:
Yet love of Christ will win man's love at last.

Hell wars without; but, dear, the while my hands
Gather'd thy book, I heard, this wintry day,
Thy spirit thank me, in his young delight
Stepping again upon the yellow sands.
Go forth: amidst our chaffinch flock display,
Thy plumage of far wonder and heavenward flight!

Over the truculent and independent Patmore he exercised a strange authority. They only met twice, and on the older poet Gerard Hopkins's poetry "had the effect of veins of pure gold imbedded in masses of impracticable quartz." Yet Patmore bowed to his careful and subtle fault-finding; at a word from him he put the manuscript of "Sponsa Dei," which Patmore himself thought to be the final expression of his own religious philosophy, in the fire.

LITTLE KNOWN ISLANDS.

"Across Iceland." By Olive Murray Chapman. (Bodley Head. 15s.)
"Sardinia." By Douglas Goldring. (Harrap. 15s.)

These books have in common that they describe islands, situated widely apart, which deserve greater attention from the traveller and holiday-maker. The average person's views about Iceland are hazy. It is assumed to be bordering on the Arctic, barren and icebound, and a place where the depressions come from via the wireless announcer. Lately it has come into the news—much to everyone's surprise—by celebrating the thousandth anniversary of the Althing or Parliament—thus demonstrating that it can give many years of experience to other communities, which, although more widely known, are still only juvenile in comparison with what Mrs. Chapman calls the land of frost and fire. Mrs. Chapman creates in the mind of the reader a warm admiration for the achievements of the Icelanders, who, occupying a country considerably larger than Ireland, have never exceeded a hundred thousand in number. The sympathetic account of the people and the vivid description of the country will supply a much-needed guide to those who want to adventure off the beaten track.

In regard to Sardinia, Mr. Goldring warns us that the time to see the island is now, meaning that the tourist traffic there is in its infancy. He predicts that it will become the happy hunting-ground of the tourist like the neighbouring island of Corsica. Indeed, at the bottom of page 13, in which Mr. Goldring is relating his tribulations in getting there, a footnote tells us that a new and comfortable steamer makes the journey from Nice, and that *three* more boats are already under construction. These boats go to Corsica, and it was from the fortress-port of Bonifacio that he continued his journey in an Italian steamer.

Mr. Goldring is an entertaining narrator, and, while he does not conceal certain disadvantages of passport inquisition, some inferior hotels, and primitive sanitation, he still does not take from us the longing to share in the many delights of the island.

A REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

"Novels and Novelists." By Katherine Mansfield. (Constable. 7s. 6d).

Reviewed by J. D. BERESFORD.

The final comment on this reprinting in volume form of certain reviews contributed to the *Athenæum* by Katherine Mansfield over a course of nearly two years, a comment with which, despite its finality, it is as well to begin, lies in the fact that such material should be interesting and valuable. We may not regard it as furnishing a solid body of criticism upon contemporary literature such as those Causeries du Lundi which for twenty years were Sainte-Beuve's life work. But without intending any reflection upon the reviewer's craft as it is practised in the journals and periodical reviews of to-day, we may safely say that no other collection of the kind now under consideration would pass the test of worth with equal success.

Its subject is confined to fiction, the pick, we may suppose, of the long tale sent to the *Athenæum's* offices week by week. Many of these novels must have been a weariness to the mind of one whose own writing displayed such a fastidious choice of material and delicacy of technique. The majority of them, under any classification, must be placed in the family of the ephemeridæ, whose fate it is to amuse us for a few short weeks and die without even the hope of reincarnation in a cheap edition. Yet Miss Mansfield devoted to each its meed—and often more than that—of attention, and wrote of it in her exquisitely lucid, delicate manner as if she had conscientiously appraised its bid for immortality.

The Novel-Reviewer.

Moreover, she was in many ways almost an ideal reviewer. Except for an occasional little essay of ten delightful lines or so before settling down to work, she wasted no time on inessentials. She never attempted to prove that she knew what she was writing about. Her humour is apposite, and she was incapable of descending to the facetious. And she had quite a rare gift for setting out the story of a novel without misrepresenting it or permitting her own opinion to emerge too clearly until that task was done. It is not to be expected that we should always agree with her judgments, but she gave even the readers of her reviews an opportunity to disagree with her, so that in some examples we are uncertain during the reading of these synopses whether she will end by damning her author with a few curt sentences or award him a considered encouragement. Indeed, at times, we are aware of a faint shock of surprise when, coming to the close of a description that has made the book appear at least interesting, we find such a comment as:—

And does that explanation, which is intended evidently to warm and light up the whole pale book, do anything more than reveal its essential emptiness? The house is not furnished at all; nobody lives there. We should not be surprised if Mr. —— had written "To Let" on the last page.

Pattern is not Enough.

"Emptiness" was, perhaps, the one fault that Katherine Mansfield could not forgive. She knew so well the agonies that go to the making of a literary style, and was never too hard upon another writer's manner, not even when it had been too obviously formed on that of Henry James. But it annoyed her that her time should be wasted by an author who had nothing to say, who had no understanding of humanity, no depths, nor, at the last resort, sufficient art to disguise a lack of material under an appearance of beauty. She retained throughout her life the child's interest in the wonder of this perplexing world. She was, herself, a fine artist, and she could appreciate art at its true worth. But always she demanded that art should tell her something about life. The graceful pattern was not enough, and we could guess even from this collection of her reviews that nothing irritated her more than to find the drama of a novel played by marionettes. We hear an accent of exasperation in such a closing comment as:—

To our thinking the real problem . . . is why Miss —— turning aside from life, should have concentrated her remarkable powers upon reviving, redressing, touching up, bringing up-to-date these puppets of a bygone fashion.

Mere story-telling was a thing she could not tolerate.

SPECULUM EPISCOPI.

"Discourses and Letters of Hubert Murray Burge, D.D., K.C.V.O., Bishop of Southwark 1911-1919, Bishop of Oxford 1919-1925." Edited, with a memoir, by Lord Charnwood. (Chatto and Windus. 12s. 6d.)

Reviewed by H. C. MINCHIN.

Two impressions attend the reading of this book; the first, that its subject was a favourite of fortune; the second, that it was a happy thing for his generation that he was. It cannot often have happened to one whose undergraduate career was not specially remarkable and who failed to take the highest honours, to be recalled from the four years' obscurity of an assistant mastership in the country, translated to a fellowship at his college, and thereby launched on the smooth stream that leads to Headmasterships and Bishoprics. For the first step in promotion there was a reason which Lord Charnwood either does not know or has not chosen to mention. "Univ.," Burge's college, had been upset by a particularly bad "row" between dons and undergraduates. Authority, of course, asserted itself and discipline was restored; but a great deal of bad feeling remained, and Burge, who in his day had been popular with both parties, was installed as peacemaker.

The Making of a Saint.

Those who appointed him had no reason to regret their choice. It was Burge's happy lot, in the succession of high offices that he held, to lead rather than to drive, to persuade rather than to confute. Lord Charnwood, in his excellent memoir, remarks that Burge's dislike of controversy amounted, in the opinion of some whose natures forced them to be partisans, to a serious defect. But these same persons found themselves obliged to admit, in the end, that there was something about him which was lacking in themselves. Burge, in fact, was an old-fashioned Christian, who never seems to have been assailed by any doubt concerning the verities of his faith.

He conceived that edification and the spread of true religion were the first business of the clergy, objects easily obscured in the dust raised by ecclesiastical strife. Who can dispute the validity of such a standpoint? At any rate it won Burge a host of friends; and even such as could not appreciate his attitude came more and more to recognise, his biographer tells us, that they had to do with a saint.

Not that his sanctity was of a cloistered order, for he was ever accessible, whether at Winchester, in Southwark, or at Cuddesdon. His discourses and letters show him to have been a man of broad human sympathies, actuated by a genuine and disinterested desire to do good to all with whom he came in contact, whether by religious, educational or social endeavour. But he retained throughout the rarer gift of spirituality.

Religious Education.

This quality is apparent in the view he took of the visible Church. That visibility depended, he maintained, neither on uniformity of structure, nor on tradition, however excellent, but on the correspondence between the profession of its members and their practice. To the much-disputed question of religious education in the schools of the nation he applied a like touchstone:—

We have not made in our minds the necessary distinction between two very vital but distinct things: one, the religious side of education, the training of the mind of the young, so as to stimulate the moral intelligence, enabling them gradually to realise their duty to God and to one another, to obey conscience, to recognise the claims of duty; the other is instruction given in the tenets and history of the particular form of religion adopted by a parent and his child. If we confuse the two, we incur the danger of relegating religious instruction to a corner of the time-table.

Twenty-six years have passed since the then headmaster of Winchester drew this distinction, but the absorption of its wisdom is as needful to-day as then.

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A POULTRY PIONEER.

"British Poultry Husbandry." By Sir Edward Brown. (Chapman and Hall. 15s.)

Reviewed by SIR DANIEL HALL.

Few of the operations of the farm and home have changed more within the last half-century than has poultry-keeping. From beyond the dawn of history cocks and hens have been occupants of the curtilage of every country household, large and small, and eggs have been a staple of diet. But down to times within living memory of system there was none, little even of deliberate feeding except among the fanciers and the urban poultry-keepers; on the farm where the hens could roam they mostly had to scratch for a living. Selective breeding, which in the earlier years had chiefly been confined to the establishment of the "Game" races for fighting purposes, began to become prominent in the earlier part of the nineteenth century. That period was the heyday of fanciers, and many were the breeds picked out and fixed from local races or even deliberately evolved. For half a century the fancy was predominant and British fanciers accomplished marvels of breeding by their inborn skill and imagination.

But poultry shows and the fanciers proved well-nigh the undoing of utility poultry keeping. Fanciers and judges set up standards that had no relation to, and might even be averse from, egg-laying or meat-production. "Points" were pushed to exaggeration; constitution and fecundity are not apparent on the show bench; inbreeding as a means of fixing the type became excessive, and with breed after breed the general public who bought prizewinners or their progeny found themselves landed with weakly stock that under ordinary conditions of neglect could not long reproduce themselves.

Utility Poultry and the "Fancy."

The prominence of exhibitions brought also other evils in its train; faking and manipulation of the birds became general, the standard of morality became lowered, until forty or fifty years ago the trade in birds for poultry-keepers contained all too large a proportion of shady practitioners. Economic factors received little consideration; on the farms poultry-keeping had declined rather than grown, though some farmers still found their cheaply run hens brought in a supplementary income. But in many cases the farmer's wife, whose perquisite the hens had been, had ceased to interest herself; in other cases game-preserving landlords frowned upon poultry. I knew of a landlord who warned his tenant that he would receive notice if he continued to turn his poultry on to the stubbles. The domestic poultry-keeper did not count costs.

The advent of technical instruction in 1892 brought the beginnings of reform, for many of the county councils began to send instructors in poultry-keeping about their areas, and gradually a distinction was established between utility poultry and the fancy. The Utility Poultry Society, founded in 1896, became a considerable influence in promoting the economic point of view, and it began the series of laying trials, which have resulted in races of birds capable of giving an economic return in eggs for the food consumed.

Economy in Labour.

There remained still one factor to be "rationalised"—the labour. As long as poultry-keeping was conducted in a small way the labour was not counted, it was someone's odd-time job. But as soon as numbers were increased to make a business of poultry-keeping the wage-bill began to swamp the enterprise. It was not only that the time required for feeding, watering and tending began to mount up, but with a large stock a great deal more work had to be done in keeping runs and houses healthy, otherwise epidemic diseases appeared which wiped out every possibility of profit. The stimulus towards economy of labour came from America, where the mass-production of eggs and the handling of large units with a minimum of effort had been carefully worked out. Mr. S. G. Hanson, who, after experience in British Columbia, started a large poultry-farm near Basingstoke, was a pioneer in the introduction of American methods, and to his example and instruction is owed the remarkable development of the industry in North Hampshire. Another leader in commercial poultry-keeping is Mr. T. W. Torrey, of King's Langley, whose farm is conspicuous from the main line of the L.M.S.

British Egg Production To-day.

Lancashire has been, however, the greatest centre of advance in commercial poultry-keeping; the annual output of that county alone is estimated to be worth more than two and a-half million pounds. Without doubt the industry received a great stimulus in the years immediately following the war, when the dislocation of foreign supplies relieved the pressure of imports for a time and gave the home-producer an opportunity to establish himself while prices were high, an opportunity of which many returned soldiers took good advantage. Now British egg production can hold its own against foreign competitors. The value of the output of eggs and poultry from Great Britain and Northern Ireland has grown to nearly £34,000,000, though there are still some £24,000,000 of imports to be replaced. The production of eggs is worth more than the wheat crop of the British Isles; incidentally the poultry-keeper is one of the best customers for English wheat.

Throughout all this stormy period of development one man has been prominent as counseller, organiser, and inspirer—Edward Brown, whose real services to the State have recently been recognised by the knighthood conferred upon him. In the book under review he tells the tale of the last fifty years, *quorum pars magna*, and the reader will appreciate from it some of the enthusiasm and persistence with which he has laboured. His book is not a practical treatise on poultry-husbandry, nor a discussion of the history and science of poultry-breeding, though both are touched upon. It is addressed rather to the administrator and to the man who is concerned about the resuscitation of British industry. It shows what has been made of one branch of agriculture by the application of courage, hard work and knowledge; it suggests what can be done with other branches of the greatest national industry. But, above all, the book is a record of Sir Edward Brown, whose life's work is at present being fitly crowned by the holding in London of the International Poultry Congress, with its world's show now open at the Crystal Palace.

WAR-TIME HUMOUR.

"The Wipers Times." With a foreword by Field Marshal Lord Plumer. (Nash and Grayson. 8s. 6d.)

The inclusion in one volume of facsimile reproductions of the full series of the famous wartime trench magazines cannot fail to receive a cordial welcome. This is not a literary treasure so much as a treasury of humour of the tinsel and sawdust variety, the rollicking irresponsibilities that men threw off at a time when forced laughter was often the only thing that saved their reason.

Re-reading some of these jokes in the calm detachment of 1930, it is difficult to appreciate the humour in full relish—truth to tell the quality is rather thin—but persevere with the reading, and the old memories flood back again until we come to realise once more what these effusions did during the nightmare of shattering shells, mud and blood. They have a place in the scale of the things that helped to win the war.

The book is an epitome of the careless high-spiritedness which so baffles foreigners about Englishmen. Copies of the original issues of the *Wipers Times* are guarded like First Folio Shakespeares by those fortunate enough to possess them. To get them all into one volume is a joyous achievement which increases the obligation which so many feel to Lieut.-Colonel F. J. Roberts and Major J. H. Pearson, the editor and sub-editor of those exciting days.

NEW FICTION.

MR. WELLS AND OTHERS.

"The Autocracy of Mr. Parham." By H. G. Wells. (Heinemann. 7s. 6d.)
"Down the Sky." By E. V. Lucas. (Methuen. 7s. 6d.)
"To What Green Altar." By W. B. Maxwell. (Hutchinson. 7s. 6d.)
"The Dean's Elbow." By A. E. W. Mason. (Hodder and Stoughton. 7s. 6d.)
"Collingridge." By P. Whitehouse. (Chapman and Hall. 7s. 6d.)
"The Documents in the Case." By Dorothy Sayers and R. Eustace. (Benn. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by RALPH STRAUS.

Much collaboration has gone to the making of "The Autocracy of Mr. Parham." Throughout it has the "pictorial assistance" of Mr. David Low, whose double-page illustrations are delightfully in place. It has angrily satirical chapters by the present-day Mr. Wells, whose views about most living politicians remain not too friendly, comic chapters by the author of "Tono Bungay," lurid chapters by the prophet who wrote "The War in the Air," and fantastic chapters by that "earlier" Mr. Wells, whose alleged demise has so often been deplored by his admirers. The result is a romance of the most picturesque type, and not without the usual Wellsian message, which, after a slow beginning, moves swiftly and divertingly to its appropriate curtain.

It is conceivable that Oxford, now widely supposed to be searching daily for new Causes, will find it hard to forgive Mr. Wells for Mr. Parham himself, for that amiable don has the nineteenth-century complex very badly indeed. He is a teacher of history who believes in all the good old traditions that ever strayed into the text-books. As a Cambridge man, however, I find no trouble at all in believing in him, and I can well understand his desire to edit a Weekly of a really "sound" type. It is for this reason that he puts up for so long with the vulgar but very rich and commonsensible Sir Bussy Woodcock. He does not get his Weekly, for Sir Bussy is looking to the future and not to the past, but, instead, he gets something much more terrifically startling.

Mr. Parham and Sir Bussy attend a spiritualistic séance. A Master Spirit arrives, takes hold of Mr. Parham body and soul, and almost before you know where you are has transformed the Oxford don into my Lord Paramount, Dictator of Britain. And my lord proceeds to dictate according to what I can only suppose to be the best Oxford manner. He is certainly a dignified figure. His Progresses abroad are as regally magnificent as his new and most imperial clothes. Unfortunately, his success is short-lived. There is another "glorious" world-war, which, quite scandalously, nobody really enjoys—a nightmare of a war, from which there seems to be no escape—until Mr. Parham wakes up from his dream, presumably a wiser, if not a sadder, don.

There are those who have frequently complained that in Mr. Wells's more recent novels there is too much propaganda and too little story. There are passages in the new book which may be regarded as propaganda, but they are never dull, and they are very few compared with those other passages which embrace an adventurous narrative. I put the naval battle amongst the very best things that Mr. Wells has ever done. Sir Bussy takes a high place in the gallery of Wellsian portraits. And, not the least of the book's merits, Mr. Parham's dream is brought on to the stage by a cunning device such as only Mr. Wells could have contrived.

MR. LUCAS'S ENTERTAINMENT.

To say that "Down the Sky" is another Lucasian entertainment were almost description enough. It is the natural successor and sequel to "Windfall's Eve," with further glimpses of the admirable Jenny Candover, so strangely unlike the usual grass-widow of fiction, and of her still wealthy Richard—he, you remember, won the Calcutta Sweep—and of his nephew and his nephew's wife and the Posy Crystal who ought to have been his nephew's wife. And once again Mr. Lucas—caring nothing for the rules, except the one which says: at an entertainment the entertainer should entertain—rambles on at his own sweet will about anything under the sun, from the best fruits to eat to a steward's ridiculous dream.

In a book of this kind you need no particular story. It is enough to watch Jenny making sure of her Richard—her husband, by the way, dies on page 281, while they are still exploring Ceylon, a thoughtful act on his part—or to listen to Richard's good-natured comments on life in general. And in due course, I hope, we shall be told how the marriage turns out. It is the jolliest of bedside books.

TWO DISAPPOINTMENTS.

"To What Green Altar" is a sad disappointment. It begins in the spriteliest way, but soon degenerates into something perilously near to second-rate melodrama. Mr. Maxwell, of course, makes the best use of his material, but I must confess that once the prim Margaret had crossed the road, and so raised a bigger scandal than any that Westmouth had hitherto enjoyed, I lost most of my interest in her. In the house opposite, you see, the dreadful drunkard and bully, Andrew Lane, lived with a lady who was not his wife. The lady dies, and Margaret, who in Andrew has found "her man," proceeds to undertake the task of his regeneration. She is incredibly foolish in money matters, and he has to sink down to the depths before the necessary legacy (with, incidentally, two healthy children) leaves everybody happy ever afterwards. One seems to have read it all so many times before.

Mr. Mason, too, is very far from being at his best in "The Dean's Elbow," which retells a very old story, and, except at one point, is singularly free from excitements. One knows so well what is going to happen when the brilliant young chemist, looking for money and power, takes a pretty girl with him for a few days' trip on his nine-ton cutter. He is not going to marry her because she will interfere with his career. And years later, of course, when he is a millionaire peer, the daughter, of whose existence he was wholly unaware, comes to live at his house, and takes her "revenge." Here, too, the opening scenes are so good that you prepare yourself for enchantments, but not the best writing in the world can give life to such a machine-made story. Mr. Mason, I hope, will soon be returning to that admirable French detective of his.

IN THE AZORES.

"Collingridge" is in parts very beautiful, but in parts it is also very baffling. The drama is subtle rather than strong, and it is unfolded in a manner which is more complicated than need be. But it is worth reading slowly. The scene is a town in the Azores, where a monarchist intrigue is in progress. An Englishman commercially engaged on the island, the heroic Thomar, and a queerly ambitious woman with three daughters all become involved. There follows a Conradian adventure which leads to tragedy. Miss Whitehouse writes well: she will find her readers.

A GOOD THRILLER.

I must commend to your attention a thriller which is rather different from the usual detective stories. There is little enough to guess in "The Documents in the Case," but it is genuinely exciting, and reads like the truth. The coroner's jury said that Mr. Harrison's death was due to a meal of poisonous fungi, but—was it? In the earlier part of the book the authors lead one slightly astray, but for this they may be easily forgiven, and if there is no great surprise at the end, the strange way in which the murderer is discovered more than compensates the reader for its lack.

BOOKS & WRITERS.

A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY

HORACE WALPOLE'S ENGLAND. By Alfred Bishop Mason. (Constable. 21s.)
WHAT'S RIGHT WITH AMERICA. By Sisley Huddleston. (Harrap. 10s. 6d.)
RUDI SCHNEIDER. By Harry Price. (Methuen. 10s. 6d.)
THE AUTOCRACY OF MR. PARHAM. By H. G. Wells. (Heinemann. 7s. 6d.)

During the holiday lull the publishers are whetting our appetites with their autumn announcements. Among these a high place must be given to the first part of the third and final volume of "The Letters of Queen Victoria." The volume, which will cover the crucial years 1886-90, has been edited again by Mr. Buckle, and will be issued by Mr. Murray. The same publisher will give us Sir Ellis Hume-Williams's autobiography, "The World, the House and the Bar."

* * * *

Though we are in the holiday season, Tuesday has been chosen by Allen and Unwin for the publication of two books that can hardly be called light reading—Mr. Coles's "Gold, Credit and Employment"—which follows fast on the heels of Mr. Norman Angell's "Story of Money," a Cassell book—and Professor Oswald Thomas's work, "The Heavens and the Universe."

* * * *

Who would have thought that Haeckel, of all people, had an emotional history? This will be set forth in the "Letters of Ernst Haeckel," a forthcoming Methuen book, which reveals for the first time the romance which sprang up between the old naturalist and a young girl whose admiration for his books made her write letters to him.

* * * *

We shall probably get nearer the truth of General Nobile's ill-fated expedition by airship to the Arctic than ever before in his book, "With the Italia to the North Pole," which George Allen and Unwin are publishing this week. General Nobile shows how the work of rescue was rendered difficult by what he believes to be "obstructionist" tactics, and he denies many of the stories which were circulated about his selfishness in times of distress.

* * * *

I am very glad to know that Mr. Gordon Craig's book on Irving is to be published in October by Dent, for I have had the opportunity of reading some of it in advance, and have rarely been so fascinated by any piece of biographical criticism. Mr. Craig, who is a man of immense enthusiasms, is the first biographer with a technical knowledge of acting who has written at any length on Irving, whom he admired enormously. He has done eighty woodcuts for the new "Hamlet" edited by Dr. Dover Wilson, and printed beautifully by Count Harry Kessler at the Cranach Press, Weimar. Only 325 copies have been printed, ranging in price from £14 to 105 guineas.

* * * *

My good friend Mr. A. L. Humphreys, who used to publish such charmingly produced books when he was at Hatchards, has just sent me an admirable shilling booklet, "How to Write a Village History," which he has written from the depths of his wide experience as a topographer. Another local historian, Mr. Fred S. Thacker, whose work on the Thames is well known to lovers of the river, has written a book called "Kennet Country," which Mr. Blackwell will issue. "It's a tough world for small topographers," Mr. Thacker writes me: but it is certainly an interesting one for those enthusiasts.

* * * *

Despite the fact that some of the publications of the American universities are marketed in this country, it is difficult to keep pace with the mass of scholarly work which is being done in the States. The Cambridge University Press has just sent me the list of the books, largely historical, issued by Durham University, North Carolina. One of them is a study of "Mary II. Queen of England," by Miss Nellie M. Waterson.

* * * *

Marcus Magill, whose third detective story, "I Like a Good Murder," is to be published this week by Mr. Knopf, is the pseudonym of Mr. Brian Hill, son of Sir Leonard Hill and grandson of the great Johnsonian, Birkbeck Hill. The Hills are a very brilliant literary and artistic family. Mr. Hill has already published verse, and his father is a painter of very individual talent, as well as a brilliant physiologist. J. M. B.

A SOLDIER'S MEMOIRS.

"Behind the Scenes in Many Wars." By Lieut.-General Sir George MacMunn, K.C.B. (John Murray. 15s.)

Reviewed by Lieut.Col. H. de WATTEVILLE.

Nearly all military memoirs fall into one or other of a few well-defined categories. These reminiscences can scarcely be classed with any of them, while they possess a savour all of their own. Their author has the advantage of a ready pen; he is also gifted with a jaunty wit that colours everything he writes. His is, consequently, a lively narrative, replete with entertaining sidelights on the campaigns in which he was employed. The military reader will quickly appreciate all the many allusions to the foibles and failings of the Army, for Sir George is nothing if not candid. Neither is he afraid of judging all things and all men according to his own personal views and standards; nor does he hesitate to allocate praise and blame as he thinks fit.

Nevertheless, the book is one that should interest a wide circle of readers, for behind this lighter side of the narrative there is a residuum of solid matter which the half-humorous style drives home with effect. It has not been given to everybody to peruse the official reports dealing with the Dardanelles and Mesopotamian campaigns. But here within some hundred pages there is presented a picture of the conditions prevalent at Mudros in the summer of 1915, and again at Basra only a year later, which grips the imagination. Much has been written of the actual fighting during the Great War; little has been published as to the terrible difficulties which were encountered by those who had to cope with all the tasks of transport and supply behind the fighting front. To those who have only known the war in Western Europe it may come as a revelation to read of the almost inconceivable obstacles which had to be overcome to provide the troops even with drinking water. Sir George's pages in these respects are positively reminiscent of the Crimean War.

A National Failing.

It is not as though the entire blame could be fairly attributed to the staff of the Army. The causes lie far deeper; they will be obvious to readers of this book. It is strange that, with all the experience of "small wars" of the Victorian era behind them, our Government should have allowed themselves to drift into such a morass. The fact that all these blunderings should have been finally surmounted—and so brilliantly—can be little excuse for what may almost be termed a national failing. The cost, however, is but a sorry theme for idle speculation. In any case, it may be said that never again will the Army Staff allow itself to be bled white for the purposes of one theatre of war, as was done in 1914, when almost every competent officer was in France before the close of the year. Who was left to deal with the colossal problems of these other wars?

Behind these tales of 1915 and 1916 the personal story of Sir George MacMunn, which ends after his four-year tenure of the post of Quartermaster-General in India, sinks into the background. Yet it is a thoroughly entertaining tale that contains an illuminating chapter on the struggle between Lord Kitchener, when Commander-in-Chief in India, on the one hand, and Lord Curzon, the Viceroy, on the other. The whole flavour of the book recalls Charles Lever and the elder Dumas.

THESE FOR THE HOLIDAYS

CASTLE GAY By JOHN BUCHAN

THE DEAN'S ELBOW By A. E. W. MASON

THE DAY OF SMALL THINGS By O. DOUGLAS

FIRE OF YOUTH By MARGARET PEDLER

HAVANA BOUND By CECIL ROBERTS

THE YOUNG LIVINGSTONES By DENIS MACKAIL

WHITE FACE By EDGAR WALLACE

FIRE BELOW By DORNFORD YATES

FISHES ALL ALIVE By MADGE S. SMITH

THE PEEPING TOWER By J. E. BUCKROSE

TUCK-OF-DRUM By ALFRED TRESIDDER SHEPPARD

MURDER AT HIGH TIDE By CHARLES G. BOOTH

TREMENDOUS GAIN By PADDY SYLVANUS

AND FOR PUBLICATION ON TUESDAY NEXT

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IN THE DAY'S MARCH By RUBY M. AYRES

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AS WE WERE:

"A VICTORIAN PEEPSHOW."

THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE CONSORT.

By E. F. BENSON.

In this the second instalment of excerpts from the memoirs of Mr. E. F. Benson, the author of "Dodo" and other well-known novels, the reader will find further intimate sidelights on Queen Victoria and her times, and on the blank that was caused in her life by the untimely death of the Prince Consort.

The complete work will be published early in the autumn by Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co.

Probably Queen Victoria's artistic views were quite her own, the result of personal predilections, and they faithfully reflected the artistic feeling of the day, but certainly the Prince Consort confirmed and strengthened them, and in such matters she considered that his taste was quite flawless. It was he who converted the old Scottish Castle of Balmoral into the far more splendid German Schloss, who papered its walls with tartan, and himself designed the carpets of Balmoral tartan. "All," she wrote, "is his own creation, own work, own building, and his great taste and the impress of his dear hand have been stamped everywhere." To all his views on "scenery" she listened with reverence: when they saw Edinburgh together for the first time, he said of "Arthur's Seat," that he was sure the Acropolis could not be finer. That he had never seen the Acropolis did not matter: *ipse dixit.* In music similarly he was her infallible guide: he was quite a voluminous composer, and his "Te Deum," as I well remember, was performed in the Abbey at the Jubilee service in 1887, and his chorale "Gotha" was incorporated into the anthem written by Sir Frederick Bridge, the Abbey organist, for the occasion. These compositions are technically quite correct, and if carefully played on the organ with a copious use of the swell, they seem, somehow, to cast a light on the Prince Consort's preference for the portraits of Winterhalter over those of Rembrandt.

Simplicity of Life.

Their life was conducted on the same straightforward and wholesome principles as those on which his "Te Deum" was composed. As Sovereign the Queen was a slave to her duties, and no one ever worked harder or more conscientiously at her job. But she cared nothing for state and splendour in themselves, and though in the performance of her royal functions she was of a superb and wholly native dignity, thus showing that she was indeed Queen of England and knew it, it was the sense of duty that inspired her, and when her duty was done she wanted only to get back to the freedom of privacy. It was a great lark sometimes to pretend not to be the Queen, and to set forth on an expedition from Balmoral, christening the Prince Consort and herself Lord and Lady Churchill (Mr. and Mrs. Churchill would have been too great a violence), but the real lark lay in the fact that she was Queen all the time, and that when the guileless Highlanders guessed the majestic truth they were "ready to die of fright."

Strict Seclusion of Widowhood.

The whole fabric of her life was shattered by the Prince Consort's death, and as she wrote to her uncle, not only she "but England, my unhappy country, has lost *all* in losing him." For many years she retired into a complete seclusion, and made no public appearances of any sort. Though for a time she would not even see her Ministers, her devotion to her duty reasserted itself and she worked as hard as ever, but her labours were as secret and invisible as those of the queen-bee in the central darkness of the hive. Her subjects never saw her at all in any official capacity, for years she hardly set foot in London at all, and the effect of this neurasthenic seclusion was that she became very unpopular. Even staunch loyalists found it difficult to answer the question as to what was the use of a Sovereign whose existence was almost mythical.

Wellington College.

Wellington College, founded in memory of the great Duke, was opened in 1859, and my father, not yet thirty years of age, was appointed first Head Master. It was intended to provide a good education on special terms for the sons of officers in the army whose widows were in needy circumstances, but other boys were to be admitted as well, and its charter was that of a Public School. The Prince Consort was chairman of the governing body, and for the very short remainder of his life its welfare was a constant interest to him, and the subject of innumerable memoranda. At his desire, my father had spent the summer of 1858 in Germany and Prussia, in order to study the methods of education in the academies of the Fatherland: the Prince Consort hoped that he would pick up some useful hints as to the general lines on which Wellington College should be conducted. This hope was not realised, for he came back with a profound conviction that English methods were vastly superior to those which he had gone abroad to study, and that there were no hints whatever to be gained from Germany.

A Misleading Uniform.

The boys at first wore a uniform approved and partly designed by the Prince Consort, and it remarkably resembled that of the porters and ticket-collectors of the Great Western railway on which Wellington College was situated. This gave rise to little confusions. Lord Derby, for instance, when paying a visit to the College on the annual Speech-day, presented the outward half of his return ticket to a boy who had come down to the station to meet his mother, and the boy was not as respectful as he should have been to a member of the governing body, and permitted himself to say something unbecoming to a well-behaved ticket-collector. It was therefore better to modify the uniform than risk the recurrence of such incidents.

Musical Carpentry.

My father set to work to compile a hymn-book for use in his new chapel, and this must contain renderings, the best available, of the great Latin hymns. They would often, he knew, be of a rather doggerel sort, but they would wake the boys' interest in such great songs as "Vexilla Regis" and "Aurora nunc." He contributed several himself, and among them was "O throned, O crowned with all renown," one of the stateliest poems in the whole English hymnology. Then there must be a book of tunes to which they should be sung, and the compilation of this was indeed a feat of daring. Well-known tunes, not in copyright, like "Adeste Fideles" and Haydn's "Austrian anthem" would be included, but these would not supply sufficient melodies. So a lady called Miss Moultrie, whom he held to have high musical gifts, was called in, and by request she composed a quantity of hymn tunes herself for this book, and when her own invention failed, she took such airs as the opening lines of one of Beethoven's Violin Sonatas, and Spohr's "How blessed are the departed," and chiselled them with ruthless carpentry into hymn tunes of the required length and rhythm, cutting out a bar here and a half-bar there and, when necessary, writing in extra parts.

The Queen's Visit.

After the Prince Consort's death, Queen Victoria, who had paid several visits to Wellington with him, did not come down again till 1864, though in the interval she had sent for the headmaster to come to see her at Windsor and tell her of the welfare of the school in which her husband had taken so keen an interest. She hoped it prospered; she would always take an interest in it herself, and intended that her son, Prince Arthur, now Duke of Connaught, who was a godson of the Duke of Wellington, should do the same. Before long she would come and see for herself how it had developed; she had meant to do so before, but she was overwhelmed with work and responsibilities.

A visit was arranged: the Queen, still in the very deepest mourning, drove from Windsor, in a landau with four horses and postilions, and was received by the staff at the gate of the college. She walked about the place full of sentiment and homeliness and dignity, showing a shrewd interest in all that concerned domestic arrangements for the boys. She wept a little over the foundation-stone of the chapel: she insisted on visiting one of the dormitories, where she found that the maids had not yet finished their makings of beds and emptying of slops, and told them to carry on: she went into the classrooms of the fifth and sixth forms, shook hands with every boy there, and asked him his name: she looked with doubtful approval on the tuck-shop, and said that in her opinion the young gentlemen would get on quite as well without so many sweets.

After lunch she planted a tree in the garden and asked for an extra week of summer holiday for the school "if it is quite approved."

(To be Continued.)

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A CORNER OF ENGLAND.

"THE WIND ON THE HEATH."

By A. D. GRISTWOOD.

The twelve tall elms on the village green stood sentinel over an ancient well wreathed in ivy, and in the pond at the corner of Larkin's meadow the ducklings were questing for tadpoles. There wasn't a shop to be seen—nor an inn, nor a post office—only a row of flint-stone cottages facing the green, each with a date graven on a slab set beneath the gable, each with its diamond-paned casements tight-closed like the lips of a miser.

The Big House held the whip-hand of the village like the jealous Providence it was, walls of Tudor brick glowing through the trees just as they did when Cromwell's cannon shook them, corkscrew chimneys twisting above oriel windows whose mullions were powdered with orange lichens. For generations the village had been his lordship's hobby—that was why the shops had been banished to the main road a mile away—and only the huge old oak beside the lodge gates could remember a time when The Family was yet to be. And even he couldn't hope to hold out much longer.

* * *

The path dipped through the beech-woods to a sheltered valley where the ripe wheat flared in the stormy sunshine, and poppies played bo-peep with purple corn-cockles and swaying lilac scabious. The upper reaches of the valley were hidden from the world. The road was a stony track that wandered crookedly from farm to farm, and beside the river a ruined church stood lonely and forlorn in the shade of a pine wood. The roof had fallen; the beams had decayed; there remained only four walls pierced by lanceolate windows; a niche for Holy Water now brimmed by secular rain, and crumbling blocks of stone shrouded in dogwood and elder.

But now the lane twisted uphill again to a common, where brambles lifted lilac stars among furze and bracken, and the air was sweet with the scents of thyme and heather. A flock of geese from a farm nearby paraded in solemn goose-step. A chick, who had lost his family, wandered aimlessly by the wayside, cheeping sadly, weary and anxious beyond all his little knowledge of the world. Suddenly he caught sight of his mother, not a dozen yards away, and with wings a-flutter and many a stagger of tired little legs, at last hid tremulously beneath her sheltering feathers.

* * *

The Inn had never known fame or festival. The chairs in the sanded parlour were full of unexpected knobs, and the tables gleamed white with holystone. On the window-sill stood two maidenhair ferns and a scarlet geranium, and beside an oleograph of a hunt-dinner, at which all sorts and conditions of dogs were smoking churchwarden pipes and toasting their host in a world-famous brand of whisky, hung an elaborate, framed diploma testifying that Mark Rudd had been "Initiated into the mysteries of Buffaloism."

Mark himself, a short, hairy, bronzed man with a quiet voice and shining eyes, brought a hunk of white bread, a slab of Cheddar cheese and a tumbler of biting, sparkling cider. And more than that! Midway through the second glass he returned with the whole bough of a tree, heavy with fruit that burst with ripeness as it touched the board. "Thought you'd like a bite o' cherries: ripe they be to black your tongue." Angels' food indeed! And in his pride Mark forgot to charge for it.

Just a commonplace corner of Lavengro's England. "Life is sweet, brother . . . there's night and day, brother, both sweet things; sun and moon and stars, brother, all sweet things; there's likewise a wind on the heath. Life is very sweet, brother; who would wish to die?"

IRISH FREE STATE

RAILWAY STRIKE SETTLED.

THE CENSORSHIP.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Saturday.

The railway strike has been settled, much to the relief of everybody. The result is largely due to the intervention of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the good sense of the contending parties. It has been said that the agreement now reached is a complete surrender by the railway company. The dispute concerned not wages or conditions, but the question of recognition. It had been contended that the Irish Omnibus Company and the Great Southern Railways being entirely separate concerns, the National Union of Railwaymen had no right to represent the bus employees. However separate and distinct the two concerns may be in law, they are closely associated in actual operation. Two of the railway's directors are also on the board of the bus company; the latter occupies as a garage part of the terminus station at Broadstone, and there is strong external evidence of a combination. It was no doubt for this reason that the railway unions pressed for and secured recognition on behalf of the bus employees.

The contest has not been without its casualties. Two directors of the bus company, including its chairman, the Right Hon. H. G. Burgess, refusing to accept the settlement, have resigned. Whether they retain their seats on the railway board, of which they are also members, is still unrevealed. Mr. Burgess was all his life in the railway service, and rose to the high office of general manager of the L.M.S. The company would suffer by the loss of his advice and experience.

ROAD V. RAIL CONDITIONS.

Viewed apart from the present conflict, there is a big principle involved in the evident desire of this—and possibly other—railway companies to keep their road transport operations free from the conditions attaching to railway labour. It is these very conditions, peculiar to sheltered occupations, that have made it well-nigh impossible for railways to compete with road traffic. In road operation the railways saw some hope of competition on more or less equal terms, and it is a position which they naturally strive to maintain. However, as I have said, the recent issue concerned recognition only. The question of identical conditions is not settled, but merely postponed.

There is yet another restriction placed upon railway companies which operate buses and not upon their competitors. Routes must be approved by the Minister, and can only be abandoned by his consent. This imposes a rigidity which may please a certain official mentality but is at direct variance with business reality. During the past year the free buses have been a boon to the travelling public, who so often suffer in the clash of sectional interests. In the tramway strike and during the last few days of partial railway stoppage they operated at will on the routes which paid them best, and so met a public demand. It was a welcome illustration of the well-proved plan of leaving people to work out their own salvation and allowing men of enterprise to reap their just reward.

THE BOOK CENSORSHIP.

As the authorities are beginning to display special activity against prohibited books, it is desirable for the public to know their rights and responsibilities in the matter. Under the law, once a book has been prohibited by notification in the *Gazette*, it is an offence for anyone to keep or offer such a book for sale, hire or distribution. To the lay mind at least the wording of the Act does not seem to prohibit anybody from having even a prohibited book in his possession for his individual use. I have before me evidence of a case where a non-prohibited book consigned to an individual was detained for examination over three weeks ago, and has not yet been released. In the same way the Customs officials are active in their scrutiny of books among passengers' luggage. It is well to know that a Customs official is bound on demand to produce a list of all prohibited books.

Some members of the public welcome these restrictions, others accept them with resignation as the law of the land, others are much annoyed, but no individual thinks it worth his while to question, still less contest, their legality. If these restrictions on individual use and possession continue, it would be well for some organisation to examine, and, if advisable, bring the matter to the test of law. In the meantime, it is well to understand that there is no such person as a censor, but there is a censorship board of five persons, who read the books and advise the Minister. The Board has no executive authority.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION.

A party of 160 delegates of the Inter-Parliamentary Union are visiting this country and have been entertained by the Governor-General, the President, and the Speaker of the Dail. They have been wisely allowed a liberal time for individual recreation, which is often the most enjoyable part of these official tours. They will be amongst the first to see the heavy pile carpets of Celtic design and local manufacture that have been recently laid in the entrance hall and lower passages of the building, where, impressive as they are, they seem hardly suitable for heavy traffic and muddy boots. It is a pity the visitors cannot see the Dail in session, if only to correct the popular belief that Irishmen are loquacious and unbusinesslike.

EMPIRE STOCK-TAKING.

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

From SIR BENJAMIN MORGAN.

Sir,—Mr. Harold Cox's review of Mr. Grondona's remarkable book, "Empire Stock-taking," in your issue of the 13th inst., is disappointing and a great contrast to the reviewer's usual sense of fairness. The ordinary reader would infer from the review that the Free Trade diatribe which Mr. Cox delivers was called for by Mr. Grondona's book, whereas it is nothing more than its title suggests—a statement and an analysis of the Empire's economic resources—masterly and sufficiently complete to enable an Empire economic policy to be founded on it.

Mr. Cox, however, makes it the occasion to re-expound his free import theories. His starting point is false. He says: "Some enthusiasts for the Imperial trade movement have written and spoken as if it were possible to make the Empire a self-sufficing unit, all its members trading freely with one another and closing their doors against foreign countries." I should very much like Mr. Cox to name those enthusiasts. I am unaware that such an exclusive Imperial entity has ever been suggested. If it has, it is at any rate in entire disagreement with the scheme of "Empire Free Trade" which is so greatly exercising men's minds at the moment, and against which Mr. Cox's general attitude, upon this and upon other occasions, may lead us to presume his arguments are directed.

It has not been seriously supposed, by even the most ardent advocates of Imperial economic unity, that the Empire should or could ever become "self-sufficing." What is desired is that the Empire should be made a close-knit economic unit. Even Mr. Cox may admit that the tendency of such units, trading prosperously within themselves, is not to restrict but to expand their commercial relations with external units. It holds whether the units concerned be large or small, and whatever be their plane of activities. The British Empire Economic Unit will be a better customer for the world because its internal organisation will not be subject to every external condition and the economic disorders contingent thereon.

BEN. H. MORGAN.

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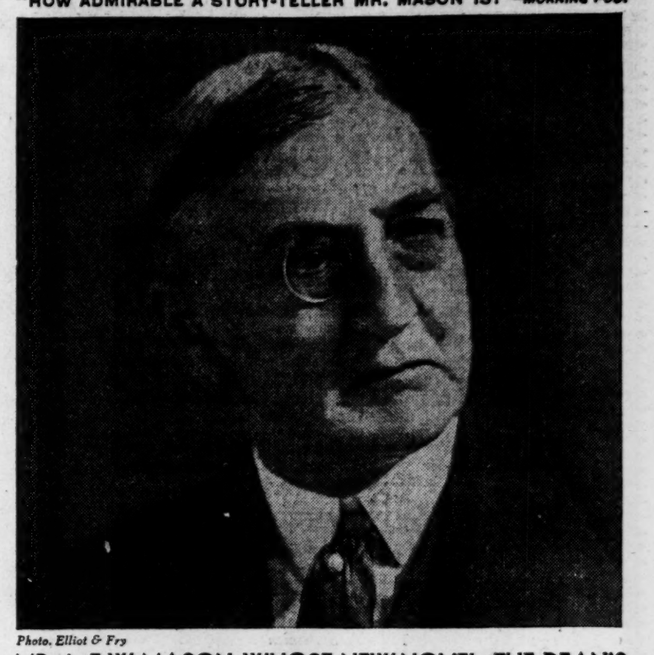

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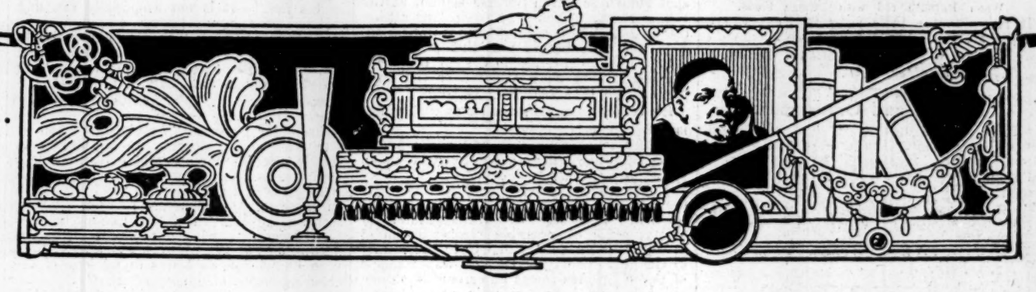

Old Glass Pictures.

Oriental and European Techniques.

By FRANK RUTTER.

FOR some years past old glass pictures have steadily been rising in favour among collectors, and consequently in value. A striking testimony to their popularity has been afforded this summer by the opening of three exhibitions of glass pictures within the space of a few weeks, and all fairly close together. The most important has been the one at Messrs. Gill and Reigate's galleries in George Street—organised in aid of the Middlesex Hospital—a second has been held in the St. James's Street gallery of Mr. L. Lowenthal, a long-experienced authority on this subject, whose monograph "Pictures on Glass" is full of valuable information, and a third has been shown in the galleries of Messrs. Blairman, of King Street.

Chinese Origin.

"Glass picture" is so loose a term, covering so many varieties which differ technically as well as geographically, that some outline of the different categories may be found of interest. Leaving stained-glass out of the question, it may be said that the oldest and most prized of glass pictures are the Chinese paintings on glass. There is some dispute as to when the Chinese first began painting on glass, some thinking it began as early as the sixteenth century, but the better established view is that the practice arose towards the end of the seventeenth century, and flourished particularly during the eighteenth century. The application of the paint to the glass itself is a process which demands that meticulous craftsmanship in which the Chinese have always excelled. The method is exactly reversed to what it is in painting on wood, canvas or paper, the high lights and "top glazes," so to speak, having to be laid on the glass before any other pigment is applied. The Far Eastern genius for enriching the content of a picture without conveying a sense of overcrowding, the skill in design and taste in colour-combination which are other characteristics of Oriental art, help to explain why Chinese glass pictures are considered the finest of their kind.

In distinction to the pictures painted directly upon glass, the Chinese also painted on the backs of mirrors, the pigment being incorporated with the silvering of the mirror. A rare example of this category in the Gill and Reigate exhibition was a landscape subject of a volcano, lake and boats painted on gold mirror glass.

Transfer Pictures.

After these two main classes of Chinese pictures come a number of European glass pictures of various kinds. Some of the most curious are the Swiss, in which, instead of the flat glass used by the Chinese, a convex glass is used, the inner side of which is either painted or adorned with a coloured print. Here we approach quite another kind of glass picture, the transfer-picture, which is usually the result of the transfer of a black print from its original paper to the surface of a sheet of glass, and its subsequent colouring.

Courtesy of Messrs. Gill and Reigate.

"Mrs. Crewe as St. Genevieve."
By T. Watson after Reynolds.

In France both methods, the direct painting and the transfer process, were used with great skill during the eighteenth century. It may be conjectured that the direct painting was done by professional artists, but it is possible that a number of transfer pictures were done by amateurs. In this connection it is amusing to note that there was published in France in 1755 a handbook entitled "Le Moyen de devenir Peintre en Trois Heures." In this the author undertook to instruct his lady readers "how to carry out with a brush the works of the greatest painters without having learnt how to do it!" Mr. Lowenthal, however, is sceptical about this amateur practice, and points out that the production of transfer glass pictures was "a professional occupation invented as a substitute for printing in colours."

In any event the successful transfer picture demanded the utmost nicety of handling. The mezzotint or engraving had to be affixed face downwards to a sheet of glass by a mixture of Venice turpentine and spirit of turpentine. The print had to lie perfectly smoothly, for air bubbles or specks of dust would mar the effect. Then the glass with the print affixed had to be immersed in water till the paper could be removed as pulp and only the imprint left in the turpentine. Finally, this imprint was coloured from the back.

English Work.

This method was exceedingly popular in England, and these English transfers are the glass pictures most sought after, as a rule, by British collectors. The process employed gives them a beautiful dark liquid tone, which sometimes makes their colouring appear even more rich than that of the original. They are exceedingly fragile, however, because the genuine old English glass pictures were done on the thin "crown" glass of the period, and the ease with which this can be broken accounts for the increasing rarity of authentic specimens. At Gill and Reigate's exhibition could be seen many delightful transfer pictures after paintings by Gainsborough, Reynolds, Cotes, Henry Morland, and many less known artists. An outstanding exhibit was "Mrs. Crewe as St. Genevieve," by T. Watson, after Sir Joshua Reynolds. Measuring 18 inches in diameter, this is the largest circular glass picture known, and one of the finest existing examples.

A Modern Glass Picture.

As a reminder that direct painting on glass is even still practised to some extent in England, it may be interesting to recall here that Mr. Eric Kennington's famous war picture, "The Kensingtons at Laventie," was painted in this manner. Reversing the usual process of painting on canvas, so that the "last" touch was first and the "first" touch the last to be applied, Mr. Kennington painted this directly on the back of a large sheet of glass. So far as I know, this is certainly the largest, as it is the best, true glass painting of modern times.

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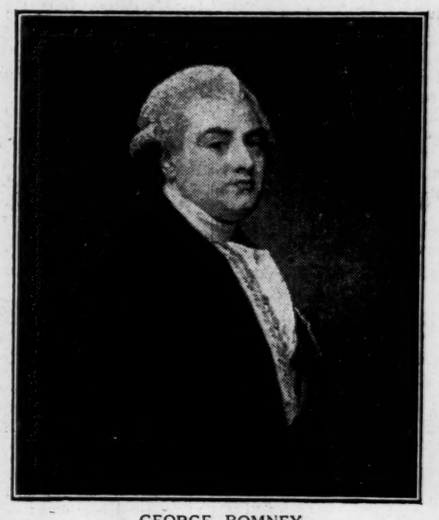

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A WANDERER'S NOTEBOOK.

GOLDEN SQUARE.

By E. V. LUCAS.

No London Square seems to be able to put up much of a fight against the builder, and I see that Lansdowne House and a number of Berkeley Square houses are now marked down for destruction, the site, I suppose, to be covered with shops and flats. God (the old saying might be adapted)—God made the squares, man makes the flats. But so far no London square has capitulated quite so thoroughly as Golden Square, where the new has almost completely routed the old. When I first knew it, in the early nineties, it was full of façades dating from the reign of Anne and the Georges, the second of whom, in fancy dress, is represented in sculpture in the centre of the grass plot, rising, just now, from a mass of geraniums. To these flowers, together with their surrounding shrubs and trees, you will do damage, says a notice, under a penalty not exceeding a fiver; but who, in these days, has a fiver to spare for anything?

* * * *

The most comely of the old houses that I can remember were on the south side, at the corner, and possibly it was in one of them that Sir Joshua's Miss Angel—Angelica Kauffman, R.A.—lived with her father and gave literary and artistic parties. But all trace has been lost in the vast commercial block that has been superimposed here. The oldest remaining structure is No. 4, now the Golden Square Club, which retains its original eighteenth-century—or earlier—roof and dormer windows, and may have attractive survivals within; but I had not the courage to penetrate. To belong to such a club would indeed be a distinction. My clubs have no such grandiloquent style. Ralph Nickleby, also not unimpressed by the Square's name, lived here once; can it have been at No. 4? While it was here, to leave fiction for fact, that the Opium-eater took leave of his Ann.

* * * *

The Bavarian Minister's house, with its chapel, was once in Golden Square, but it has vanished. During the Gordon Riots, in 1780, it was broken into and plundered; not without reason, for, as Walpole wrote to Sir Horace Mann, "old Haslang is a Prince of Smugglers as well as Bavarian Minister," and the known presence of great quantities of rum, tea, and contraband goods served as a lure. There is no chapel of any kind now, but No. 24 is called the Presbytery. It has a notice on the door: "Walk in." But here again I dared not enter. Who am I to force my presence on a Presbytery, even though invoked to do so? Although there is a hospital or two, from which wafts of antiseptic disturb and burden the air, there is no longer any chemist's shop. I mention this privation because Golden Square was the abode of Robert Perreau, the apothecary, who in 1776, with his twin brother Daniel, was hanged for forgery. Such was their fraternal love that in the Tyburn cart they stood hand in hand while the ropes were adjusted, and remained in that position for half a minute after the drop. The trial was a great sensation at the time, not only on account of the respectability of the criminals, but because of a mysterious woman in the case, Mrs. Margaret Caroline Rudd, another resident of the square, and an enchantress of signal beauty. Such was her fame as a fascinator that Boswell made it his business and pleasure to visit her, and in doing so had Dr. Johnson's support, as expressed to a lady who disapproved. "Nay, madam, Boswell is in the right. I should have visited her myself, were it not that they have now a trick of putting everything into the newspapers." (Did I say that the year was 1776?)

* * * *

Leaving Golden Square by Upper James Street, which is all new, I was confronted by a tablet on the house in Beak Street, straight ahead, stating that it was there that Giovanni Antonio Canale, known as Canaletto, lodged during his English sojourn. This splendid painter is thought of pre-eminently for his Venetian scenes, which, such were his industry and enthusiasm, are to be found in all the chief galleries of Europe, and, I suspect, of America; but he did much work in London too, coming here in 1746, when he was nearly 50; and at the National Gallery you will find, among his many canvases, a lovely view of Eton College. He may not have been the first Italian to make this part of London his home, but he was one of the most remarkable, and early enough in time to be called a forerunner. Most of the Italians now, however, congregate more in the parts of Soho that are north of Oxford Street, the French taking the southern districts, of which Old Compton Street may be said to be the main thoroughfare, and which they have turned into something very like Rue des Petits-Champs in Paris. Greeks also are to be found here; almost next door to Canaletto's is a Greek restaurant.

* * * *

One distinguished Italian leads to another. After leaving Beak Street and the great colourful Venetian, my purpose was to compare Golden Square with Soho Square; and with this end in view I passed through Broad Street (sacred to the memory of William Blake); Berwick Street, where the mannequin in "Nine till Six" so admirably portrayed by Miss Sunday Wilshin buys her silk stockings; Wardour Street and Dean Street, where the air is full of foreign voices; and, having noted that grave and impressive shopfront at 88, Dean Street, was about to turn into Soho Square when I chanced to look to the left along Carlisle Street, and to see there at the end, for it is a cul-de-sac, one of the old houses of this interesting storied region in the most perfect repair. Now a furniture dealer's, it was for many years the home of a captivating figure in London society and a compatriot of Canaletto—Domenico Angelo Malevolti Tremamondo, better known simply as Angelo the fencing master, and not only was it his home, but the resort of the Golden Youth of his long day.

* * * *

Angelo, who died in 1802, was succeeded by his son, Henry Angelo, who was educated at Eton, where his father had taught the tierce. The son became even more famous than the father, and became also the friend of the illustrious, among them being a leaven of brains, for Sheridan and Fox sought him for conversation more than for parry or thrust. He went beyond his father in authorship, too, for whereas Angelo I. wrote only a work on his art, entitled "L'Ecole d'Armes," Angelo II. wrote two very entertaining volumes of reminiscences, invaluable to students of his period (he died in 1839), and compiled a miscellany called "Angelo's Pic-nic or Table Talk."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"Darenth Red."

From SIR WILLIAM BULL.

Sir,—Can anyone tell me where the following line occurs, or something like it?—

When Darenth red with Danish blood.

It refers to the little river in Kent where a great Danish battle took place.

WILLIAM BULL.

Cadogan Gardens, S.W.

Disraeli and Orangemen.

Sir,—Though unable to find the exact words asked for, I think it might interest your reader "Historian" to hear that in "Coningsby," bk. vi., ch. 4, the hero of the novel said:—

I look upon an Orangeman as a pure Whig; the only professor and practiser of unadulterated Whiggism.

A LOVER OF QUOTATIONS.

Hyde Park, W.

Eton v. Harrow Cricket.

Sir,—Lord Byron's imagination evidently led him astray when, in the letter addressed to a friend, and dated August 4, 1805, he gave his score in the Eton and Harrow match, played two days earlier, as 11 and 7. The record of the match in Lillywhite's "Cricket Scores and Biographies," vol. i., p. 319, has always been accepted as accurate since its publication in the early sixties of last century. From this it appears that he scored 7 and 2. Mr. F. S Ashley-Cooper tells us that Arthur Haygarth, whom I knew, and who played for Harrow in 1842 and 1843, was elected a life member of the Marylebone Club in 1864, 'in recognition of his work in compiling 'Scores and Biographies.'"

London, W. PHILIP NORMAN.

The Youngest Winchester Scholar.

Sir,—Brilliant as is the achievement of Charles Phillips in winning a Winchester scholarship at the age of 12, he is not the youngest boy to have done this.

My father, the late Reverend John Chevallier, who was later Fourth Wrangler and Herschell Prizeman, and Fellow of New College, Oxford, and who in 1917 died from an accident at Giggleswick, where he was helping as a temporary master during the war, was only 11 when, in 1873, he won a scholarship. Like Phillips, he headed the list in mathematics and was also high up the list in classics.

Exmouth. CLEMENT T. CHEVALLIER.

"Yard of Ale."

Sir,—The illustrated catalogue (compiled and annotated by me) of "The Loan Exhibition of Shropshire Antiquities," held at Shrewsbury, May 10-21, 1898, contains, under heading of "Shropshire China and Earthenware," the following entry—

No. D. 86.—Old Shropshire "Yard of Ale glass."

The glass was 36 in. long, and was lent by Mr. Hillyar Chapman, Kilhendre, Ellesmere. It was in the shape of a hunting-horn. I understood that the person drinking from the same was not permitted to pause.

Woking. HERBERT SOUTHAM.

The "Bedford Hours."

Sir,—The nearness of the day when England must lose to America her beautiful MS., the "Bedford Hours," must be my excuse for entreating you to let me remind your readers that they can still save it if they will. Mr. Pierpont Morgan's generous time-limit of one year, in which to repay to him the £33,000 he lent without interest to the British Museum, will end on Tuesday next. Failing payment, the MS. crosses the Atlantic. Which cares most for England's treasures—England or America? £19,000 is wanted still. Contributions or promises should be sent to the Director, British Museum, W.C.1. Even the smallest will be welcome, and may suffice to turn the scale—if everyone who cares will do what he can.

J. A. HERBERT
(formerly Deputy-Keeper of MSS. in the British Museum).

Gunterstone Road, W.

Dickens and Kate Ternan.

Sir,—"Dickensian" is wrong in stating that I attributed Dickens's separation from his wife to his relations with this actress. Surely, when I wrote "The wreck of Dickens's marriage was a tragedy and not a crime," and "There is no doubt that in matrimony Dickens was a faithful failure," I was explicit enough.

Mrs. Dickens's mother—not likely to be biassed—signed a statement expressing her disbelief in sinister rumours, and I know of no ground for disputing her evidence. No doubt Forster was reticent about mentioning that the lady was an actress (thereby leading some readers to suppose she was a faithful domestic), because his contemporaries would have raised their eyebrows at a man leaving money to a single woman who was not a relative. We are less shocked now.

Rhodesia Road, S.W. W. KENT.

The Ingoldsby Legends.

From THE MAYOR OF CANTERBURY.

Sir,—Allow me to thank you for the privilege of reading Mr. E. V. Lucas's charming and informative article on "The Ingoldsby Legends." I particularly enjoyed the "Wanderer's" remarks that—

to write like Barham one has to be a Barham,

and that—

such a mixture of fun, fancy, recklessness, historical knowledge . . . and skill in rhyme cannot be assembled either by the wish or by prayer and fasting.

As your readers are doubtless aware, there is no memorial of any kind in his native city to show that Barham ever existed. It is tragic also to know that the church of St. Mary Magdalene's, Fish Street, E.C., was burnt out in 1886. Here Barham was interred (as he wished) together with his children. This church was never rebuilt, and its fragments were more or less scattered to the winds, so it is no flight of fancy to say "that no man knoweth his sepulchre unto this day."

"Tom Ingoldsby" was a competent genealogist, an accomplished antiquary and scholar, as well as one of the world's great laughter-makers. One who knew him best wrote of him as—

one whose sympathy was true and cordial—whose heart o'erflowed with human charities—who gently wore the privilege of genius, wit and lore.

We do well to remember him, and we are hoping to erect a memorial to him in his beloved native city. Up to the present £90 has been received. May I politely request your "Ingoldsby" lovers to make up the amount to £100 before the end of this month? The memorial will be unveiled by the Very Rev. Dr. Inge, Dean of St. Paul's, where Barham was a minor canon.

REV. S. GORDON WILSON.

The Guildhall, Canterbury.

Actors' Salaries.

Sir,—Actors' salaries have, in the main, been and always will be a matter of bargain. The manager will give as little and the actor will get as much as they can, but the object for which my friend Sydney Valentine worked so hard was to obtain a living wage for the actor and actress of small parts—£3 a week and two weeks' notice to terminate.

It must be taken as an axiom that no two actresses or actors are worth the same, and managers naturally and properly use their own discretion, but it should be a fixed rule that a speaking part carries with it not less than £3 a week.

Surely it is not beyond the wit of manager, actress and actor to draw out a simple and unambiguous agreement. That is practically all that Sydney Valentine asked for, though later on his object became obscured by trades union tenets, which have nothing to do with the art of the stage.

Wimbledon. WM. FARREN.

Source of the Thames.

From SIR J. H. SEABROOKE, K.C.I.E.

Sir,—Your correspondent in the SUNDAY TIMES of July 13 mentions a desire that the spot known as Seven Springs should, as the source of the Thames, be made "as attractive as its geographical importance warrants." May one who knows well this pretty and secluded dell deprecate any such proposal? The inscription on a tablet over the pool, to be found by a searching visitor—

Hic tuus O Tamesine pater, septemgeminus fons

is sufficient advertisement.

Owing to sharp curves and a downward slope from both directions, the road which passes the springs is a dangerous place for any but careful drivers, and recently took the life of a motor-cyclist. The attraction of many sightseers would necessitate, for safety, some considerable reconstruction of the road, probably destructive to the beauty of the dell. The "geographical importance" of Seven Springs seems an erroneous notion. What has for long (certainly since Michael Drayton wrote his fourteenth song in "Polyolbion," three hundred years ago) been regarded as the main stream of Isis or Thames, has its source at Thames Head, near Kemble, as pointed out by Mr. Mare in your last issue. It receives at Cricklade its first tributary, the Churn, which rises at Seven Springs. Next comes the Coln, which, rising farther away in the north-west at Charlton Abbots, a few miles from Winchcomb, reaches the Thames by a longer course than the Churn. Its head waters might well dispute the claim of Seven Springs to be "the source of the Thames." Let both retain their lack of geographical importance and their secluded charm.

Prestbury. J. H. SEABROOKE.

Sir,—The wellhead which lies farthest from its mouth is usually regarded as the source of a river. Seven Springs, one of the two sources of the Churn, is ten miles further from the Nore Light than Thames Head is, and lies higher above sea-level. My own impression, formed when writing my Thames histories, was that the geographers, rather than "popular error," had for these reasons decided amongst themselves that Cheltenham, and not Coates, was the true cradle of the Thames. Immemorial popular tradition has always fixed it at Trewsbury Mead. The extreme antiquity of the name Churn seems proof that this stream was always regarded as a separate identity from the Thames, and never as the initial channel of the latter.

FRED S. THACKER.

Osterley, Middlesex.

Sir,—Referring to the letter in your last issue on this subject, the most remote source of the Thames is undoubtedly the head waters of the Churn. From Cricklade, where the Churn joins the Thames, the distance to Seven Springs is several miles greater than that from Cricklade to "Thames Head."

But Seven Springs is not the most remote source, for this is in the grounds of Ullenwood House, a mile and a-half to the west of Seven Springs. At Cobberley two branches of the Churn unite; one, coming from Seven Springs, is about five-eighths of a mile in length, the other, from Ullenwood, a mile and a-half in length, and is thus the most remote source of the Thames.

Stonehouse, Glos. T. GRAVES SMITH.

Love Apples and Abbogada Pears.

From SIR HERBERT MAXWELL.

Sir,—When the tomato was introduced from South America in the sixteenth century, Italian gardeners, being uncertain of its origin, called it "Pomo de' Mori," the Moors' or Saracens' apple. In popular parlance this became, by an unintentional pun, Pomo d'amore, "Love Apple."

Monreith. HERBERT MAXWELL.

Sir,—"Abbogada pear" is simply a variation of "alligator" pear and "avocado" pear (this last form being in general use in California). All are corruptions of the Aztec word "aguacate"—pronounced "ah-wah-cah-tay"—the "pear" being added in English on account of the shape of the fruit.

Five Oaks, Jersey. S. H. POPE.

Sir,—I find among my father's notes on the Island of Grenada, W.I., the following:—

Avocado or Alligator Pear: One of the most highly prized of tropical fruits. Origin of "alligator" unknown; "avocado" is a corruption of Mexican "almaca" or "aguacate."

The avocado pear is of mild taste, like a soft cheese; with pepper and salt it is an excellent succulent breakfast or butter adjunct, of orange shape, and twice as large and of cream-white colour; the skin is chocolate brown. The epicure takes his "salruca" with limejuice and powdered cinnamon.

Woodford Green. WINIFRED BARKER.

Kite Flying.

Sir,—The following notes may give a concise account of kite-flying as practised in Siam.

In Bangkok the season lasts two or three months, and each afternoon a very large crowd assembles on the great ground near the Grand Palace to take part in or witness the contests, on which betting is general. Two kinds of kite take part: the Koolar (large) and the Eeloom (small). At two points on the cord of the former are contrivances of short bamboo sticks designed to catch and entangle the tail of the Eeloom; the aim of the latter is to pass its long tail of tape between the main cord of the former and a loose string and to entangle it at either of these points. Whichever kite succeeds in catching the other will be able to spill the wind from and control its flight, and this is the object of the contest. A very considerable amount of skill is necessary, and the kite-fighters are either amateurs who build and fly their own, or professionals employed by connoisseurs to fly their kites for them. Before a contest takes place the kites salute each other by swooping almost to the ground and then rising rapidly and vertically. If, during the fight, either entangles the wrong part or hits the body of the other, it is counted a foul, and if, after an entanglement, neither can get the control, or both fall to the ground, it is counted a dead-heat, while the judges award marks according to the skill shown.

Kite-flying pure and simple is not regarded as worthy of the attention of any but children, and these only play the game of cutting the strings of each other's kites by covering them with glue and powdered glass and causing them to rub over each other while in flight.

BOONYONG VIDHAYASAI.

Langham, Colchester.

Sir,—"M. E. G. (Edgware)" will find information concerning the above in a book entitled "Chin Chin, or the Chinaman at Home," by Tcheng-ki-Tong, formerly of the Imperial Chinese Legation, and translated by R. H. Sherard. Chapter xiii. is devoted to the subject. A. P. MARSDEN.

St. Mary Church, S. Devon.

An "American."

Sir,—James Waldo Fawcett, of Washington, District of Columbia, is not quite correct in his reply to "M. Hunter (Ripon)." George Washington was not an American, simply because there is not any definite country called "America." We have North America and South America, each being divided into various countries, and as conditions are at present, a Canadian or a Mexican has equal rights to being called "American." In Europe every nation carries its own name, and one would never think of calling a Frenchman just "European." When one takes out citizenship papers in this country, they become, providing they are able to pass the exacting questions, citizens of the United States of America, not citizens of America.

Surely Canadians have equal rights to being called Americans, and therefore, until the Revolution, George Washington was a British subject, and afterwards a citizen of the "United States of America."

San Francisco. J. NIXON WESTWOOD.

"Spoonerisms."

Sir,—May I be allowed once more to counter the statement, repeated this time by "Autolycus," that there are no original "Spoonerisms"?

It was in the eighties, to which he refers, that when attending a theological lecture at New College, I heard Dr. Spooner render St. Matthew iii. 12 thus:—"Whose *hand* is in his *fan*." It is not a specially amusing instance of a *lapsus linguæ*, but it suffices. If only the misquotation had proceeded: "and he will *proughly thurge* his floor," as I was delightedly anticipating, it would have added greatly to the gaiety of the nations.

Avonwick. T. ARNOLD HYDE.

Sir,—May I correct "Autolycus" when he attributes to Dr. Spooner an appearance in the Warden's window when New College were head of the river? The incident took place in 1887, and Dr Sewell was the Warden in question. "Gentlemen," he said, "I have seen what no Warden of New College has ever seen before"; and there was no laughter, nothing but cheers. May I add that I speak with knowledge, as I was myself one of the cheering crowd of undergraduates?

ARTHUR WAUGH.

North End Road, N.W.

Sir,—As one who was up at New College in 1887 I should like to point out that "Autolycus" is wrong as to the authorship of the speech in question.

Dr. Sewell (universally known as "The Shirt") was then Warden, and it was he who addressed the hilarious throng, not Dr. Spooner, who was Dean of the College.

My recollection of the speech, too, is very distinct. It was to the effect: "I have to-day seen what no Warden of New College has ever seen before—(cheers)—and what no Warden of New will ever see again—(murmurs)—New College head of the river for the *first time*"—(prolonged cheers).

Eheu fugaces . . . labuntur anni.

Andover. C. B. OLDFIELD, Major.

[Letter also received from G. Rea (Taunton).]

"Moon on Its Back."

Sir,—In reply to "BM/FSAA," the "moon on its back" is a purely astronomical position, and has no bearing whatever on the weather.

The position depends largely on the latitude of the place, and the young moon will be more and more on its back as we approach the tropics. The bright or "full" edge of the moon is nearest the sun, and, when the line joining the centres of moon and sun is most nearly vertical, or when the moon is almost vertically above the point of the horizon where the sun has set, it will be more especially "on its back." In northern latitudes this happens at sunset when the moon is young towards the end of March.

In 1931 the moon will be new on March 19, and the young moon following this event will be "on its back."

Fowey. T. H. L. HONY.

Sir,—In answer to your correspondent, may I say that in the Irish midlands if a new moon comes in on its back it is accepted as a well-known sign of unsettled weather. From my climatic knowledge of southern England during the past twenty-five years I have found that it works out quite true as a weather forecast.

This question I imagine belongs to the region of folk-lore, and raises the interesting problem as to how far it is in agreement with the findings of meteorological science.

H. WILSON.

Lady Somerset Road, N.W.

"So Fades a Summer Cloud."

Sir,—The lines quoted by "R. D. Grundy (Chislehurst)"—

So fades a summer cloud away,
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er,
So gently shuts the eye of day,
So dies a wave along the shore

form part of a poem entitled "The Death of the Virtuous," commencing "Sweet is the scene when Christians die," composed by Anna Letitia Barbauld, *née* Aikin (1743-1825). She was the daughter of the Rev. John Aikin, Presbyterian minister and schoolmaster. In 1774 she married Rochemont Barbauld, a member of a French Protestant family settled in England.

Spennymoor. H. ASKEW.

[Replies have also been received from J. W. W. (Paris), J. F. Powell (Leicester), C. M. G. (Shoreham), Robert Smith (Clapham Common, S.W.), John Cameron (Scarborough), and W. J. Gill (Teddington).]

"Partant Pour La Syrie."

Sir,—A further note or two on "Partant pour la Syrie" may interest your correspondent. Queen Hortense's musical secretary, Phillippe Drouet, claimed that the tune was really his, but the balance of evidence seems to be in favour of the lady. She had already written a very popular song called "La Sentinelle," which was much sung during the Spanish campaign of 1808, and her songs were consequently in request. In 1809 she wrote "Partant pour la Syrie" for the Austrian war of that year, composing it (according to her own account) in the drawing-room at Malmaison, while her mother played at backgammon.

The collection of the Queen's songs was published after the Russian campaign of 1812, and provided a topic of conversation in the rather difficult interview which the Emperor of Russia's brother, the Grand Duke Constantin, had with Hortense and Josephine at Malmaison, after the first abdication of Napoleon. "Partant pour la Syrie" itself became the rallying tune of the Bonapartists under the restored Bourbons, just as Grétry's "O Richard! Oh, mon roi!" had been that of the Royalists in the days of the Revolution and Empire.

Shaftesbury. NORAH RICHARDSON.

Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Thorndyke.

Sir,—In "The Adventure of the Priory School" Holmes deduces the direction in which a bicycle has gone by the track:—

The more deeply sunk impression is, of course, the hind wheel, upon which the weight rests. You perceive several places where it has passed across and obliterated the more shallow mark of the front one. It was undoubtedly heading away from the school.

I have tested this most important deduction by means of a bicycle, diagrams, and by pieces of string of different thickness (thin, front wheel track; thick, rear), and I cannot distinguish between a track running to the left and one to the right.

In "The Pathologist to the Rescue," Dr. Thorndyke states:—

There is no known method by which the blood of one person can be distinguished with certainty from that of another,

and:—

It is in the highest degree improbable that they [the specimens of blood] will yield any information.

Surgeons have often to examine the blood of many volunteers before they get blood to resemble the patient's, therefore, I should think that it is in the highest degree probable that a sample of blood could be proved *not* to belong to an individual if it did not. The converse could not be proved with certainty.

H. MALCOLM McKEE
(late Dist. Insp. Royal Irish Constabulary).

Bangor, Co. Down.

Readers' Queries.

[The number of readers queries that reach us is now so great that a small proportion only can be published, and we endeavour, therefore, to make a selection of those of most general interest.]

Why do all civilians lead horses on the right—that is, on the wrong—side of the road, thereby obstructing traffic, whereas all soldiers, whether mounted or on foot, lead their horses on the left—that is, on the right side of the road?—T. S. JACKSON, Admiral (Colchester).

Where are the following lines to be found?—

The Northern waggoner had set
His seven-fold team behind the steadfast star.

—C. W. BROWNING (Albert Street, N.W.).

What is the source of the following lines?

Silent and slow, from point to point,
With stealthy feet he trod,
And one by one with ruthless hand
Put out the lamps of God.
Then down the East triumphantly
He hurled his golden rod.

—J. L. (Bristol).

OUR PARIS LETTER

POLITICIANS AT PLAY.

DISAPPEARING GAIETY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

When the Chamber and the Senate rose recently for the summer vacation it was assumed in many quarters that France would for a while have a rest from politics. It is generally realised that she needed it, for the last few weeks of the session fell far short of the ideal of those who admire serene and stable government. M. Tardieu, the realist, had to stake his power time after time in votes of confidence in order to drive his projects through the tangled hedge of party tactics and manœuvres, and he left a Parliament still uncertain of itself and of his majority.

But the vacation has by no means meant a political holiday. It has served to cast over France what R. L. Stevenson would probably have described as a "spawn of politicians." All over the country now Senators, Deputies, Ministers, and ex-Ministers are holding forth on every possible occasion. Many who have been dumb in the Chamber, but have simply voted according to the orders of party leaders, have found their tongues again and are making up arrears of eloquence. But there is another thing. This is the season of parliamentary intrigue. Groups no longer occupied with the actual business of the nation—are intriguing and planning their tactics for the session which is to open in October.

It is a matter for speculation whether the politicians when scattered are not capable of more mischief than when, under their shepherds, the party leaders, they are herded in the common folds of the Senate and the Chamber. They are certainly more rash in their promises and more ambitious in their projects. And another danger during this "vacation" is that they are tempted to talk too much and to do too little constructive thinking.

TOO PERFECT POLICE.

Many people who are financially interested in the tourist industry are complaining at present that Paris, from their point of view, is not what it was a few years ago. It has become too respectable. There used to be a certain spice of "naughtiness," of adventure, about a visit to Paris. There is none now. The very active Prefect of Police, M. Chiappe, has made it perfectly respectable by a process which can only be compared to vacuum cleaning. The "guides" who used to accost all foreigners in the neighbourhood of the great railway stations and at such centres as the Place de l'Opera have either been gathered into safe keeping or ordered to leave the city as soon as possible. There are now very few women seeking chance acquaintances upon the boulevards. They have received a hint from authoritative quarters that their absence is preferable to their presence. The Prefect of Police has also kept a very watchful eye upon the stage, and anything which appears to him too "risqué" has had to be changed. Not all Parisians or their guests are pleased about the new régime. Some of them are complaining that the police service is now so efficient that it is making Paris dull, and that visitors from overseas are seeking gaiety in Berlin or Vienna.

VANISHING MONTMARTRE

There will very soon be but little left of the old Montmartre, for each year sees a change in the face of the haunt beloved of writers and artists, scores of whom have found inspiration and fame on "The Hill." The latest feature to disappear is the old bowling alley. The site has been bought by a manufacturer who proposes to construct a factory there. He has assured the denizens of Montmartre that his factory will produce neither noise nor smoke, but the artists and others who have for years devoted themselves to the preservation of the picturesqueness of Montmartre are not satisfied. To begin with, twenty trees which used to shade the bowling alley have been cut down, thus robbing Montmartre of one of the last vestiges of the time when it was a pretty village in which artists sought refuge "far from the madding crowd" of the capital which it overlooks.

When the plans for the new factory were submitted to the Prefect of Police he refused to permit this new disfigurement of the hill of romance and history, but the purchaser of the site overcame this difficulty in a curious fashion. He had submitted his plans as those of an establishment of the second category, but then he found that for an establishment of the third category the authorisation of the Prefect of Police was not necessary. So he simply withdrew his application and declared his establishment as one of the third category. But the artist philanthropist Ponlbot and his friends are still fighting against the project, and doing all they can to induce the manufacturer to plant his factory elsewhere. But the trees have gone already, and there is little left of old Montmartre now.

POST OFFICE SURPRISE.

Any sworn enemy of officialdom who wishes to find inspiration for a vitriolic article or speech cannot do better than to try to transact a little simple business in a Paris post office. He will find that there is no ink in the inkwells, no nibs in the pens, no blotting paper and no telegram or money order forms in the boxes which are supposed to contain them. Furthermore, in a post office where there are, say, ten counters, at least six will be marked "closed." The only way to obtain a money order, for instance, is to wait in a queue in order to obtain the necessary form and then wait again to hand it in. The general atmosphere of the post office in Paris suggests that the postal clerks regard other citizens as natural enemies, who ought to be severely disciplined and when possible snubbed. The post office must be made as unpleasant as possible.

There is one lady clerk in Paris who does not agree with this system. She was afraid the other day that she would get into trouble on account of her attitude, for when an inspector of post offices came to her counter and declared who he was she made a movement as though to hide a vase of marigolds and marguerites which stood on her desk. The inspector smiled and said, "Do not take those away, Mademoiselle. I do not think the Chief could object to them. I will officially give you permission to keep them on the condition that they shall symbolise the pleasant welcome which citizens will receive when they come to your counter." It is a pity that there are not more such symbolical flowers in post offices.

UNWANTED PRIZES.

A movement has just been started here for the abolition of the literary prizes to which so much importance has hitherto been attached. The Association of Literary Critics has announced that it will no longer publish, as it has hitherto done each month, a list of selected books which its members deemed the best of recent publications. The reason for this decision is that the critics have decided that such a list, being necessarily limited to about ten books, is unfair to the authors of those which are not mentioned. The same objection is raised against literary prizes, of which there are many in France. The prize book becomes a "best seller," although the jury which crowned it may have given it a majority of only one or two votes. The idea of the critics now is that every new book should be set before the public on its own merits and that it should be judged by the reading public instead of by a jury of twelve or fifteen critics. The critics admit that some bad books have sometimes won literary prizes while many good ones have been left in obscurity. Reviewers may drop hints as to the value and interest of a book, but the real prize must eventually be awarded by the reading public in the shape of royalties on sales.

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THIRTY FIVE YEARS AGO

A dip in the Briny

The fashions of the nineties demanded a multitude of clothing, both in and out of the water. Bathing simply meant bobbing in the sea on the end of a rope, attached to that antiquated ogre—the bathing machine. To-day we have discarded our parent's costumes but cling tenaciously to many of their most cherished customs—Cerebos Salt, for instance, is still regarded as a prime necessity—and rightly so.

Cerebos SALT

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THROUGH TRAINS

A.M. WEEKDAYS
10.15 Restaurant Cars.
11.15 "The Queen of Scots" Pullman.
P.M.
1.40 (1.50 on Sats.) Restaurant Cars
4.45 "The West Riding Pullman."
6.45 Restaurant Cars.
A.M. SUNDAYS
10.30 "The Harrogate Sunday Pullman"

Train Service Folder, Tourist Ticket Programme, etc., from Passenger Manager, L·N·E·R, Liverpool Street Station, E.C.2. or any L·N·E·R Office or Agency.

Scott v. Stribling
Wimbledon Stadium
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By Underground to Tooting Broadway, thence by Bus Route 77A or Tram Route 30.

By Underground to Wimbledon, thence by Bus Route 177.

Cb.300

THE REVOLUTION OF JULY, 1830.

OVERTHROW OF CHARLES X.

KNELL OF THE FRENCH MONARCHY.

By W. A. J. ARCHBOLD.

Paris, like London, has witnessed a gradual shifting of its centres of social life. The Boulevard des Italiens is no longer quite what it once was, and one does not feel sure that the Boulevard Haussmann, wonderful though it may be, supplies sufficient compensation. To some people, no doubt, it is quite as interesting to wander up the long series of hotels, garages, and dressmakers' shop, which the Champs Elysées has now become, as to meditate in the neighbourhood of the Place des Vosges; and it is probable that many of the readers of the SUNDAY TIMES have never noticed the column which stands in the Place de la Bastille, unless they happened to see it as they passed swiftly in a taxi on their way to the Gare de Lyon. Fewer still know that it commemorates the Revolution of July, 1830, though they may remember a sentence of Victor Hugo in which he manages to combine criticism and history with some effect: "*Ce tuyau de poêle, ce monument manqué d'une révolution avortée, l'on a baptisé d'un nom sonore et nommé la Colonne de Juillet.*" But we can leave the column, which is much like what columns must be, to the artists!

THE FRANCE OF THE ROMANTICS.

When Charles X tried to restore the state of things that existed in 1815, in the days, that is to say, of the *Chambre introuvable*, he found out, if indeed the poor man ever found anything out, that he had to reckon with a new France. It was the France of the Romantics, a country full of poets, artists, dreamers, above all full of politicians. There has perhaps never been such a sudden and wonderful renaissance in any country. We have but to name Victor Hugo, Vigny, Cousin, Berryer, George Sand, Paul Louis Courier, Armand Carrel, Guizot, Lamartine, Royer-Collard, Béranger, Thiers, amongst many, to feel how far things had gone since Alexander said to Napoleon: "What is Europe, if it is not you and I?" There was now a crowd of clever, thoughtful men who were pressing forward into public life; and, as is always the case under such circumstances, the very fact that those who felt that they ought to share in wielding the power of the State were quite removed from those who did so made for the prevalence of advanced opinions.

THE FAMOUS "ORDONNANCES."

The Ministry of Martignac in 1829 was a fairly Liberal one, but the powerful Whigs, if we may so call them, defeated it, and so brought in Polignac and his friends. It has been suggested that some members of this very reactionary Cabinet had an idea of relying upon the lower orders, thinking that by widening the electorate they might defeat that alliance of wealth and intellect that we term the Doctrinaires. If so, they played their cards very badly, for when the famous address to the Crown was carried by the immortal 221 and read to the Sovereign by Roger Collard, all they would think of was a new election, and when that failed they proceeded to overthrow the Constitution—*Monarchie selon la Charte*. Under the Charter, it is true, especially under Article XIV., Charles had certain vague powers; but he was very ill-advised in relying on them, and even more so on July 25 in signing the *Ordonnances* which became so famous. These *Ordonnances* dissolved the Chamber, altered the Law of Elections, and suspended the liberty of the Press.

Many explanations of this rash move have been suggested. Probably neither the King nor his Ministers thought that there would be any trouble in Paris. This, from his conversation with Croker, seems to have been the view of the Duke of Wellington. It was certainly not realised that while the general state of France was satisfactory at the moment, the promulgation of the *Ordonnances* made the Revolution possible by uniting the opposition. Republicans, Buonapartists, Doctrinaires all joined together. Alfred de Vigny says clearly in his diary on July 27: "To-day the insurrections begin. The Ordonnances of the 25th are responsible for them."

QUESTION OF THE THRONE.

The credit of the Revolution belongs, however, largely to the journalists, for it was in the offices of the *National* that the first protest against the *Ordonnances* was drawn up; it was here, too, that Thiers came to the front, and showed himself, as amid the thunderous applause of the banquets of '48, "now and forever a child of the Revolution." The politicians followed the lead of the newspaper men with some hesitation, for the outlook was at first rather confused. The real difficulty lay in the decision as to the throne. After the fighting in the streets, in which the students of the Ecole Polytechnique bore so distinguished a part, there was no question of the Bourbons; even Charles's grandson was impossible. The Republicans might have gained the day had they been organised, and yet Heine, writing two years later, says that the cry of "Vive la République!" found no echo in the hearts of the people. The Buonapartists had no candidate ready. And so, as Lafayette, no doubt sadly, saw, the only possible solution was to take Louis Philippe, the son of *egalité*, the man who had been at Jemappes, the king who was a republican at heart and who could reconcile Royalists and Democrats, the man with the umbrella.

HARDLY A REVOLUTION.

Those who made him king, however, were mistaken. The Revolution of July had considerable effects in Belgium and England, but it did not change things much in France itself. At least not at first. But when towards 1840 Republicans and Socialists joined together and Louis Blanc and Ledru Rollin got to work we must speak differently; for, as Lord Acton says, a grave was quietly dug for the monarchy, the Liberal party, and the reign of wealth. So that we can, perhaps, say that the July Revolution was hardly a Revolution at all; it was merely a violent political change, which ultimately disappointed most of those who had carried it out. In Revolutions, *souvent on commence par l'enthousiasme et finit par le calcul.*

NEW ZEALAND BUTTER.

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

SIR,—I am very glad to learn from the High Commissioner for New Zealand that the Dominion does not subsidise the export of butter. But my statement that Canadian butter-makers were protesting against the large importation of butter from New Zealand remains unchallenged. On this point I may quote the *Melbourne Argus* of June 10 last:—

> Resentment has been expressed recently by dairying interests in Canada at the large quantity of New Zealand butter which has been imported this season, and which it is said is displacing Canadian butter from the market. . . . . The abrogation of the trade treaty between the two Dominions will check further imports after October.

The matter was referred to by the chairman of the National Bank of New Zealand (the Hon. William Pember Reeves) at the general meeting of the company in London on July 15 last. He said:—

> In Canada the treatment we receive under the Dunning tariff is a matter for regret. For some time past New Zealand butter has entered that country on payment of a duty of 1 per cent. per lb., and our exporters have, in quite a few years, built up a trade to the value last year of £2,700,000. That duty is to be trebled in October unless some agreement can be arrived at between the two governments.

Mr. Pember Reeves went on to say:—

> The incident is an almost exact repetition of what happened to our butter trade with Australia a few years ago. There under our trade agreement with the Commonwealth, we had been able to export to them a fair amount of dairy produce. No sooner had the amount grown substantial than the Australian dairy farmers called for a heavier duty upon our butter.

Gray's Inn, W.C. HAROLD COX.

THE WEEK AT WESTMINSTER.

MR. CHURCHILL'S TOUR DE FORCE.

A BRILLIANT SPEECH.

By "A STUDENT OF POLITICS."

Parliamentary interest flared up last week as an expiring fire sometimes will. The best day came at the end of the week when Mr. Churchill gave one of the most astonishing *tours de force* of rhetoric that has ever been attempted. Sustained irony is difficult in writing, and still more in speaking. Mark Antony, in the attack on Cæsar's assassins, soon drops the ironical vein of compliment and launches into full-blooded invective. But Mr. Churchill, mindful perhaps of the reproaches against him for quarrelsomeness with Mr. Snowden, deliberately set out to attack him in the terms of compliment and actually kept it up for half an hour.

One cannot think of a parallel in oratory. Its political significance may have been unimportant, though the majority of 38 that followed was astonishingly small for a Government which had the support of the Liberals, but for a student of style the speech would yield more matter than any speech made in this Parliament. Mr. Churchill, for all his gifts, is often fallible in his calculation of effects, but on Friday he made not a single slip, either of timing or placing. His enemies, no doubt, will call it mere entertainment; but after all, entertainment is quite one-half of democratic politics. The easier and more finished the style of a speech, the more laborious the preparation that has been given to it, just as, conversely, easy writing makes hard reading.

On the same day we had an illustration by contraries of the business-like methods of the Lords. It was the report stage of the Road Transport Bill, and the Lord Chancellor was putting the amendments in a way that showed little appreciation of the intelligence of those present. "Will the Lord Chancellor put the amendments at once?" rapped out Lord Salisbury. They never have to talk like that to Lord Donoughmore, who is probably the most efficient, accurate, and rapid chairman of committees that this or any other House has ever had.

EXIT THE COAL BILL.

Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister's acceptance of the Government's final amendment of the "spread-over" clause on the Coal Mines Bill was no doubt dictated by high political tactics, but, on the face of it, was hardly to the liking of Lord Salisbury. Two interpretations are possible of the noble lord's own amendment. One is that he wished to vindicate the Lords' independence of Conservative Party decisions in the Commons; the other is that he was afraid of his own back benchers, and put the amendment to deter them from complete rejection of the Government's amendment. In this latter case his fears were unnecessary, for these same back benchers preferred the Government amendment. Lord Salisbury has shown himself a good tactician, and, but for him, the "spread-over" principle would never have found its way to the Statute Book.

MR. GRAHAM FLIES A BALLOON.

The Coal Mines Bill has no sooner become law than Mr. Graham proposes to extend its principles to the cotton trade. The off-hand manner of his reference to the cotton problem in his speech of Thursday should not for a moment be allowed to obscure its very real importance. "I hope," he said in effect, "that the cotton trade will be able to settle its own difficulties. But, if not, the Government will have to intervene. We may have to give the cotton trade the same medicine as the coal trade. But do not tell anyone I said so." That means that he is sending up a balloon, and, though it is captive, careful note should be taken of its movements. There is a certain amount of mystery, too, in his references to China.

It cannot be pure coincidence that Sir Herbert Samuel should have suggested our doing something to improve trade conditions in China, in concert with the United States, just before Mr. Graham announced the Government's decision to send immediately a trade mission to China. One report more in addition to the others will be no great matter; but is there some other and more ambitious idea in the air in which we are to co-operate with the United States?

Mr. Graham's speeches are easier to read afterwards than to listen to, and they usually repay perusal. The impression that one gets of him is that his Socialism is of a much more advanced type than his moderation of speech would lead most people to suppose, and that his Free Trade views are in a state of rapid flux. It would not surprise one to find him orienting towards Sir Oswald Mosley.

MISS BONDFIELD'S DOLEFUL TALE.

Miss Bondfield had a sad story to tell when she applied for her loan of ten millions for the Unemployment Insurance Fund, and she has not the skill to make it better than it is. She seems to have lost the combative instinct and to be resigning herself to fate. There has been time enough by now to think out a new policy on insurance, but her speech was a mere series of interrogations addressed to herself. Major Elliot, who made an extremely clever and stimulating speech in this debate, received her suggestion for a joint conference on insurance very kindly; but these offers are now made so frequently as to have become a political mannerism of the Government. A Council of State may be an excellent idea, but if it is to do any real service it must be consistently worked, and not taken up and then dropped as suits the convenience of the Government.

TIRED BACK-BENCHERS.

The Government's arrangement of business continues to be bad. We get slack days alternating with days on which the work set down is much too heavy to be properly done. Such a day was last Wednesday, on which Parliament, by sitting until four in the morning, made it reasonably certain that it will rise on Friday next. The Conservative benches still manage to emit some vital sparks from time to time, despite their frequently absentee leadership, but the rank and file of Labour are obviously tired and dispirited. All the life is in its minority, which is becoming more critical and vigorous.

Last Friday week the rebels rose against the reappointment of Lord Hunsdon as a Commissioner of the Public Works Loans Fund, and the battle which had to be called off then was renewed in the early hours of Thursday morning. Mr. Snowden showed a stiff front to the rebels, and won with the help of Opposition votes, but the fight was not an easy one. Mr. Cocks showed that he had a tongue as rough as Mr. Snowden's own, a pleasant leisurely style, and a very pretty wit. These qualities are not so common on the Labour benches that they should go unnoticed, and one was sorry to see Mr. Snowden took the satire so amiss. He left the answering of Mr. Churchill on Friday to Mr. Pethick-Lawrence, and perhaps it was as well.

The little story that amused a certain very distinguished lady at an extremely formal dinner-party recently seems worthy of a wider audience than was present on that occasion. It purports to relate how a bather in the Serpentine rushed up to the policeman on duty there and complained that "a nasty, great negro is having a fit over by the diving board." The constable advanced majestically towards the scene of the trouble, and there, sure enough, was a black man, struggling violently to make himself understood. At last he managed to gasp out the explanation that he had taken an unusually high dive off the board; had somehow become momentarily entangled with the weeds, and had emerged from the mud bath he had unwittingly stirred up, as black as ink from head to foot!

MEN, WOMEN, AND MEMORIES.

LADY DUFFERIN — PRESIDENT HINDENBURG — MRS. DISRAELI—THE MAHARAJAH OF BIKANER.

By ATTICUS.

London society is still overshadowed by the disaster which has placed so many well-known families in mourning. Deep sympathy is felt for the new Marquess of Dufferin, whose marriage has been so swiftly overclouded. The same feeling must be extended to his grandmother, the Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, whose earlier life seemed so fortunate and brilliant. More than forty years ago she was presiding, with a charm and distinction everybody acknowledged, over the Viceregal Court in India, when her husband, the first Marquess of Dufferin, was Governor-General. Her book, "Our Viceregal Life in India," gives a pleasant picture of busy and cheerful activity at Calcutta and Simla, and may be read with profit, and some envy by the latter-day administrators of a less comfortable Empire. I possess a copy, given to me by Lord Dufferin himself, with a characteristically courteous inscription; for he was a "great gentleman" as well as a most accomplished diplomatist and administrator. Lady Dufferin shared his honours and burdens as the representative of the Crown at Ottawa, and as British Ambassador in France, Italy, Russia, and Turkey. She has survived him nearly thirty years, and has outlived her four sons, the last of whom is the gallant soldier and capable Ulster statesman who perished at Meopham.

"W.G.'s" GRANDDAUGHTER.

The other Kentish air accident has also taken its toll of valuable lives. It was only about three months ago that I was writing something in these notes about Miss Gladys Grace, one of that company of young Amazons who are striving with men for the mastery of the air, and occasionally beating them in this perilous game. Miss Grace was a member of a great sporting and adventuring family. She was the granddaughter of the immortal "W. G.," the niece of W. G. the younger, the Cambridge Blue, and the daughter of Admiral Grace, C.B. Miss Grace had just then sustained a bad accident when her aeroplane came down near Southampton. That might have been enough, I suggested, to keep her out of harm's way for some time. But the modern airwoman is made of dauntless stuff. Scarcely had Miss Grace recovered from her injuries than she was flying again, only to fall to her death, a week ago, with her companion, a young lieutenant in the submarine service. We are conquering the air; but in this campaign, as in others, there must be casualties. We may comfort ourselves by reflecting that they are really very few considering how comparatively novel the method is.

GERMANY'S PRESIDENT.

It seems to be the fate of nearly every Continental Parliamentary Government to go through a period of dictatorship. Germany is the latest country to have this experience. As the Ministerial Budget cannot be got through the Reichstag the President has dissolved that body, and put in force the emergency provision of the Constitution whereby the Chancellor may be empowered to levy new taxes without the sanction of the Chamber. It is a method rather resembling the provision in the existing Government of India Act, which enables the Governor-General to pass financial measures by "certification" over the head, or against the will, of the Legislature. All these devices evince a certain distrust of the Parliamentry system which finds some echo in this country. The alternative, at least abroad, seems to be some kind of personal Government; and the right personality is not always forthcoming.

President Hindenburg, however, at 82, seems quite equal to his responsibilities, and is vigorous enough to cope with the cares of State and to find relaxation in the extremely strenuous sport of shooting chamois. Sixteen years ago, before the war, Hindenburg was only an obscure and elderly German officer whose days of active service were supposed to be over. In the summer of 1914 he was about the last person for whom anybody would have predicted a great military and political career. Still less could it have been expected that in his old age he would become about the most popular ruler in Europe next after our own gracious sovereign. The personal regard felt for him by all parties in Germany has just been abundantly demonstrated by his triumphantly successful tour in the liberated Rhineland.

A LINK WITH DISRAELI.

To many of us it was a surprise to learn, only a few days ago in this year 1930, that the sister-in-law of the Earl of Beaconsfield was still living. Mrs. Disraeli, who has passed away at the age of 93, was the wife of Mr. Ralph Disraeli, the second son of the author of "The Curiosities of Literature." He must have been more like his quiet industrious father than his brilliant and vivacious brother. While Benjamin was coruscating his way through society and politics, and writing his name in history, Ralph was earning his modest living as a clerk in the House of Commons. Eventually he became Deputy Clerk of the Parliaments, and lived long enough to see his son, Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, the present owner and occupant of Hughenden, sitting in the House.

THE RED DIPLOMATS.

Chicherin, who has now been definitely relieved of his post as Foreign Commissar to the Soviet Republic, is one of the survivors of the "old gang" of Leninite conspirators who brought off the Red Revolution of 1917. Unlike most of his comrades, he is of genuine Russian descent, an aristocrat, a man of culture and high education, and a trained diplomat, with a courteous manner and a rather frail appearance. Altogether a striking contrast to some of the other revolutionaries, with their blatant aspect and their affection for what Mr. Wells has called the "woolly Marxian beard." Chicherin was as bitterly intolerant of the *bourgeoisie* and "capitalism" as any of his colleagues; but in his intercourse with foreign Governments he kept, more or less, to the old diplomatic tradition, and was able to carry on serious and by no means ineffective disputation with the late Lord Curzon, who rather enjoyed penning solemn and lengthy replies to the Moscow arguments.

Chicherin has long been a very sick man, and his functions as Foreign Minister have been performed by Litvinoff, now appointed to succeed him, who lived for some time in London before the Revolution, married an English wife, and has industriously cultivated his reputation as an authority on England and the British Empire. On the same principle the new first Deputy Foreign Commissar is Krestinsky, the Soviet Ambassador in Berlin, who is understood to know all about Germany and the Germans. Another of the Deputy Commissioners is Karakhan, who did his best to make mischief in China during the earlier stages of the revolution in that country.

A PROGRESSIVE PRINCE.

The Maharajah of Bikaner, who has been nominated a member of the forthcoming Round Table Conference, is the ruler of one of the lesser Indian principalities. His interesting and picturesque Rajput State in extent and population stands far below the territory of the Nizam, which is as large as Great Britain and has about two and a-half times as many people as Ireland. Consequently His Highness of Hyderabad has twenty-one guns fired in his honour when he visits British India, whereas the Bikaner potentate is entitled only to seventeen official explosions, with two more thrown in by way of "personal salute."

There is no Indian Prince who has shown more patriotic energy, and none who has played a larger or more useful part in Imperial affairs. Since he came to his throne at the age of eighteen, thirty-two years ago, he has been incessantly active as soldier, statesman, administrator and diplomatist. When a young man he led his Bikaner Camel Corps in China, and afterwards served with distinction in the Great War. He has represented India in the Imperial War-Cabinet and the Peace Conference, put his signature to the Treaty of Versailles, and acted as first Chancellor of the Indian Chamber of Princes. He is a highly progressive ruler, quite alive to all the modern movements, and understood to be in favour of giving British India as much responsible government as is good for it and is compatible with the paramount authority of the Imperial Crown, and the rights and security of the Indian States.

"THE TOWN": MEN AND INTIMACIES

By "AUTOLYCUS."

The King having expressed a wish to witness the first Naval Tattoo in celebration of the centenary of H.M.S. Excellent, a special performance is being arranged on Tuesday afternoon, since it is not deemed advisable for the King to attend an outdoor function at night. The Queen will also be present, and Their Majesties will no doubt be amused at seeing one or two of the ingenious contrivances employed by the producer, that are, of course, invisible at the ordinary evening performance, which the Prince of Wales attends to-morrow night. I hope, however, that the senior surgeon, who takes the part of King George, will be luckier than he was at the dress rehearsal, when, in order to comply with an order that all performers when dressed for their parts must keep out of sight of the spectators, he conscientiously made a long detour behind the arena, arrayed in all the glory of his laced velvet coat, white breeches, and cocked hat, and tumbled headlong into a duck-pond.

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The cocktail-cum-swimming party that was given at Grosvenor House one night last week turned out to be a great success, since subtle lighting effects combined, I suspect, with central heating gave a pleasant illusion of warm, sunny days to come. The effect was heightened by the fact that many of the swimmers were obviously trying out their new bathing dresses for the first time: notably a tall young man in a superb Leander-pink creation, who dived in wearing shorts and came out wearing long trousers, his outfit having stretched rather than shrunk. For the South of France, or any place where bathing clothes are worn all day, there is nothing better for a man than really well-cut blue flannel shorts worn with a fine woollen jumper top, which can also be donned over very wide, floppy trousers made of vivid blue or orange linen, with an elastic band at the waist so that they can easily be slipped on over the shorts when landing from a motor-boat.

***

It is hard for those who knew Dr. Eugene Michael Niall, of Arlington Street, to think that he is dead and was buried yesterday. It is as hard to think of St. James's without his handsome presence, his cheery smile, and his eager attention when illness called. He was the best-loved man in the historic precinct which lies between Piccadilly and Pall Mall, and even far beyond it. If some old clubman, living in a single room, sick and lonely, needed him, Niall was there, a healing physician with his large heart, as well as with medicine. He was never content just to diagnose the complaints of his patients, prescribe for them and leave them. He saw them through to new life, or, if that was not possible, he had a tear and a rose for their graves, and a warm thought for those left behind. Rank or station never affected his devotion, and if the late Duke of Rutland died in his arms, so did the well-born ne'er-do-well, come down to West End poverty.

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Very affectionately remembered by old playgoers, though she retired from the stage over thirty years ago at the height of her fame, is Miss Mary Anderson (Madame de Navarro), who celebrates a birthday this week. Her too brief career as an actress was one of most remarkable and unbroken success. So realistic was her acting that on one occasion when, as Galatea, she turned towards the auditorium, with arms outstretched, crying, "The gods will help me," the whole gallery rose and roared back, "We will! We will!"

The first present which Miss Beryl Bowater received on her engagement to Mr. Arthur H. E. Howell last week was a large wrap made from the skin of a leopard which he shot whilst in India. It was on this same expedition, by the way, that Mr. Howell chased a lion into a cave, and, what is more, emerged alive and unhurt! Miss Bowater, who has literary ambitions, as well as having written several amusing songs, is the younger daughter of Major and Sheriff Frank Bowater, who has an unusual mascot in a cabinet in the drawing-room of his house in Chester Square. It is a small, but very heavy, leaden figure of a kneeling monk which, when Arras Cathedral was under bombardment during the war, became red hot and crashed down straight on to Major Bowater's head, which luckily was protected by his steel helmet.

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Next Sunday, August 3, Dr. James, the President of St. John's College, Oxford, hopes to celebrate his 86th birthday. He is endeared to many generations of those who attended Rossall, Cheltenham and Rugby, when he was Headmaster successively of these three public schools. For over twenty years he has lived in the President's lodgings that face the main gateway of St. John's College. Here, in a room overlooking the Quadrangle, he spends many hours indulging in his hobby of stamp collecting. Even at his advanced age he makes journeys to London in order to fulfil his responsibilities towards the Merchant Taylors' School, with which the college is intimately connected.

***

A portrait in oils of the late Prebendary Webb-Peploe, painted by Mr. Robert Swan, has just been presented in his memory to Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he was a student.

***

Aladdin's lamp would be needed before giving quite a large dance and a sit-down supper in the average London flat, but Sir Albert and Lady Levy overcame all difficulties by the simple expedient of taking the empty flat next to their own in Devonshire House one night last week. The unpainted walls were covered by striped bunting, with openings left for the windows overlooking the Green Park, and each course of the excellent supper was served separately by maids, instead of the usual, and much less pleasant habit at dances of assembling all the food in the centre of each table and leaving people to grab what they want. Dancing went on in two large rooms in the flat occupied by the host and hostess with their daughters, where everyone was filled with admiration of the dining-room, the walls and floor of which are of pale rose-coloured marble, whilst in the centre of the room is fixed a long, narrow table, with the top made of a huge single slab of green marble or malachite.

***

"Apropos of the paragraph in your last issue re the 'charlady's' amusing expressions, I venture," writes Mr. H. Royston (Rowlands Castle, Hants), "to send you another instance of this kind of thing.

"Some years ago I was awaiting my turn to be examined at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and got into conversation with an old fellow who sat next to me. He informed me that when he first came to the hospital the doctors *diagonised* him and found he was suffering from pernicious *enema*, and they then examined his blood and told him there were three million *capsules* in it!"

POPULATION PROBLEMS.

TO-DAY'S TROUBLE.

DANGERS OF STATE CHARITY.

By HAROLD COX.

Mr. Norman Himes, Associate Professor of Economics in an American University, has brought out a new edition of "The Principle of Population,"* by Francis Place, first published in 1822. The special purpose of this new edition is to emphasise the fact that as far back as 1822 a well-known English writer was advocating the practice of birth control in opposition to Malthus, who hoped that the same end—namely, a check on the growth of population—could be achieved by continence. This conflict of opinion at that early date on a matter which has become of even greater importance to-day is in itself interesting, but more interesting still is the difference in the conditions affecting the problem of population then and now.

The main point pressed by Malthus and also by Francis Place was that if human beings increased their numbers without regard to the productivity of the soil, hunger, famine, and disease were bound to follow, and nature by these methods would check the increase. Scores of illustrations are given both by Malthus and by Place to drive home this argument. In particular, one may refer to what Place wrote with regard to Ireland. He says:—"Even such food as the poor Irish are compelled to subsist upon cannot be produced as rapidly as the increase of population requires, and numbers are prematurely cut off."

IRISH POTATO FAMINES.

He deals in particular with the potato famine years of 1816 and 1817, and says: "In those provinces where the people were almost wholly fed upon potatoes, the state of disease and misery was so utterly horrid as to make one's blood run cold while reading the accounts of the medical inspectors." These inspectors record that "even the seed potatoes were taken up and eaten as food." In England, happily, the situation was less serious, for the population was less dependent on one particular crop, but, as Malthus pointed out, our population was at that time being stimulated to increase too rapidly, because the manufacturers were anxious to get cheap child labour.

These were the conditions that led both Malthus and Place to urge the necessity for putting a deliberate restriction on the growth of population. Had their advice been followed, and adequate means used to give effect to it, England would have been saved from the many decades of misery that afflicted the poorer classes for a large part of the nineteenth century. To-day we have passed into another era. New methods of production and new methods of transport have rendered available, for feeding the crowded population of Europe, vast areas of land previously untouched by man. Therefore there is no immediate fear of a scarcity of food.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MACHINERY.

The problem of population has, in fact, completely altered its character. Our trouble now is, not that there are too many people for the earth to feed, but that owing to the development of machinery fewer human hands are required to satisfy human wants, with the result that, taking the world as a whole, millions of people are seeking employment and are unable to find it. In England, and also in the United States, public opinion is being rapidly aroused to what is quite rightly called the problem of over-production. The leaders of almost every big industry, including agriculture, are complaining that they cannot sell their products. The seriousness of the problem was emphasised by Lord Inchcape the other day in his address to the P. and O. Banking Corporation. He said:—

> Throughout the world there has been over-production, more particularly in raw and primary materials for industrial productions. I may instance in illustration the large supplies of wheat and cotton. . . . Until this surplus of supplies over demand is overtaken by the consumptive capacity of the world we cannot expect to see stabilisation of prices.

AN INEVITABLE CONFLICT.

The same matter was touched upon by Mr. Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, in the House of Commons last week. Like many other people, Mr. Graham is reluctant to admit the fact of over-production in view of the simultaneous fact "of the unsatisfied, human demand, not for the comforts or luxuries, but for the necessaries of life." But whether we like it or not this conflict exists. On the one side, we have a certain number of human beings, aided by powerful machinery, producing goods with greater rapidity than ever they were produced before. On the other side, we have a large multitude of would-be manual workers unable to obtain employment, and consequently unable to obtain the means to buy the things they would like to consume. Sections of the operative classes are still attracted to the idea, which used to dominate their predecessors more than a hundred years ago, that it is possible to secure more work for themselves by preventing the use of machinery. This attitude explains the strong opposition in Lancashire to the introduction of the eight-loom system.

TOO MANY PRODUCERS.

But what is the alternative? Unless Lancashire manufacturers are allowed to obtain the economy in production which would follow the general adoption of the eight-loom system, they will find themselves increasingly undersold by foreign manufacturers, who are using this and other up-to-date methods of production. The alternative is between throwing some men out of work by the introduction of improved methods of working or throwing all out of work by continuing old methods. As long as the different countries of the world are busy competing with one another this difficulty cannot be overcome.

The Labour Party seems to place its faith on a further extension of State charity, and is proposing that the State shall make family allowances so that the more children a man has the bigger the dole he shall receive from the Government. The Trades Union Council, on the other hand, is a little suspicious of this scheme, feeling that it may have the effect of lowering wages, which is more than probable; but the only alternative suggestion made by the Trades Union Council is that "social services" should be extended, which comes to much the same thing. Instead of encouraging the poorer classes to increase their numbers more rapidly, the State, if it is to interfere in the matter at all, should encourage them to have fewer children. At present it is the poorest classes who are multiplying most rapidly. As a result their families live under circumstances which make it impossible for them to enjoy to any large extent the pleasures of life. And the children as they grow up press upon the labour market as competitors for employment, thus keeping down the rate of wages.

If the poorer classes had smaller families both these evils would be checked. There would be fewer competitors for employment and a higher standard of living for the wage-earning classes—fewer producers and better consumers.

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* "Illustrations and Proofs of the Principle of Population." By Francis Place. Edited by Norman Himes. (Allen and Unwin. 12s. 6d.)

There is one date I shall remember till death, thanks to the telephone boy who, when asked for the date of William the Conqueror, replied, "One-o-double six, Hastings."—*Archbishop of York.*

Opinions in Canada appear to be unanimous as to the desirability of building up a volume of trade between the several parts of the Empire to proportions that will make the present figures look relatively small.—*F. W. Field (Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada).*

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IN MEMORIAM.

LOEFFLER.—A memorial service for the late Mrs. Sigrid Loeffler will be held at Christ Church, Down Street, Mayfair, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, July 28.

Sunday Times

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SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1930.

FINANCING THE DOLE.

SOME national affairs are so serious that they cannot be left to be handled by ordinary party methods. One such subject is India, regarding which we are glad to know that the British representation at the Round Table Conference in the autumn is almost certain to be drawn from all three parties; another is Unemployment, which is far and away the most important domestic problem confronting the nation at the present time, and on which the record of the present Government is so dismally discouraging that it would be madness to expect Ministers to provide a solution on their own partisan lines. There is, therefore, some encouragement to be derived from the announcement that one of the most pressing aspects of the Unemployment problem, namely, the financing and administration of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, is to be subjected to the consideration of an all-party committee. Miss BONDFIELD pleaded for this in her speech on Wednesday night; the response has been immediate. A committee representing all three parties has been appointed, and an economic situation that threatens to become more and more menacing as a winter of unprecedented unemployment advances upon us is to be investigated on national lines.

It is not a moment too soon. Some credit must be given to the Opposition for agreeing to help the Government out of a mess that is very largely of its own making. Partly the present appalling figures of unemployment, and the consequent drain on the Insurance Fund, are due to world causes over which no Government could exercise effective control; but granted this, it yet remains the fact that the Socialist Government has gone a very long way to aggravate the position. By draining away money from industry to be paid in taxation, it has done its level best to deepen the slump in which industry was already wallowing, and so to swell the volume of unemployment; but this is the least of its sins. By attempting, in the words of MAJOR ELLIOT, recently used in these pages, "to graft an Exchequer dole into the fabric of an Insurance Act," it has hopelessly compromised the solvency of the Insurance Fund at a time when it was already being drained to the uttermost farthing. And finally—if there is any finality to the reckless folly of a Government that, having promised to cure unemployment, does nothing but increase it by a wanton slaughter of the goose that lays the golden eggs—it has swelled a mounting unemployment roll quite unnecessarily to the tune of at least 200,000 by its abject surrender to its left-wing extremists on the "genuinely seeking work" clause.

As a result of these follies, the numbers of unemployed in Britain to-day are little short of two millions—a figure that even the pessimists only thought possible in the peak-period of the coming winter. The Unemployment Fund is running into debt at the appalling rate of half a million sterling every single week. In consequence of the latest loan of £10,000,000 granted by Parliament, it now stands in debt to the amount of over £52,000,000; and unless the figures of unemployment drop or unexpectedly cease to rise between now and Christmas the fund will be compelled to borrow yet again—and heavily—before the turn of the year.

Leaving aside the possibility of the Government doing something positive and big to improve employment—a hope that is by now almost extinct—there remains the problem confronting the all-party committee of how to square the Unemployment Insurance Fund with the prevailing burden of unemployment. There is nothing yet to suggest that the world depression is on the turn; no good can come of relying on chance. The only reasonable method is to amend the provisions of the Insurance Fund so as to put it on a proper basis and distinguish what is honest contributed insurance from what is plain uncontributed relief. This means a complete revision of the existing system, bringing in workers now outside it, and relegating all who cannot reasonably be brought within it to the operation of a new scheme of Public Assistance. But even this is no more than a reform of procedure. The only real remedy for our shattering unemployment is a drastic curtailment of public expenditure and an immediate relief of taxation.

KING FUAD AND THE WAFD.

IN observing an attitude of strict neutrality towards the dispute in Egypt between KING FUAD and the Wafdist Party the British Government is taking the only wise course. The dispute is strictly an internal one, involving the interpretation of the Egyptian Constitution, and the British part is to confine itself to protecting its own interests and preserving order in the event of the situation getting wholly out of hand.

The behaviour of the Wafdist Party is very far from having been above criticism. If its agents have not actually encouraged the more irresponsible of its supporters in their abominable tactics of violence, which have so disfigured and endangered the Egyptian scene in the last few days, it is at least certain that they have done little or nothing by way of discouragement. On the other hand, the Wafdists do represent the great majority of Egyptian opinion at the present time; they compose the vast majority of the Egyptian Parliament; and KING FUAD has suspended that Parliament because his nominee, SIDKY PASHA, was unable to command the support of more than a fraction of its members. In a word, the KING has temporarily abolished representative government, and the bitterness of the Wafdist majority's resentment against his action is, in the circumstances, natural.

It would be a great mistake, however, were NAHAS PASHA and his followers to consider on that account that they are justified in going to any lengths to air their grievance or bring about a reversal of the present situation. Mr. HENDERSON was recently in conference with NAHAS PASHA and his colleagues in an attempt to agree upon a Treaty setting up Egyptian independence. The attempt broke down owing to the folly of NAHAS PASHA in refusing an honest and an exceedingly generous offer and trying to obtain more than any British Government could ever give him. By that action he proved himself deficient in statesmanship, and largely because of it he finds himself in his present position. He and the party of which he is head have an opportunity now to redeem their mistake over the Treaty, and re-establish a reputation for sanity and statesmanship. By the moderation and good sense of their actions in the present crisis, and whatever may come out of it, the Wafdists will be judged of their fitness to govern and to be the instruments of that national liberty which they were recently offered and they refused.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

THE failure of the conference which was set up under the presidency of LORD ULLSWATER to consider the reform of our electoral system will cause no surprise. In fact, the surprise would have been if a purely political body, most of whose members are in the thick of the fight, had been able to agree on broad terms. There is much in our electoral code that cannot be logically defended, but one of the main reasons for the successful working of the British Constitution is that it has not been moulded in cold lines of formalism. Its extreme elasticity is a source of strength rather than weakness.

The Liberals want Proportional Representation introduced, because, as they argue, their representation in Parliament is not in proportion to the votes cast for them in the country. But if they got P.R., are they so sure that in reality it would work with mathematical precision? We have had the advantage of seeing it in operation in other countries, and we have seen that theory and practice are two different things. Where it has been tried its popularity has generally declined.

More might be said in favour of the Alternative Vote, but here again it is much better to trust to the sound political instinct of the British people than to hard and fast rules. As the law stands the people have the right of voting for the candidate who represents their opinions, and if they make a mistake at one election they can rectify it at the next. There is nothing in the present system which prevents the electors from having their views translated into legislation, and that, after all, is the sum of the situation.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

TO-MORROW Canada polls in her elections, and the Conservative Party are hopeful of far more favourable results than were their lot on the last occasion. They have a very long way to go if they are to oust the Liberals from office; in Quebec, the key province and formerly a Liberal stronghold, they held but four seats in the last Parliament to the Liberals' sixty. Moreover, the Liberal seats were in many instances held by large majorities. But even in Quebec the experts have discerned signs of a very considerable change of sentiment, and a number of gains are looked for there as well as elsewhere.

One of the factors operating in the Conservative favour in Quebec has been a change in the Roman Catholic attitude. Hitherto strongly Liberal in its sympathies, the hierarchy has been far less so in the present campaign; indeed, it has observed a neutrality which has in some instances been extended to support of Conservative candidates. In order to consolidate their position, the Liberal leaders seem to have been forced to make use of the racial appeal, but in spite of it the results of the polling are expected to show marked turnovers of votes even in constituencies where the representation is not reversed.

Hard times are responsible for some of the change of outlook in Canada, as in the rest of the world. There is serious unemployment in Montreal, and in the agricultural districts of Quebec the farmers have not been doing well. Consequently some of them are inclined to look askance at Mr. MACKENZIE KING'S preference proposals, fearing increased competition from England, and likewise to think more favourably of the Conservative proposals for higher tariffs. The result of the elections will have an added interest and importance for this country, because the complexion and strength of the new Government will determine to a considerable extent the attitude of Canada towards whatever proposals for effecting a closer economic unity of the Empire may be put forward at the coming Imperial Conference. In the enthusiasm here for a splendid ideal it is sometimes forgotten that the first essential to its attainment is the consent of the Dominions.

A MUCH-NEEDED MOVE.

MR. ALFRED BOSSOM'S suggestion that the steam train should be prohibited in the approaches to London and that the railway tracks, having been electrified, should be boxed in and built upon, is one of the most interesting and useful that has been made for many a day. So practical and attractive—in a way, so obvious—is it that the wonder is it has not been adopted long ago. The abatement of the smoke nuisance would be among the least of the benefits the reform would offer. It would provide wide and valuable new building sites, and it would also provide much-needed new arterial thoroughfares to relieve a traffic situation that is becoming almost intolerable.

There is no very serious difficulty in the way of the reform Mr. BOSSOM proposes. One of the most valuable residential streets in New York is built over a railway cutting without interfering with the movement of a single train. Surely, what has been done in New York can be done in London. We can electrify all trains entering or leaving the capital, and this can be followed by covering over all the open cuts through which the trains pass to the different termini. By adopting this course 350 acres of land which is now useless would be made available, and that, too, in the most congested parts of the city. The scheme is so attractive that it calls for immediate attention.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

DWELLERS in a permanently stable zone of the globe like England find it difficult to imagine with full force the fear and horror of an earthquake such as that which has just devastated the district round Naples. We take it for granted that, in a shifting world, at least the ground under our feet can be relied upon not to let us down, and none who has not had the experience can properly understand the feeling of helplessness and terror that supervenes when the one thing so solid and constant in mankind's surroundings that he calls it *terra firma* suddenly begins to move beneath him and bring his world crashing about his head. But the details that have been published in the newspapers are enough to show us how terrible is the disaster that has befallen the people of southern Italy and to evoke our deep sympathy with their sufferings and losses.

Though the extent of the disaster is small compared with the world's worst recorded earthquakes (small, for example, in comparison with the great Messina catastrophe of 1908, in which 100,000 persons perished), it is none the less of an appalling magnitude. The full toll of death, injury, and damage has yet to be assessed. The suffering and confusion do not end with the earthquake itself; there follow days of anxiety and makeshift, during which the dead must be extricated, the injured tended and transported, the homeless housed and fed, and these things have to be done in an area cut off from normal communications and amenities by the disaster, and in an atmosphere of continued uncertainty and dread. Fortunately, the Italian Government, under Signor MUSSOLINI, is tackling its sad task with characteristic energy, and there is every likelihood that the pain and dislocation caused by the catastrophe will be reduced to a minimum—high though that must necessarily be.

ASLEEP!

SLEEP, which, as every schoolboy knows, knits up the ravelled sleave of care, might be supposed to be one of the free gifts of life; it is all the more distressing to find the doctors reducing it to a science. Physicians have for long been in controversy as to the merits of the various positions in sleep. The American Army was recently informed that "the best way to use the body for all purposes is as if it were stretched up as tall as possible"; doubtless sleep drill will be the next step. Now experiments at Pittsburg, U.S.A., have so far intruded on the privacy of the sleeper as to show that he changes his position from twenty to forty-five times a night. What is more, the better the bed the more frequent the changes; the sleeper, in fact, moves because he is enjoying himself. But did it need a doctor come hot from Pittsburg, U.S.A., to tell us that?

What blessed ignorance equals this,
To sleep—and not to know it?

It will be a sad day when science grows so officious that it wakes us up in order to tell us how to sleep.

REALITY IN POLITICS.

THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT DISCONTENT

POLITICIANS INTERFERING ALL ROUND

BUT WITHOUT SENSE OF DIRECTION.

By "Scrutator."

In the working of most institutions there comes a stage at which facts are drowned in sentiment, phrases usurp the realities, and administration smothers initiative. Our politics are at such a stage now. The dominant impression that they make on the mind is one of intense unreality. There are all the external signs of great activity, for politicians never worked so hard as they do now, and the complication of the wheels within wheels bewilders the spectator. But though the wheels revolve at a vast speed, they never seem to grip the course of events. One misses any sense of direction. There are political controls and switches everywhere, and not one of them seems to work as intended. Politics interfere with everything, but all the time one has the feeling that they jar, but without really influencing the forces that make for national well-being or woe.

These phenomena, though they are not peculiar to the present Government, have become especially conspicuous under it. It came into power on the wave of a reaction against "Safety first." Here (the electors said) is a party which really wants to do something. Let it try. And the present disappointments are the greater because of those early expectations. The principal Bill of the session that is just ending has been the Coal Mines Bill. It is introduced by a Government whose ablest member is an obstinately Victorian Free-Trader, but it is strongly Protectionist in character. It is the sequel of a disastrous stoppage which had for its two chief positive results the legalising of a longer working day and the enfeeblement of the National Miners' Federation, but the Bill compromises on both, for it fixes a seven and a-half hours' day, and as an afterthought at the very end of the debates it revives the authority of the federation to control a decision of the districts in favour of the spread-over.

Political Adjustment and Economic Fact.

It is difficult to connect a Bill so framed with any rational view of the causes which make for the prosperity of the industry. Coal is less depressed than other industries of the country, but it is protected at their expense solely because it returns so many members of the Labour party. Throughout the motives are political, not economic, and the whole theory on which the Bill is based is that political adjustments can somehow alter economic facts. The logical sequel of such a Bill would be a series of measures for the protection of every distressed trade in the country at the expense of every other; indeed, we are already threatened with a similar Bill for the cotton trade. We have a Free Trade Government that hopes to fight the next General Election on food taxes; and yet a bewildered country sees this same Government put forward as its first contribution to the prosperity of the country a Bill which logically makes it impossible to resist the contention that every trade has the right to be protected at the expense of every other. At one extreme of politics you have the conception of Imperial Free Trade; at the other we seem to be approaching a system of protection of locality against locality. Is it any wonder with all this political interference that the facts of our economic position grow sulkier and uglier? The narrowest *laissez faire* is preferable to the present system, under which politicians run every one else's business to the neglect of their own.

Timidity of Politicians.

Two vices are active in our politics. On one side you have the vice of bureaucracy, which smothers initiative in administration, and has degraded the venerable Mother of Parliaments to the charwoman of Whitehall. But in curious contrast with this conceit of bureaucracy that it can run every business better than it can run itself is the timidity of politicians in their own proper sphere. The function of politicians is to see a little further ahead than the generality of men, to anticipate events and shape opinion. Instead, their chief occupation seems to be to find out what other people think. They lie with their ears to the ground trying to catch the distant murmurs of what is called public opinion, which usually means only what will sound best on a platform.

Whether it be that our modern issues are too vast and complicated for one man to grasp or that our present race of politicians is of smaller build than formerly, we seem to be unable to throw up anyone who can lead democracy and control events. At home and abroad the art of rule is in danger of being lost. In India our politicians seem to be engaged in the impossible task of finding out what India wants, whereas, in fact, unless we know what is good for India better than the Indians know themselves, we have no right to be there at all.

Latent Power of the Middle Classes.

The result, obvious enough in India is that vocal small minorities successfully assert the right to speak for the whole people, but the same thing is happening here, if not so obviously. For example, the name of the Labour Party implies that it expresses the opinion or interests of all who work. But you cannot make up the numbers of manual workers, organised and unorganised and including their families, to twenty millions. That means that what are called the middle classes, who include the black-coated workers, often far less prosperous than the industrial trade unionists, actually exceed them in numbers. But who ever hears of them in politics? What attempt is ever made to discover their opinion or to consult their interests? The party that succeeds in doing for them what the Socialists have done for trade unionist opinion will be in power for fifty years.

Cleavage of Interests.

If it be said that they have no common opinion or interest, neither have the trade unionists in the Labour Party. We have just seen coal miners protecting themselves at the expense of other trades in the country. But is there not a deep cleavage of interest between the sheltered and unsheltered trades? It is possible to forego wages in the sheltered trades above the economic level, but someone has to pay. And when markets are lost abroad owing to the higher costs of labour here, it is labour in the competitive trades that pays in unemployment or by lower wages. No trade union or political action can prevent that result. And, in fact, this penalisation of one section of labour to benefit another has already gone very much farther than is generally realised. It is calculated that real wages have increased in the last twelve months an average of six points, so that a wage of £3 has appreciated to £3 2s. 3d. But the increase has been very much greater in some trades than in others, and, in fact, much of the unemployment in the country is a tribute paid by the less fortunate to the more fortunate sections of labour—a curious contrast to the principle on which political Labour insists that the strongest shoulders should carry most.

A Dubious Salvation.

When phrases and words drive out realities, other countries have found a dubious salvation in a Cæsar or a Mussolini. The sole recommendation of a tyrant is that he is at any rate a realist, and there have been crises in history when this advantage has been held to do more than compensate for the obvious objections to him. But in this country we do not grow Cæsars, and our return to realism in politics has to take more difficult and roundabout paths.

Conditions of Improvement.

The first condition of improvement is that the art of politics should recognise the limitations of its authority. Politics cannot exclude economics, but the identification of the two, of which both extreme Protectionists and Labour men are alike guilty, is a pestilent heresy, which has done both vast injury already and is capable of doing much more. It should be recognised as the first truth about politics that it has never produced anything except as the result of individual effort.

The second condition is that we must make up our minds whether high taxation is an evil or not and act accordingly. The root cause of high taxation (apart from the interest on war debts, which is a separate story) is the conviction in many minds that you can by means of taxation produce a better and fairer organisation of society without injury to the sources of wealth. We are beginning to find out that there is a limit beyond which high taxation undermines the whole fabric of prosperity.

A Growing Paralysis.

The difficulty in these days is the growing paralysis of action. It seems hopeless to look to any of the three parties as at present organised for the realist policy of which the country is in need. Sentiment, phrases, immediate tactical convenience are with all three the chief governing forces. Would sweeping changes in our Parliamentary system give us the required new impulse? Perhaps. We could imagine a system in which the leaders of the three parties might form a Council of State to rid our politics of their catch-phrases and to put the affairs of the country on a more realistic basis. We could imagine members of Parliament engaged not in addressing their constituents from the House of Commons, but in serious business-like debate on practical issues.

Such a Parliament might be made more independent if it were indissoluble except by its own consent before its term expired. It might organise its work better and more economically of time; it might so alter its rules of procedure that every day it might have a debate on the subject that was uppermost in men's minds; it would increase its real power by surrendering much of the control that is now merely nominal, and doing more work in small committees, where no rhetoric can enter. Parliament is, with all its faults, still the great instrument of beneficent change; and it may be that in its reform we might find the new realistic impulse and a forerunner of the Great Man who is so slow to appear.

Sursum Corda.

BY LORD DARLING.

Campagna mourn thy children, who would trust
Their homes to last a lifetime, fearing not
Though the thin crust had crumbled 'neath the tread
Of their own grand-sires,
With their fields o'erwhelmed.

Behold th' eternal force that moved the mount—
Whereon the city, circled by its wall
Defied all foes—to rise from out the plain,
Enriched the sunward slopes
With fig and vine endowed;

That carved the vales, with maize and olive filled,
Taught fretful streams to seek the toiling sea;
Drove thence the clouds to climb the hills and fall
O'er the wide fertile plain
In life-bestowing showers.

Again behold Him changing all the scene,
Crushing in dust the fane to Heaven upraised—
Fair Villanova, Melfi castle-crowned—
A city Horace sang,
And woods of Virgil loved.

Behold and wonder; yet full faith retain
In the great Spirit that all space controls;
Nor murmur that His mind thou knowest not.
Restore thy fallen towers
And bells; confiding man.

NAVAL TREATY.

EFFECTS OF RATIFICATION

WHAT HAS BEEN GAINED

By WICKHAM STEED.

Exactly three months after the adjournment of the London Naval Conference, the Senate of the United States gave its consent, last Monday, by 58 votes to 9, to the ratification of the Naval Treaty. On Thursday night the Naval Treaty Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons. Reports from Japan show that the chances of early ratification there have greatly improved. Thus, in its major aspects, the work of the London Conference is near completion.

In the United States that work has been in serious danger during the past two months. Everything depended upon the outcome of the dour struggle between President Hoover and the Senate; for, taught by former vagaries of the United States Senate, Great Britain and Japan were holding their hands until the incalculable should have become calculable. So unpopular was President Hoover, and so strong the "give Hoover nothing!" movement among the members of both Houses of Congress who would have to face a disappointed electorate next November, that the outlook for the Treaty seemed sombre. In the crash of last autumn the bottom had not only fallen out of the stock and share market but out of the whole philosophy of prosperity in which the people of the United States had been encouraged blindly to believe for nearly a decade. "Great is Prosperity, and Hoover is its Prophet!" ran the watchword of the Republican Party in the Presidential election of November, 1928. When, within a year, prosperity tottered and fell, the President's prestige fell with it.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIUMPH.

But for this mischance the President would have triumphed easily over the "Big Navy Group" and his other opponents. No Senator would have thought persistent opposition to him a passport to electoral favour. To have "helped Hoover" would have been an asset. When the Naval Treaty came before the Senate, the question was, therefore, whether the President would have the grit so to use his powers as to coerce the Senate into ratifying it. He has had the grit. At the end of the normal summer session he called a special session, and, aided by the sweltering damp heat of Washington, extorted ratification from a quorum of par-boiled legislators.

This is his first considerable Presidential success. It may not save him or his party from a setback next November, but it should stand him and his country in good stead. In a broadcast address to the whole American people on June 12 President Hoover's Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson, said:—"The London Naval Treaty represents a definite, constructive step on the long road toward international good understanding and peace. Its ratification will ensure that step. Its defeat would undo the progress of many years. Unless we wish to reverse the well-matured policy of this country for nearly ten years, the Treaty should be ratified, and ratified promptly." In this appeal Mr. Stimson wisely avoided technical details. The importance of the Naval Treaty does not lie in its details. It is important because it repairs the breakdown of the Geneva Naval Conference in 1927, and because it opens the way to progressive fulfilment of the final clause in the joint Hoover-MacDonald declaration of October 9 last year:—"Both our Governments resolve to accept the (Kellogg) Peace Pact, not as a declaration of good intentions, but as a positive obligation to direct national policy in accordance with its pledge."

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

For Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, no less than for President Hoover, the ratification of the Treaty implies at once a success and a "positive obligation." The success may be evanescent unless the obligation be progressively fulfilled. I have always thought, and have said publicly in this country and in the United States, that the success of the Naval Conference might have been far greater and more fully assured if President Hoover and Mr. MacDonald had, from the outset, written large across the Conference agenda the question: "What is the function of navies in a world hypothetically warless, since fifty-five nations have solemnly renounced war as an instrument of national policy?" Such a question would have given to the Conference a swing and a momentum that would have rendered absurd any suspicious wrangling over technical details. Now, a further question needs answer: "Since, under the Peace Pact, war as an instrument of national policy is outlawed, can any signatory of the Pact lawfully behave as a friendly neutral towards an eventual outlaw?"

President Hoover knows how weighty this question is. He and his people might even be disposed to answer it in the negative, did they feel sure that, in so doing, they would not incur a moral commitment to help in maintaining the status quo in the rest of the world. To us their hesitation may seem unwarranted. To them, in the light of American traditions, it seems warranted. Yet, I fancy, few of them have reflected deeply upon the essential postulate of the League of Nations, the Kellogg Pact, and the British Commonwealth alike. This postulate is not that there shall never be territorial or political changes in the world as at present constituted, but only that, however changes may be brought about, war shall not be the means of bringing them about.

NO WAR FOR TERRITORY.

In reality, the Kellogg Pact extended to the whole civilised world the underlying principle of the British Commonwealth of Nations. No student of the British "Empire" imagines that change is for ever precluded in the political and territorial relationship between Great Britain and the Dominions or between the Dominions themselves. The Labrador award, which assigned a vast territory to Newfoundland at the expense of the Province of Quebec in 1927, is a case in point. Yet no Briton, at home or overseas, dreams of effecting changes by fighting. The deep sense of the Kellogg Pact is that it universalises this principle.

If only because it clears the ground for calm thought upon the means of directing the policy of nations in accordance with the pledge of the Kellogg Pact, the ratification of the London Naval Treaty may prove to be a step towards the creation of peace in the world as a new and constructive phase of civilisation.

AN EARLY ELECTION PREDICTED.

MR. BALDWIN GIVES GOVERNMENT SIX MONTHS TO LIVE.

SAFEGUARDING WEAPON.

PUSHING AHEAD WITH PREFERENCES WITH THE DOMINIONS.

An early General Election was predicted by Mr. Baldwin in a speech at Brighouse, Yorkshire, yesterday. Points from the speech are:—

The present Government were returned on their pledges in regard to unemployment, which has risen since they took office from 1,100,000 to little under 2,000,000 to-day.

Exports of our own produce and manufactured goods have, on the Board of Trade's last six months' return, shrunk from £424,000,000 to £373,000,000.

Safeguarding must be the corner-stone of Conservative domestic policy. It is the only weapon which can be brought into use at once.

These facts put the problem in a nutshell.

Mr. Snowden, said Mr. Baldwin, thought there would be a marked improvement in industry in six months' time. "I hope there will, because I do not think he will be in office then."

COMING APPEAL TO THE ELECTORS

Mr. Baldwin had an open-air audience of fully five thousand people at Kirklees Park, where Robin Hood is buried. Loud speakers were erected almost within bowshot of the little window from which, according to tradition, the outlaw fired his last arrow.

"When we examine the condition of the country to-day," Mr. Baldwin said, "we must face the facts, and very ugly facts they are. Unemployment has been the greatest problem since the war, and it is not solved yet. It never was a problem that could be solved by anyone in five minutes, but it is a problem which may be ameliorated or worsened according to the policy of the Government that is in for the time being.

"During the last year it has been worsened to an alarming and perilous extent. When we left office the figure stood at about 1,100,000. To-day, after thirteen months of government by the Party which got in largely on their promises of what they would do both for unemployment and the betterment of the people, unemployment is but little under two millions.

"If you take the exports of our own produce and manufactured goods you will find they have shrunk from 424 to 373 millions, or a drop of 51 millions, a percentage decrease of 12¼. The figures of retained imports of manufactured goods have gone up from 178 to 183½ millions, an increase of 3¼ per cent.

Problem in a Nutshell.

"There is the problem in a nutshell which we have to tackle. If promises could have done it it would have been stopped by now. The country knows the promises of a year ago. They are beginning to realise to-day what they are worth.

"A good many of the electorate voted against me at the last election. Now they are wondering why. They won't have very much longer to make up their minds. It won't be so very long before they are asked again. Next time they will not be taken in by the kind of promises given thirteen months ago. Now the Socialists want to get out of the problem, and they say that unemployment is not their fault, but is due to world causes. World causes will probably be heard of at the election, but I think the country will know pretty well what answer to give to that.

"There are no more world causes to-day than there were when we were in office. We had to deal with troubles in China and with the boycott in India, just as well as the present Government. We had our troubles; they have theirs. But they squeal a good deal louder than we did. That is, perhaps, why you hear them better. (Laughter.) There are causes affecting unemployment, and they are found in the policy of the Government. Confidence—a tender plant—is withered now and dead.

An Irreparable Blow.

"By yielding as they have done to their own Back Benches, they have struck an irreparable blow at the prosperity of the industry of our country, and, further, they have helped to put the whole position of the financial side of unemployed insurance into chaos. So much so that they have felt obliged to ask other parties to come in and co-operate with them.

"I was asked to join in a three-party conference on unemployment. Nothing would please me more than to help so far as I can, but when I was told that safeguarding would be ruled out as a matter of consideration, I said it was no use my beginning to think of anything to help unemployment if I were barred from the use of that weapon.

"But the moment I can lend a hand in helping to solve that difficult question I shall be glad to do it. That is why I immediately put two of the most capable and best men I have who are familiar with the subject at Mr. MacDonald's service.

"There is one aspect I do not like at all about the present situation. I am rather proud of our country, and I don't like it when foreigners begin to draw examples from us, and I think it is a bad day for this country when you can see posters put up in France boosting up the Government in France at the expense of ours, because in all respects, as they say, they are more prosperous than we are, have less unemployment, and fewer taxes.

"We don't like to see that kind of thing. We have got to make our country one that no foreign country can point the finger at and hold us up as an example." (Cheers.)

Mr. Baldwin went on to ask what were they going to do about it. He had asked, he said, the Socialist Government over and over again that question, and never had had any answer. Every promise they had made had failed of fulfilment. Each man who had devoted his mind to the problem had failed. But there would be an election, and someone else would be called upon to take over that dreadful heritage and to attack a problem that was twice as grave and serious as it was a year ago.

"It is almost hopeless," said Mr. Baldwin, "but that is no reason why we should not get ready to tackle it when the time comes. I have little hope that things will be better so long as this Government is in office."

Mr. Baldwin recalled that Mr. Snowden had said that he thought there would be a marked improvement in industry in six months' time.

"I hope there will," said Mr. Baldwin, "because I do not think he will be in office then." (Cheers.)

There was only one way to start dealing with the problem, and that was to strike right at the root of the matter and see that whatever happened they were not going to be undersold in this country by unfair competition.

"It is interesting to see," said Mr. Baldwin, "that the defenders of unrestricted free imports into this country are getting fewer and fewer day by day. The chambers of commerce in the country, whose views we well knew in the past, have all changed their views, and in some cases by a considerable majority. You have economists now changing their points of view and publicly proclaiming that you can no longer go on along the old paths, and business men without number say the same.

The Only Weapon.

"Safeguarding must be the corner-stone and the foundation stone of our domestic policy. It is the only weapon which can be brought into use at once."

Mr. Baldwin added that safeguarding would make the foreigner recognise that the day had gone for ever when the surplus products of either mass, or any other, production from the Continent or the United States of America could be dumped in this country. He hoped it would help to lower the tariffs of the world, which were altogether too high now for business between one country and another.

With that there must be, until things were better, the most rigid economy, so that people might know definitely that in no circumstances would they have to pay more taxes until, if it be thought desirable, the revenue was swollen once more by the natural growth incidental to better trade.

They had to look round the whole world and look at the Empire as a whole. They had had tariffs going up against them and against each other in nearly all the countries of the world. They had had businesses in many countries grouping themselves more and more into great units. They had above all that great unit, the United States of America. All these great units of territory and great units of industry, joined as they were joined and as they would join in cartels and combinations made the situation of a country like ours one of great gravity for the future.

"The great unit I have in my mind is the unit of our own Empire. That unit is not going to come into being without a great deal of hard work and hard thinking, not only in this country, but in every Dominion."

Just as the United States had been made into a great economic unit by the foresight of the Americans' fathers, so it should not be beyond the wit of man to do the same with the British Empire—only instead of railways we should use the great waterways of the world.

Dominions Independent.

They must remember that so far as the Dominions were concerned, the Dominions were all completely independent to regulate their own fiscal system. It was not for us to tell them what they were to do. They would resent that. That they were more than willing to meet us half-way in conference we knew full well from what they had done already, in giving us preference for our manufactured goods in their market. We could not expect the Dominions to impair their own industrial development to please us.

Two things wanted to be done quickly, and they should be done at the Imperial Conference. Firstly, there should be an assurance given to the Dominions that in no circumstances whatever would the preference that already existed within the limits of our own fiscal system be removed.

Secondly, we wanted to set up without delay a body composed of representatives of each Dominion and the Mother Country to sit in permanent session, paid for by the Dominions and the Mother Country, to be working always, day in and day out, at those economic and industrial problems that were inter-related between the Dominions and the Mother Country.

We had got to work to make the Empire, so far as we could with the aid of the existing fiscal system and with the aid of safeguarding, as self-contained a unit as it could be made, so that it might speak with a united voice and the authority of one Empire to the nations of the world.

"By one means or another," concluded Mr. Baldwin, "we are determined to push ahead with reciprocal preferences with our Dominions as soon as we may take office." (Cheers.)

Mr. Baldwin added that it was difficult for manufacturers not to lose heart when they were fighting with their hands tied behind their backs, and it was with safeguarding they hoped to loosen those bonds so that they would be able to fight with both hands. (Cheers.)

Yesterday's speeches by Mr. MacDonald and others reported on page 18.

THE KING'S OWN ENGLISH

UNLIKE THE PRINCE OF WALES'S.

EXPERT AND ROYAL TALKERS.

The varying pronunciations of members of the Royal Family were discussed by Mr. F. G. Blandford, the authority on pronunciation, lecturing yesterday at the Cambridge University Local Lecturers' summer meeting.

Referring to the trend of modern English, Mr. Blandford said: "We are considering the King's English, and we are also considering the Prince of Wales's English. The King and the Prince do not talk the same type of English, and an analysis of the Prince of Wales's pronunciation gives evidence of a very particular change.

"Yet the social environment and the outlook on life of the King and the Prince are the same. The pronunciation of the Prince is that of a young man, and the King and Queen talk a perfectly different type of English. That is an indication of change."

PLIABLE WOMEN.

In England, Mr. Blandford said, social dialects were more definitely marked than in a great many other countries. "In England it is regarded as a social disqualification if a person does not speak the type of English which we are now discussing. People regard good speech as good manners. The principle in pronunciation is to give the least shock to the least number."

So desirable was one kind of speech thought to be, said Mr. Blandford, that people who spoke a less desirable accent tried to alter it for the better. "On the whole," said Mr. Blandford, "women are more pliable in this way. An assistant in a milliner's or dressmaker's shop in London is a good example of a girl of humble origin, who talks English perfectly to her customer, but who when talking to her colleagues in the staff room uses a very different English.

"Many maids talk standard English to their mistresses and lapse into a fruity cockney immediately they get back to the kitchen."

ROYAL VISIT TO COWES.

THE PRINCE'S BELGIAN TOUR.

The King and Queen will leave Victoria Station on Tuesday at 11.5 a.m. for Portsmouth, and in the afternoon will embark on the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which will take up her moorings in the Cowes Roads about tea-time. It is expected that the Court will return to London on August 9 or 11.

Lunching privately at Portsmouth, Their Majesties will, in the afternoon, witness a performance of the Naval Tattoo at Whale Island. To-morrow the King will hold a Council at Buckingham Palace, when a number of formal matters will be dealt with.

The Prince of Wales will spend two full days in Belgium during this week, when he makes an official visit to the Centenary Exhibition at Antwerp and Liége. Journeying by air, the Prince will land at Brussels on Tuesday evening. He will be met by King Albert, whose guest at Laeken Palace he will be for the night. His Majesty is giving an official banquet in the evening in honour of the Prince.

On Wednesday the Prince, accompanied by King Albert, will make a tour of the exhibition. The Royal party will make a ceremonial drive through the town and spend some time inspecting the British and other sections.

In the evening the Prince will be the guest of Earl Granville, British Ambassador at Brussels, and on Thursday will pay a visit to the Liége section of the exhibition, returning to London in the evening.

Our Special Correspondent deals with Cowes week prospects on page 17.

MORE SHOCKS IN EUROPE.

RHINELAND PANIC.

BERLIN, Saturday.

Formidable earth tremors, lasting several seconds, caused the townspeople of Duisburg, near Dusseldorf, in the Rhineland, to rush panic-stricken from their homes into the streets to-day.

The tremors shook pictures from the walls and broke crockery, but otherwise no serious damage was done.—*Central News.*

SOFIA, Saturday.

Southern Bulgaria has experienced a series of slight earthquake shocks during the past two days, fifteen localities being affected.

Geological experts express the opinion that there is a subterranean link between Italian, Greek, Bulgarian, and Asiatic earthquake shocks, and that the vibrations now being felt in Bulgaria are due to the fact that the upheavals in Italy have not yet subsided.—*Central News.*

Latest news of the earthquake disaster in Italy, page 14.

ANOTHER AIR-RACE TRAGEDY.

GERMAN PILOT AND PASSENGER KILLED.

LYONS, Saturday.

Another tragedy has marred the round-Europe air flight, the German airman Offerman, who was flying a "BFW" aeroplane, being killed this evening with his passenger, while landing at the Bron Aerodrome.

Herr Offerman, who was accompanied by M. Terzenski as passenger, was flying low over the buildings of the 35th Aviation Regiment, seeking to land, when the 'plane caught in the aerial of the wireless station and turned over, the two occupants being hurled to the ground.

French soldiers hurried to the rescue, but the pilot was killed on the spot, and his companion survived him only by a few minutes.—*Reuter.*

Full details of Round-Europe race appear on page 14.

THE HAPPY NOTE.

MISSION'S DIFFICULTY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Kirkley, speaking at Meldon Park, Northumberland, yesterday, on the Government's economic mission to South Africa, said that relations between South Africa and this country were a little mixed. There were two very definite parties in South Africa; one was distinctly pro-English and the other, at least in some degree, anti-English.

It was going to be extremely difficult to strike the happy note and create an atmosphere which would make things easier for the development of trade. He was not looking for great achievements, but he thought a visit of the kind proposed might remove sentimental difficulties.

HARD FIGHT FOR RUNS.

ENGLAND'S REPLY TO AUSTRALIANS.

"OLD FIRM" AT OLD TRAFFORD.

A HOBBS-SUTCLIFFE CENTURY.

AUSTRALIA ALL OUT ... 345

ENGLAND.

Hobbs, c Oldfield, by Wall	31
Sutcliffe, c Bradman, b Wall	74
Hammond, b Wall	3
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c Hornibrook, b McCabe	54
Leyland, not out	35
A. P. F. Chapman, c Grimmett, b Hornibrook	1
Tate, not out	5
Extras	18
Total (5 wkts.)	221

I. A. R. Peebles, Duckworth, Nichols, and Goddard to bat.

From OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

MANCHESTER, Saturday.

When I joined the queue outside Old Trafford this morning, the overcast skies and generally dull atmosphere had failed to damp the enthusiasm of the crowd, the first of whom had arrived at 5.40.

There were girls a-plenty waiting on the gates to open, and I also met an Indian and a man from South Africa. The main concern of the queue was "Will Peebles finish off the Australians before lunch?"

FRUIT AND MACKINTOSHES.

By 10.30 there were 10,000 round the ground watching old Matt Studholme sweep the pitch with a broom. An official told me the staff were busy till a late hour clearing up the litter left from yesterday. Five mackintoshes had been left, and enough half-eaten fruit to supply a zoo.

As the game reopened with Fairfax and Grimmett, anxious eyes followed a cloud the colour of coal, which moved overhead, until it disappeared over the canal zone.

The crowd sat resignedly in the dull light and watched Fairfax and Grimmett defy the bowling. They clapped when Maurice Tate bowled a maiden over and when Hammond rolled up his sleeves and took the ball, but there was little humour to relieve the dullness of the slow-motion cricket.

Then Grimmett went. Sutcliffe held the ball safely on the leg side. More scraping for runs, and then Duckworth's "Huzzah" crashed into the silence. We had been watching Fairfax for three and a-quarter hours scoring 49.

A CAUTIOUS START.

The Australians were out shortly after 12.30, and until the lunch interval watched the "old firm"—Hobbs and Sutcliffe—making a cautious start. There was a gasp when Hobbs was struck by a fast ball from Wall, but the veteran carried on, although in considerable pain. The lunch interval brought relief.

It took the Australian bowlers two hours to separate Hobbs and his partner. The Surrey man nibbled at an off ball to be caught behind the wicket—108—1—31. Sutcliffe followed soon after with 74 to his credit, a really polished performance.

Hammond disappointed us by his early dismissal for 3, and up to the tea interval Duleepsinhji and Leyland kept England's end up.

Duleepsinhji did what everybody expected, scored freely at a rapid rate, and his dismissal for 54 from a ball by McCabe, caught by Hornibrook, was felt to be a disaster for England. Chapman followed, scored one, and was caught by Grimmett. This double loss at such a critical stage cast a damper on England's hopes of equalling Australia's score.

Tate then joined Leyland, and knocked up 5—Leyland had scored 35—before stumps were drawn.

An interesting point that has arisen in the match is the question as to whether Chapman was entitled to put down sawdust on the spot where he was standing at forward short leg. Without consulting the rules I should say he was not. For if he were, all the fielders would be entitled to cover the whole field with sawdust to almost any depth.

Description by C. Stewart Caine on page 20.

"AS WE WERE."

MR. BENSON'S "VICTORIAN PEEPSHOW."

A second instalment of excerpts from Mr. E. F. Benson's book of reminiscences, "As We Were: A Victorian Peepshow," which is to be published in the autumn, appears on page 8.

In this instalment Mr. Benson gives further sidelights on the domestic life of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, and describes the Queen's first years of bereavement after the death of her husband.

Sunday Times

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POLITICAL NOTES

LAST WEEK OF SESSION.

A TIRED HOUSE.

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

Such good progress has been made with Government business that one can now confidently count on prorogation during the current week. Everyone is pleased with the prospect of early release, for not only Ministers but members generally are feeling the strain of a session which has lasted nearly nine months and are tired and irritable. Nothing of an exciting nature is likely to happen this week, unless we can apply the term to the activities of members at 10 p.m. on Tuesday and again on Thursday, when "all outstanding votes in Committee and Report respectively will be put from the chair, and there may be a long sequence of divisions. It is of these occasions that not a few members who are rather low down in the division table take advantage to improve their figures.

The most interesting debates will probably be (1) on Tuesday, when the Foreign Office vote will be taken, and the positions in Egypt and Russia will be discussed; and (2) on Wednesday, when the Army Estimates will be taken in supply and the employment of ex-Service men in Government departments, a matter which gives much concern to a large section of the House, is likely to be raised.

Mr. Henderson Ill.

Every one is sorry to learn that Mr. Arthur Henderson is far from well, and that he is going into a nursing-home for rest and treatment in order to recuperate his energies before he goes to Geneva for the League of Nations' meeting. He has had an arduous time at the Foreign Office of late, the more so as neither from Russia nor from Egypt has there been any response in kind to his conciliatory advances. Withal he has held his own, and not only in the Cabinet but in the House of Commons has perceptibly advanced in prestige and influence. It is not that he "stirs it and stumps it," but that he is courteous and conciliatory in attitude and knows how to give suavity to unavoidable evasions. Fortunately his indisposition is not at all alarming, but he is wisely taking the work of recuperation seriously, and by going into a nursing-home he is freeing himself from all immediate engagements.

Electoral Reform.

Even though Lord Ullswater presided over the Committee on Electoral Reform, old Parliamentary hands were dubious of any result of its labours, for obviously every party has regard to its own interests. It is human nature to disagree with anything which will help the other man, even though it may cure an acknowledged malady, and Lord Ullswater soon found members of the Committee quite irreconcilable. Mr. Lloyd George, who is a realist before all else, must have known how unlikely he was to secure an early solution of his troubles, but nothing that has happened will moderate his determination to seek a change, although for the moment the Committee has turned it down. He has arranged to see the Prime Minister before the break-up of Parliament, and may call upon him this week-end. No action, of course, is possible this session; but he intends to point out once again to the Prime Minister that Liberal support can only be wholehearted if and when the Government acknowledge the grievance of Liberalism in the inadequate representation in the House of their 5,000,000 votes in the country.

The Coal Bill.

The Coal Bill will now go to the Statute Book, the Lords having decided to accept Mr. Graham's olive-branch. With them, at any rate, honour is satisfied. They have lived up to their responsibilities as a Second Chamber, and in their revision of the Bill they were actuated not by class or party prejudice, but with a single-hearted regard for the real interests of the industry and of its workers. They did not force any fight on the Government, and in the one matter on which they stood firm to the last—the question of the spread-over—they have been justified by the Government's final assent to the principle and its incorporation in the Bill.

A prominent Labour member told me that the miners' representatives are very pleased with the turn of events, and the more moderate of them consider that the owners need have no real anxiety. If there is no early improvement the reduction of one half-hour in the working time in December may lead to the presentation of two sets of wage rates in the districts. One would be on the basis of the flat reduction of half an hour in the working time; the other would be on the basis of that reduction modified by the operation of the spread-over, and the latter would be the better scale. The district machinery of the federation must then decide which it prefers, and it is widely assumed that since the miners will look more to actual wages than to the working time, the decisions in the districts may be easier for the federation and, indeed, for all comers than is now recognised.

Unemployment Plans.

No attention, I am told, need be paid at this stage to the attack on Mr. Snowden in the Parliamentary Labour ranks. The Chancellor of the Exchequer commands the confidence of the great majority of the rank and file, although they feel that he pushes his enthusiasm for Free Trade too far. The problem is much deeper than the events of the present week. So grave is unemployment, and so depressing the outlook for important sections of the export trade, that Labour members believe a wider credit policy is now imperative. By that they mean a large-scale loan for development purposes within the country; the wider use of the exports credits scheme in Russian and other markets; the reintroduction of the Trade Facilities Acts; and such other steps of the kind as may be practicable at the present time. To all of which in effect the Chancellor of the Exchequer says that, through the banks and other institutions, there is as much credit as industry in existing conditions can suitably use; and the recovery will depend very largely on the upward movement in world commodity prices for which day by day there is anxious hope.

Capital Punishment.

The Select Committee on Capital Punishment has now completed its inquiries and is preparing its report, which will probably be ready for presentation to Parliament early next session. Only a small minority, it is rumoured, are in favour of the unconditional abolition of capital punishment, but a suggestion that finds a good deal of favour is the suspension of executions for a period which would afford some trustworthy data of their value, or otherwise, as deterrents.

STOP-PRESS NEWS ON PAGE 14, COLUMN 2.

AEROPLANES FOR U.S. NAVY.

VESSELS TO BE FITTED AS CARRIERS.

DESTROYERS AND SUBMARINES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

A new naval policy designed to fit the terms of the London Treaty, is under consideration by the Navy General Board, with the special view to maintaining the *status quo* of the world navies rather than determining what ships should be built within the limits authorised for the United States.

While no new or unusual construction will be recommended, for the purpose of maintaining America's relative sea power, it is understood to be the policy of the Navy Board to concentrate upon building up a large Air Force, to be used in conjunction with the combatant naval vessels.

Designers are said to be experimenting with the possibility of equipping destroyers with one or more aeroplanes, and are examining plans of an aeroplane that can be folded and stowed away inside a submarine.

Members of the Board do not favour the construction of many six-inch gun cruisers, but those built will have landing-decks capable of carrying twenty planes.

ANGLO-AMERICAN SOAP DEAL.

CONTROL OF ENGLISH FIRM GOES TO U.S.

A deal has just been completed between Proctor and Gamble, the big American and Canadian soap combine, and Thomas Hedley and Co., the largest independent soap manufacturing company in this country whereby the American company acquires a controlling interest in the century-old English concern.

The deal will give the Procter and Gamble Company a substantial interest in the soap trade in this country, and it is understood that with this opportunity at their command they intend to make great developments with Newcastle as the centre of activities for the whole of the North and Scotland. It is understood that the proposed expansion of both the manufacturing and distributive sides of the business will mean the employing of large additional numbers of hands.

Thomas Hedley and Co. is a private company, and has an issued capital of £500,000, of which £335,000 is in ordinary shares. The firm operates two subsidiary factories in Birmingham and one at Wath-on-Dearne.

The various products are sold all over England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and an extensive export trade is carried on from London.

The Procter and Gamble Company, which dates from 1890, took over a Cincinnati business established in 1837. Several other concerns have since been acquired, and the factories extend into Canada.

Assets at December 31 last of the company and its subsidiaries totalled 133,238,147 dollars (£26,647,629).

INSURANCE STRIKES IN FRANCE.

THOUSANDS IDLE IN THE NORTH.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

Thousands more workers in the textile industry in the North of France have come out on strike. More than 16,000 metal workers are out, and 70 per cent. of the factories are closed. Out of the 8,700 men employed in the textile industry in the Lille district, 7,600 have ceased work.

The strike has arisen out of the new Insurance Act. The men object to the amount of their contributions being deducted from their wages. They are seeking an increase in wages equal to their contributions.

The Communists, who are determined to lead the movement, broke open the doors of the Labour Exchange to-day, and remained in possession. This afternoon they organized a meeting with a view to proclaiming a General Strike on Monday. Men brought from Bailleul were stoned, and a number of arrests were made.

INDIA'S HOPES OF PEACE.

THE KING MAY OPEN THE CONFERENCE.

"ENSURING ITS SUCCESS."

THE MISSION TO GANDHI

The hope is entertained in responsible British-Indian quarters that future developments in connection with the Indian situation will make it possible for the King to consider favourably the question of formally inaugurating the Round Table Conference in October.

The SUNDAY TIMES learns that the preliminaries for the Conference have not yet reached the stage to call for effective consideration by His Majesty or his advisers of this important and delicate point, but the appropriateness of the King-Emperor opening the Conference is acclaimed in the highest quarters. "I go so far as to suggest that it would ensure the success of the Conference," an authority stated to the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday.

The Indian situation in London has passed one of the quietest weeks since the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement. This is due in part to the peace mission of Sir Tej Badahur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar to the Congress leaders who are in prison. There is a feeling that the efforts of these two Indian leaders will result in success, and that the Congress will be represented at St. James's Palace on October 20.

CONGRESS FLAG.

TRICOLOUR WITH THE UNION JACK.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

One aspect of India's painful labour, incidental to the birth of a new Constitution, which is becoming increasingly evident, is the universal desire to have a national flag.

The present Congress flag, which is used on every possible occasion, is tri-coloured—red for Hindus, green for Moslems, and white for Parsees, Christians, and other communities; and whereas before the present movement this was seen on rare occasions, it is now met with at every hour of the day.

Recently there has been much correspondence in the newspapers, urging the desirability of granting India its own flag with the new Constitution, one suggestion being the present tricolour with the Union Jack in the corner, and when the new Constitution is granted such a concession by the British Parliament would undoubtedly go far to satisfy Indian sentiments. The Boy Scout movement here, which is very flourishing throughout India, with 120 troops in Bombay alone, is suffering from sorry schisms through the flag question, and this has resulted in a meeting, convened here the other day, by the Scout Commissioner, a loyal Parsi, who desired to obtain opinions on a matter, which is undermining the Scout movement and threatening wholesale secessions. The result was that the majority, while not objecting to saluting the Union Jack, put forward proposals for exploring the possibilities of having an independent flag, which amounts to de-officialising the Scout movement, though half of those present, it is said, remained neutral during the voting.

It is now disclosed that the Scout Commissioner sent in his resignation two months ago, but the Provincial Commissioner, Sir C. Mehta, persuaded him to wait and consult the Scouts. The net result is a crop of newspaper letters with headings such as "Under Which Flag?" etc. Other correspondents draw attention to non-observance by cinema audiences, etc., during the playing of the National Anthem, some urging that it would be better to discontinue this item rather than accept such discourtesy; while it has transpired this week that correspondence passed between a European colonel, member of a mixed club here, and the club secretary, objecting to a party of Indians remaining seated during the playing of the National Anthem on band nights, and resigning his membership. Consequently, the club committee have published a letter asking those Indian members who cannot honour the National Anthem to absent themselves during band nights.

MODERN NOISES

MISS BONDFIELD'S PROTEST.

VACATION COURSE IN EDUCATION.

INAUGURAL DINNER.

The inaugural dinner of the City of London Vacation Course in Education took place last night at the Holborn Restaurant, under the chairmanship of Lord Burnham. Three hundred and twenty teachers were present, drawn from over twenty countries.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, proposing the toast of "Education," said: "Modern scientific education has enabled us to-day to fill our streets with noises and with smells, to plaster the countryside with glittering advertisements, and yesterday in London I looked up and saw an airship travelling through the sky with the latest horror in the matter of advertisement.

"I do protest against these forms of knowledge which belong to the twentieth century being brought into our lives in such a way as to destroy whatever power of thinking we possess.

"This question of how education is able to meet and control the ogre and giant of modern noises is, I am suhe, one of those questions that ought to be very prominent in the curriculum of every education authority."

"I wonder how far it is possible to grow with a mechanical civilisation and still retain what some of us regard as the most precious things we have, the quietness of the countryside and the power to make use of our leisure.

GOOD MANNERS.

"Doesn't it all come back to what you can teach in schools in the matter of good manners, how you can apply knowledge with a due consideration of others? Good manners would generally be regarded as a matter of education, coupled with good conduct and a good taste, which springs from the heart rather than the mind. How is it possible to find time in your crowded hours for this teaching?

"Democracy itself is on trial at this period and if ever there was a doorway through which democracy can travel it is through the doorway of education."

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Warden of New College, remarked that Miss Bondfield had made no reference to the Education Bill. "I gather," he said, "that all is quiet on the Parliamentary Front. It may be that there will be some activity in the autumn, but he would be a bold man who would prophesy the zero hour.

"The fashionable view to-day," he continued, "is that children cannot be too greatly indulged.

MODERN IDEA IN EDUCATION.

Lord Hailsham, proposing the health of the teaching profession, said that the whole theory which regarded education as needing a special training was a modern idea. The creation of the elementary schools was the work of the last century.

Mr. Frank Roscoe (Secretary of the Royal Society of Teachers, and Senior Tutor of the Course, replying, said that the status of the teaching profession had been considerably raised, though there were many who objected to the title of "teacher." Not long ago an advertisement in a Birmingham paper offered rooms to "a gentleman or school-teacher."

The health of Lord Burnham, President of the City of London Vacation Course, was proposed by Sir Henry Richards, Senior Chief Inspector, Board of Education. He described himself as "an Edgar Wallace of the public service."

Lord Burnham, responding, paid a tribute to Sir Robert Evans as Founder of the Vacation Course. Since its existence, he said, there had been an enormous advance in the standing and prospects of the teaching profession. The course had added to what Matthew Arnold had claimed as the basis of culture—the general intelligence of the whole.

THE GUESTS.

The guests at the dinner included:—

The Minister of Labour (Miss Bondfield), Lord Hailsham, Sir Robert Evans (Founder of the Vacation Course), Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Evans, Sir Henry and Lady Richards, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher (Principal and Director of Studies of the Course), the Dean of Windsor, Lord Gorell (President, the Royal Society of Teachers) and Lady Gorell, Mr. Frank Roscoe, the Astronomer Royal Sir Frank Dyson, the Rev. Canon A. W. R. Little (President, the Association of Education Committees of England and Wales), Mr. J. C. Stobart (Educational Director B.B.C.), Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Allen, Mr. P. B. Ballard (Chairman, the Child Study Society), and Mr. Hugh W. Ewing (Secretary of the Vacation Course) and Mrs. Ewing.

A list of members attending the course appears on page 18.

WOMAN SWIMS THE THAMES ESTUARY.

A NEW RECORD.

Mrs. Eva Coleman, of Southend, who will attempt to swim the English Channel next month, swam across the Thames estuary from the Isle of Grain, Kent, to Westcliff, Essex, yesterday, her time being 3 hours 32 minutes. She is the first woman to accomplish this feat.

The swimmer was driven out of her course on several occasions by the strong current, but broke the record held by Norman L. Derham, the Channel swimmer, whose time for the same course was 5 hours, 35 minutes.

Mrs. Coleman, who is 28 years of age, said last night that four years ago she could "hardly swim a stroke."

ARTICLE CENSORED.

SOCIALIST PAPER WITH BLANK PAGES.

There are seven blank pages in the current number of the *Socialist Review*. The following announcement is made in explanation:—

"CENSORED.

"This and the six following pages were to have been occupied by an article by Mr. John Ratcliff, entitled "Sex Reform and the Christ Ideal." The editor much regrets that he has been informed at the last moment that the printers refuse to make themselves responsible for it."

MAN WHO LOST £10,000.

SCOTLAND YARD HUNT FOR TRICKSTERS.

Scotland Yard detectives yesterday continued their search for three confidence tricksters, who robbed a wealthy South African visitor to London of nearly £10,000. One of the men has a wooden leg, is about 50 years old, and usually goes under the name of Forbes. Another of the men poses as a New Zealander, and is about 46, while the third is about 35. The South African, Mr. Jacobus de Wet, met the men casually in the lounge of a West End Hotel, and, after listening to a plausible story of a successful betting coup, parted with £9,900 in Bank of England notes. He later visited Scotland Yard to make a complaint, and was successful in picking all three men out from the Rogues' Gallery there.

This is the biggest coup brought off by West End confidence trickster this season.

THE SICK LIST.

Last night's reports on the progress of invalids:—

The Duke of Northumberland (operation for appendicitis): Satisfactory progress.

Viscount Ednam: Much better.

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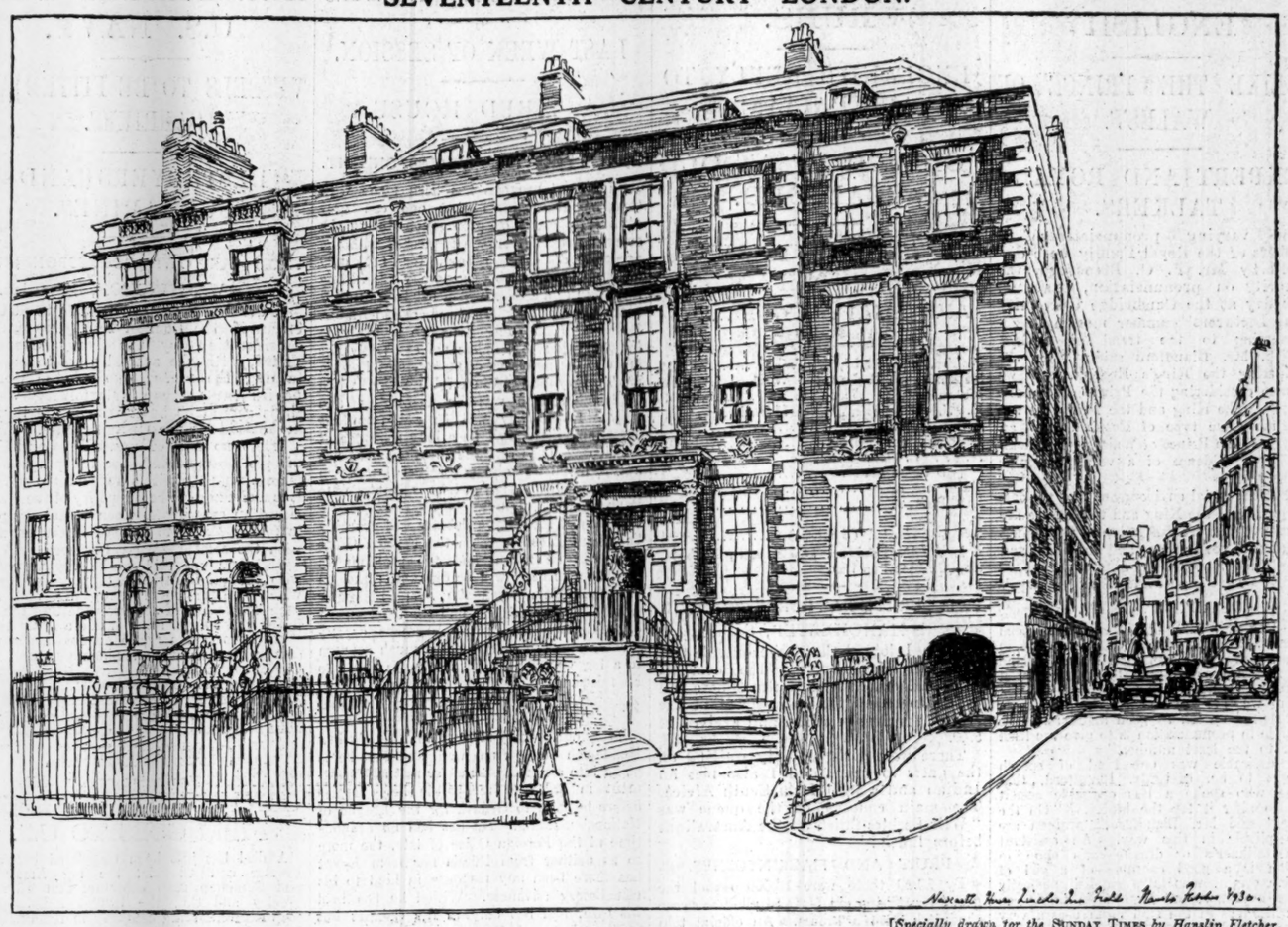
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY LONDON.



[*Specially drawn for the* SUNDAY TIMES *by Hanslip Fletcher.*

Rebuilding is proceeding on No. 66, Lincoln's Inn Fields, one of the oldest buildings in the square. Newcastle House was erected in 1686 for William Herbert Marquess of Powis, and was bought in 1705 by the Duke of Newcastle, in whose family it remained until 1771.

LONDON'S HIGH BUILDINGS.

POLICE CHIEF'S CALL FOR PLANS.

PROBLEM OF SHOPPING CENTRES.

The Special Traffic Committee of the L.C.C. state in their report, which will be considered on Tuesday, that they have been considering questions arising from requests by the Commissioner of Police that authority should be sought requiring that plans of large buildings should be submitted to him, so that the lay-out of buildings might be examined in the light of traffic considerations.

"The erection of buildings to which the public resort in large numbers undoubtedly gives rise to considerable difficulties in large cities," the Committee add. "The difficulties due to this cause are undoubtedly increasing as the years go by, and, unless some foresight is exercised in the near future, a problem may be created which will prove almost insuperable of solution in the years to come."

It is pointed out that the problem in London is most acute in the central area—the shopping and theatre centres.

100 FEET HIGH.

A suggestion of the Building Acts Committee is that the Council should sanction a height of 100 feet in case of buildings used wholly or in part for the use, manufacture and storage of non-inflammable fire-resisting or incombustible materials; or for the sale, storage or manufacture of goods of a non-fire-resisting nature, or used for the purpose of a trade involving the use of materials of a non-fire-resisting nature.

It is provided in the recommendation that in the case of such permission, the buildings shall have a fire-protection standard higher than that required now by the Council, and that fire-protection of a similar standard shall be provided in any adjoining building.

FLYING LOW.

OXFORD AIRMEN WARNED.

Owing to complaints of low flying by Service machines over the seaside resorts of Thanet, undergraduates of the Oxford University Air Squadron, in training at Manston R.A.F. Camp, have had impressed upon them the importance of being particularly careful to avoid any low flying, except when it is carried out over the authorised low-flying area for definite training purposes.

Fifty pupils of the Oxford University Air Squadron have during the past month learned to fly solo, and have been in the air 878 hours. Their equipment includes eight Avros and four Bristol Fighters. Wing-Commander A. G. R. Garrod, M.C., D.F.C., who is in charge of their training, said that despite the bad weather they have put in 146 hours' more flying than during the annual training last year.

LATE NEWS

LEGION OF HONOUR FOR BOROTRA.

PARIS, Saturday night.

The name of Jean Borotra, the lawn tennis "star," will appear in the list of awards of the Legion of Honour to be published in the "Official Gazette" to-morrow.—Exchange.

FRENCH HONOUR FOR BRITISH AIRWOMAN.

A Reuter message from Nimes this morning stated that on the occasion of her passage through Nimes in the round-Europe flight, Miss Spooner, one of the British competitors, was presented with a bouquet of flowers, and awarded a prize by the Union Commerciale, a French Society for the encouragement of civil aviation. (See col. 6.)

BLAZING TANK TRAGEDY.

ONE MAN KILLED AND TWENTY INJURED.

WORKMAN'S HEROIC DASH TO RESCUE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BILLINGHAM, Saturday.

An aluminium tank burst with tragic results to-day at the Billingham chemical factory of Synthetic Ammonia and Nitrates, Ltd., a branch of Imperial Chemical Industries.

One man, Archibald Thoms, of Paradise Row, Stockton, was killed, and twenty were injured. Residents in the vicinity said that two terrific explosions were heard, one almost immediately after the other. Acid was thrown in all directions, much of it falling on the men working near the tank.

Gilbert Stewart Turner, 23, of Billingham, made an heroic effort to rescue Thoms.

When the explosion occurred he led a rescue party into the danger zone, and himself dashed into the flames and ashes, regardless of his own life, to pull out Thoms. While he was pulling him out another tank of acid burst and poured over himself.

With Thoms dragged to safety, Turner, with great presence of mind, tore off all his own clothing and ran naked to a water-hydrant, which his colleagues turned on him to wash off the picric acid which was burning into his skin.

Thoms died later in hospital.

LADY HEATH'S HEALTH.

AIR CRASH SEQUEL.

CLEVELAND, Saturday.

Lady (Mary) Heath (formerly Mrs. Eliott-Lynn), the well-known British airwoman, who in 1928 made a solo flight across Africa from England to Cape Town and back, was to-day alleged to be "incompetent by reason of mental disorders" in an application for appointment as her guardian filed in the Probate Court by her nurse and companion, Miss Florence Madden.

The action came as a surprise, as after her return from Reno, where she secured a divorce from Sir James Heath early in May last, she made numerous public appearances, and her health appeared to be good.

Lady Heath is at present in a sanatorium, which, the application states, she entered on Thursday last for treatment for her nervous condition, apparently as the result of the injuries sustained eleven months ago when her aeroplane crashed through the roof of a factory.

Miss Madden stated that Lady Heath was no longer able properly to take care of herself and of her property, consisting of a trust fund from which she receives an annual income of 3,500 dollars (£700).—*Reuter.*

R.A.F. CRASH AT ADEN.

PILOT AND AIRCRAFTMAN KILLED.

The Air Ministry announced yesterday that as the result of an accident at Khormaksar, Aden, to a Fairey 3 F machine of No. 8 Bomber Squadron, Khormaksar, Flying-Officer Geoffrey Norman Pilcher, the pilot of the aircraft, and No. 507,565 Leading-Aircraftman Robert Angus Laidler, were killed.

This brings the death roll in R.A.F. crashes this year to eighty-eight.

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

The French mail steamer Paris has arrived at Le Havre from New York with 5,000,000 dollars (£1,000,000) worth of gold for the Banque de France.

Mr. Ralph Ince, the cinema actor-director, is in a serious condition at Los Angeles, following the removal of a fishing-hook, which embedded itself nearly an inch in his head while deep-sea fishing.

The body of Major W. G. Strover, the second victim of the accident that occurred during the semi-final of a boating race at Secunderabad on Wednesday, was discovered floating in the Hussain Sagar Tank yesterday morning.

Captain Crabbe, the new Senior Naval Officer in the Persian Gulf, who has been in Baghdad during the past week on diplomatic business, has now gone on a tour to Bushire, Kuwait, Henjab, and Muscat, to visit the political officers there.

SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY.

LITVINOFF IN CONTROL.

"PARTIAL VICTORY FOR REASON."

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MOSCOW, Saturday.

Litvinoff's speech to the Press correspondents at the garden party yesterday strengthened the feeling of relief which the news that he had been at last officially appointed to the Commissarship he has been filling for more than two years had already given to foreign observers here.

I consider his somewhat unexpected appointment as Commissar of Foreign Affairs as a good sign, as a partial victory for reason and skilled knowledge over uninformed energy and passion.

As Litvinoff said himself his appointment "implies no change in Soviet foreign policy." He explained this lack of change by declaring with modest frankness that he, like other Commissars, was a mere obedient instrument of the unchanging proletarian dictatorship. This is true, but it is not the whole truth. Seen from outside Litvinoff may appear just the docile framer of the Kremlin's truculent propaganda notes, but we know him as a cautious, shrewd, skilful man of firm character—and much dry humour—quite capable of offering those who exercise the proletarian dictatorship energetic advice with all the prestige the expert professional worker can sometimes command even here.

Most of us expected the nomination of some party "boss," full of fiery ideology, capable and energetic, but with an enormous and ruthless contempt for and abysmally ignorant of the Western world. The appointment, for instance, of such a man as the fire-eating Leningrad Party-Manager Kirof might not have meant a new foreign policy at once, but it certainly would have meant a new accent in its application, and in foreign affairs "accents" are often more dangerous than policies. We know that Litvinoff, within the limits the Bolshevik technique imposes on him, does seek peace, does know the risks certain policies involve, and the real weight and equilibrium of forces at work in the world.

SAVED LORD DERBY'S LIFE.

EX-SOLDIER'S BOER WAR STORY

A man who claimed to have saved the life of Lord Derby, then Lord Stanley, during the South African War by shooting five Boers and bayoneting two others, was summoned at Saundersfoot, Pembrokeshire, yesterday, for keeping firearms without a certificate.

He was Thomas Bird, a retired gamekeeper, and he claimed that the revolver which was the subject of the summons, was the weapon with which he saved Lord Derby's life. He said that he took the revolver from a Boer during the war, and was allowed by his commanding officer to keep it.

"During the dark hours of war," said Bird, "Lord Derby, who was then Lord Stanley, and his officers were going along the kopjes, while I, being a valet, followed along a track some 160 yards away.

"All at once I heard a shot. I looked up and saw what it was. I immediately came down behind a boulder and shot five Boers and bayoneted two."

Bird said also that he belonged to the 42nd Black Watch, and did his bit during the Great War.

The case was dismissed.

FRENCH DAVIS CUP LEAD.

By winning the Doubles match in the Davis Cup challenge round in Paris yesterday, France secured a lead of two matches to one, and has only to win one of the Singles matches to-day to retain the cup. Yesterday Cochet and Brugnon beat Allison and Van Ryn by 6—3, 7—5, 1—6, 6—2.

It was reported from Paris last night that the name of Jean Borotra will appear in the Legion of Honour list in the official gazette to-day.

Details on page 19.

MR. COATES' NEW SYMPHONY.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Mr. Albert Coates, the orchestra conductor, has arrived here on the Aquitania on a three-weeks' visit. He will be the guest of the conductor of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Society. He will direct the world premiere of his symphony "Launcelot."—*Reuter.*

MONEY CRISIS IN GERMANY.

MANY NEW TAXES.

£7,500,000 CUT IN EXPENDITURE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

The consequences of the extravagance, the serious trade depression, and the political animosities that prevent the proper conduct of public finances are now being felt by the whole population.

The Cabinet, after discussing the situation produced by the authority granted by President von Hindenburg to pass the Budget by exceptional powers, has apparently decided to follow the programme approved by the Budget Committee. It will therefore impose the new taxes that were generally agreed to, though the tax on bachelors and single women is still doubtful.

The Cabinet will probably comply with the wish of the Minister for Labour that a sum approaching £5,000,000 shall be placed at his disposal in order that, by granting credits, he may enable works and factories that would otherwise be closed down to keep their workers employed over the difficult period. It is also possible that the Cabinet may initiate a great scheme aiming at a reduction of prices, but it is still debating whether it shall use its special powers to pass Bills that would place unemployment insurance on a sound basis. To help the communes out of their difficulties, the Cabinet will probably permit them to collect a special poll-tax and impose a tax on beer consumption. It is practically certain, too, that expenditure will be cut down by upwards of £7,500,000. The estimates of the Ministry for Defence may be reduced by £750,000, and those of the Foreign Office by £150,000.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES SUTTERS.

AUTHORITY ON BETTING.

Mr. James Sutters, the well-known commission agent and a director of the Victoria Club, died yesterday in a nursing home at Windsor, aged 67.

For many years Mr. Sutters was one of the foremost figures in the racing world, and was an authority on all betting questions. He was prominent in securing the repeal of Mr. Churchill's betting tax. Thirty years ago he founded the Commission Agents' Committee Association, the object of which was to rid betting of the defaulters among bookmakers and backers. The Association also took a part in Parliamentary elections, organising the sporting vote to secure the return of members favourable to racing.

When Mr. Sutters became a member of the Victoria Club, it was in the heyday of its prosperity, but this waned, and the property was put up to auction. Mr. Sutters organised a syndicate, and, having bought the Club, offered it to the members at cost price. Mr. Sutters became its managing director, and the club quickly revived its old prosperity.

In addition to his bookmaking business, Mr. Sutters was a director of the Co-operative "Tote" Association, Limited, which was founded to give backers away from the course the benefit of totalisator odds. Last year he organised a syndicate of bookmakers to purchase shares in tickets which had drawn fancied horses in the Calcutta Club and other big sweepstakes. Something like £50,000 was expended, including over £25,000 for Cragadour tickets. None of the horses they were interested in finished in the first three, however.

CAPTAIN TREVOR WILLIAMS DEAD.

News was received in London yesterday of the death in Vienna of Captain Lawrence Trevor Greaves Osmond Williams, the third surviving son of the late Sir (Arthur) Osmond Williams of Merionethshire, Wales, a former M.P. for Merioneth. Captain Williams had been ill only a few days.

He was a director of the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate. He had been associated with the Gramophone Company for many years, and manager of the artistes and recording department since 1926. He was well known in musical and artistic circles in this country and on the Continent.

CHOPIN'S MONASTERY CELL.

MADRID, Saturday.

The Carthusian monastery of Val De Mosa is going to hand over to the State the cell and furniture occupied by the composer, Chopin, when, together with Georges Sand, he resided in the island for the benefit of his health.—*Reuter.*

ROUND-EUROPE FLIGHT.

CAPT. BROAD IN DUEL FOR SPEED HONOURS.

MR. BUTLER CRASHES AT POSEN.

Mr. A. S. Butler, who was making remarkably good progress in the round-Europe flight, met with an unfortunate accident yesterday.

He had been leading for the greater part of the course. Leaving Breslau at noon he reached Posen at 1.11 p.m., but as he landed his machine overturned. Mr. Butler was unhurt, but he was unable to resume his flight, and may be held up until to-day instead of going on to Warsaw as he had intended. The Polish Students' Aviation Club has sent two spare propellers by special aeroplane to Posen to enable Mr. Butler to continue his flight, and the Berlin Sports Committee has given him permission to change his propeller.

The leading British flyers in the competition are Captain H. S. Broad (Gipsy Moth), Mr. A. S. Butler (Gipsy Moth), Miss Winifred Spooner (Gipsy Moth), Lady Bailey (Gipsy Moth), Mr. S. A. Thorn (Avian), and Mr. H. T. Andrews (Gipsy Spartan).

Reuter and Exchange messages describing the progress of the race show that Captain Broad reached Posen yesterday at 1.40 p.m., and Mr. S. A. Thorn at 1.45 p.m. The weather was extremely bad, and it was not regarded as likely that any other airman would attempt the Breslau-Posen stage yesterday. Later, however, the German flyer, Poss, managed to get through and, going on, was the first to reach Warsaw. Mr. Thorn and Captain Broad also reached Warsaw last night, although they were detained near Posen by a downpour of rain.

A FINE SPEED.

Captain Broad up to the present has maintained an average speed of 109 miles per hour during the entire flight. If he keeps up this speed for the rest of the journey, it is declared at Berlin, he will gain full points for speed, that is to say, 195 points out of the total of 500 points awarded on different counts.

Of the other flyers, Mr. Carbery (Britain), Herr Polte (Germany), and M. Arrachard (France) were reported at Vienna. Dr. Georg Pesewadt (Germany) and the Archduke Antonio Habsburg Bourbon left Vienna and reached Prague. Here they waited for a time for improved weather and later left for Breslau. Foriat, the well-known French light aeroplane pilot, landed at Prague at 3.6 p.m., and after a short stay went on to Breslau. Mr. Andrews left Prague for Breslau at 5.39.

Lady Bailey and Miss Spooner have arrived at Lausanne, where they were staying for the night. Lady Bailey was accompanied by the wife of Mr. Butler as passenger.

The position late yesterday afternoon suggests that there will be a keen struggle between Captain Broad, Mr. Thorn, and Herr Poss for the honour of completing the circuit first. The leading machines are expected in Berlin about four o'clock this afternoon.

R 100's FLIGHT.

FINAL TRIALS FOR TRIP TO CANADA.

FROM OUR AIR CORRESPONDENT.

I understand that the flight of R.100 to Canada will not take place until after Wednesday of this week at the earliest.

When R 100 returned to the mooring mast last night she had completed her final home trials. For nearly twenty-four hours she had cruised over the Midlands, Bristol, along the Bristol Channel to the South Coast, along the English Channel and up to London.

Nearing the end of her long cruise she passed over London.

The R 100 reached Cardington at 8.30, having covered about 1,200 miles. Major G. H. Scott, her commander, in an interview, said that the trip had been satisfactory in every respect. The weather had been varied, and it had enabled them to give the airship a good test. Major Scott added that the behaviour of the ship had been very good.

WHITE HORSE'S PERIL.

THREATENED BY R.A.F. BOMBING SCHEME.

The Berkshire County Council at their meeting at Reading yesterday unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"That this Council desires to record its emphatic protest against the proposal of the Air Ministry to use any part of the Berkshire Downs for bombing practice, which, if carried into effect, would seriously prejudice the interests and be harmful to the amenities of the county, and that all necessary steps be taken to oppose such a proposal."

It was pointed out by Sir William Mount, chairman of the Council, that in addition to jeopardising the horse-training industry at Lambourn, the Air Ministry's proposal threatened some of the most cherished possessions of Berkshire, including the famous White Horse and Uffington Camp.

It was also agreed to arrange for a deputation to be sent to the Minister for Air.

NEIL McKAY AND A DANCING GIRL.

SERIOUS CHARGE.

Neil McKay, the Scottish comedian, figured in a serious charge at Bow Street yesterday. In the name of Neil McNeil Walker, aged 31, he was charged with Gerald Norman Corbett, 39, motor dealer, of Oomeragh Road, Baron's Court, with conspiring to incite Miss Ivy Braham, aged 19, to procure an illegal operation. Both men denied the charge.

Mr. C. R. V. Wallace, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that Miss Braham, a dancer at the Melton Club, Chapel Court, Regent Street, was introduced to McKay last February, and he took her to his lodgings in Guilford Place, Bloomsbury. The friendship continued. Later, on his advice, she went to a doctor.

In June she went to his flat in Curzon Street, Mayfair. There she met Corbett, who, next day, met her by appointment in a tea shop, and said, "I want to help you. I have had a talk with McKay. He wants to get this over." She said she would rather become a mother.

Some friends of the girl communicated with Scotland Yard, and on July 10 Chief Inspector Helby was at the girl's mother's house when Corbett telephoned. An appointment was made for the gril to meet him in a tea shop that evening, and she went there with a policewoman. Corbett said that a doctor friend would charge £50. He added, "If I can get it done for £15 that will be better, as Neil will not pay more." He then took the girl in a car.

Chief Inspector Helby and other officers followed in a police car to Clapham Road, where Corbett entered the Unity Club. When arrested, he said, "Old Mac thought the girl was 'blacking' him, and asked me to do what I could for him. I was only helping him." McKay was arrested at the Palladium.

The magistrate remarked that, in the absence of any corroboration of the girl's story, the case was not a very strong one. He ordered a remand. Both defendants were released on their own bail.

EARTHQUAKE HAVOC.

ITALIAN DEATH ROLL OVER 2,000.

KING VICTOR'S TOUR OF STRICKEN ZONE

SURVIVORS WHO WERE BURIED FOR DAYS.

ROME, Saturday.

Further official figures are now issued, taking into account all news received from the districts affected by the earthquake, up to 8 p.m. yesterday. The number of dead is given as 2,142 and of injured as 4,551.

It is admitted that these figures will very probably be further increased, as it has not yet been possible to explore all the heaps of wreckage, more particularly in country districts. However, the impossibility of

making sure for some time to come whether missing persons have left the district or are still buried under the wreckage further complicates the compilation of statistics.

Finally, another factor bearing on the establishment of an exact estimate is that rescues are still being effected. Yesterday a woman and a little girl who had been under the wreckage since Wednesday morning were taken alive from the ruins.—*Reuter.*

A Central News correspondent says that with the woman were two children. When the house began to totter the woman and the children got into a wardrobe. This prevented them from being crushed to death, but they were unable to get free owing to the weight of the debris upon the wardrobe. When found the children were asleep.

KING'S LABOURS.

AIDS RESCUERS IN THEIR WORK.

AVELLINO, Saturday.

King Victor Emanuel was up at sunrise to resume his tour of the earthquake-devastated zone. Proceeding first to Ariano and the neighbouring villages, which suffered frightfully in the great convlusion, he insisted on climbing alone among the most dangerous debris, and watched and sometimes lent a hand in excavation work that led to the unearthing of the bodies of further victims, and in some cases brought to light injured people who had been buried for four days.

It is reported from various villages that further shocks were felt during the night, resulting in the collapse of some buildings which were still standing after the original earthquake. This is easily explained, for after an earthquake of any violence, more or less severe shocks continue to be felt for some weeks, and sometimes for months, naturally causing the collapse of tottering walls.

Among the places visited by the King was Lacedonia. At the end of what was left of the village sat an old man weeping. He was with difficulty induced to speak, and his trouble was inconsolable: he was the only survivor of his entire family—of his twenty-four children and grandchildren not one had survived.

TEN PEOPLE UNEARTHED.

The royal train arrived at Melfi at six o'clock this morning, and soon afterwards the King, accompanied by Signor Leoni, Under-Secretary of Public Works, visited all parts of the town that have suffered from the earthquake. No fewer than ten more people were unearthed alive this morning after having been buried since one o'clock on Wednesday morning. Doctors hold out hopes that most of them may survive, although their condition is grave.

Melfi has had another distinguished visitor to-day—the Duchess of Aosta. The Duchess went straight to the hospital, where she helped the nurses and nuns to dress the wounds of the sufferers and administered medicines and cordials.

Innumerable anecdotes are related of King Victor's pilgrimage through the stricken zone. One of the most pitiful is that of a little girl, Vincenzina Scarano, four years of age, who was extracted from the ruins under the King's eyes at Lacedonia.

Vincenzina was removed to hospital, where her parents had already been taken, suffering from severe injuries. Three of her sisters are still missing. The King later visited the child in hospital.—*Reuter.*

DOCTOR'S SHOT WIFE.

PARIS, Saturday.

To-day's bulletin reporting the condition of Mme. Gastaud, the wife of Dr. Gastaud, of Marly, who was dangerously wounded last Wednesday by four revolver shots fired by Lady Owen, states that there is a marked general improvement. There are, however, reservations regarding the state of the affected lung.

Meanwhile Lady Owen remains in prison at Versailles. She is reported to be very calm and confident of obtaining her acquittal.—*Reuter.*

CUPS FOR BABIES.

Every baby born in North Camberwell between midnight on Saturday, July 19, and midnight last night will be presented with a silver christening cup by Dr. H. B. Morgan, the Labour M.P. for the constituency, who was married yesterday at St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, to Miss Molly Powell. The bride will present the cups to the mothers and babies next September, when she and Dr. Morgan return from their honeymoon.

LONDON UNIVERSITY AWARDS.

On the results of the exhibitions examination held at the University of London in May, University Exhibitions of £60 a year, tenable for two years, have been awarded to:

Edward Walter Davis, Watford Grammar School and University College;

Donald William James Woodman, Kilburn Grammar School and King's College;

John Berriman Smith, Mill Hill School and King's College;

William Henry Heather, Finchley County School and Southall County School;

William Henry Heather, Watford Grammar School and University College.

Court Circular.

145, PICCADILLY, Saturday.

Mr. P. K. Hodgson, Private Secretary to the Duke of York, represented His Royal Highness at the Memorial Service for the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, which was held at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, to-day.

The Prince of Wales has sent his annual subscription to the Alexandra Orphanage in London, of which he is President.

The Duke of York has promised to open Harrow Hospital extensions next March.

The Duke of Gloucester visited the Province of Ulster for the first time yesterday. He is spending the week-end as the guest of the Marquess of Londonderry at Mount Stewart, his Co. Down seat.

Prince Arthur of Connaught will entertain members of the Continental and American Press to luncheon after an inspection of the new wing of the Middlesex Hospital, of which he is chairman, on Tuesday.

His Excellency the Hellenic Minister will be present at the Centenary celebration of Greek independence which will be held at 49, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, on Tuesday evening, by invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Fisher.

The Duke of Northumberland, who recently underwent a serious operation for appendicitis, is making satisfactory progress.

The Duchess of Newcastle, Lady Carew, Lady Godfrey, Lady Lorimer, Lady Latymer, Sir Charles Morton, Sir John Lorne MacLeod, Sir G. Godfrey, Sir Wm. Pryke, and Sir Spencer Maryon-Wilson are the latest arrivals at Harrogate.

The Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos left London yesterday for Scotland, to join the coming-of-age party of Mr. Percy Hope-Johnstone, the son of Mr. Hope-Johnstone, of Allandale.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Normanby will leave 90, Eaton Square next Thursday for Mulgrave Castle, Whitby.

The Marchioness of Huntly will leave London to-morrow for Baden-Baden, where she will take the cure.

The Countess of St. Germans will leave 32, Eaton Square next Friday for Cornwall.

The Earl and Countess of Bective left 41, Portman Square yesterday for Ireland, where they will remain for a month.

The Dowager Viscountess Allendale will leave 144, Piccadilly this week for Bywell Hall, Northumberland.

Lady Annabel Dodds will leave 23, Talbot Square on Thursday for Ireland, where she will spend the summer.

Lord and Lady Biddulph will leave 36, Lowndes Street at the end of this week for Ledbury Park, Herefordshire.

Lord and Lady Forester will leave 93, Cadogan Gardens this week for Willey Park, Shropshire.

Lord Elphinstone is 61 to-day, and Sir Ernest Storehouse 75.

The Hon. Gwendolin Lewis will leave London on August 9 in the Arandora Star for a cruise to the Norwegian fjords.

Sir Courtenay and Lady Leucha Warner will leave 34, Grosvenor Gardens next Saturday for Brettenham Park, Ipswich.

Sir Cecil Budd left Southampton yesterday in the Viceroy of India for a cruise round the British Isles.

Sir George and Lady Saltmarsh sailed in the Ranchi yesterday for a cruise to the Baltic capitals.

General Sir Alexander Godley and Lady Godley are leaving Gibraltar to-day, on board the liner Slamat, to spend a holiday in London.

Major Sir Archibald and Lady Sinclair expect to leave London at the end of this week for Scotland, where they will remain for a month.

Sir Charles Orr, Governor of the Bahamas, left Southampton yesterday in the Berengaria for New York, *en route* for the Bahamas, to resume duty after attending the Colonial Office Conference.

Mr. John Langham, only son of Sir Charles Langham, Bart., and Lady Langham, is to marry Miss Rosamond Christabel Rashleigh, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rashleigh, of Holy Well House, Malvern Wells.

The engagement of Mr. John Alan Fraser Wallace, of Ceylon, and Miss Marian Hunter Greig, only daughter of Sir Robert and Lady Greig, was announced yesterday. Mr. Wallace is the youngest son of the late Major-General Sir Alexander Wallace and Lady Wallace.

By command of the King the refreshments at the garden party held at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, July 24, were provided by Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., Ltd.

FUNERAL.

MRS. SIGRID LOEFFLER.

The funeral of Mrs. Sigrid Loeffler, who lost her life in the Meopham air disaster, took place in the parish church of Stapleford, Leicestershire, adjoining Stapleford Park, the home of Col. the Rt. Hon. John Gretton, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Gretton, whose son is married to Mrs. Loeffler's eldest daughter, Margaret. The church was decorated with Swedish colours in blue and yellow flowers, and the grave was lined with blue and yellow flowers. The service was conducted by the Rev. Graham Dilly. Col. Gretton read the lesson and Lord St. Audries was the organist.

The family mourners and others present included :—

Miss Elizabeth Loeffler (daughter), the Hon. Mrs. de Saumarez (sister), Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Gretton (son-in-law and daughter), Colonel John Gretton and the Hon. Mrs. Gretton, Miss Molly Gretton, Lord and Lady Greville, Count and Countess Wrangel, Sr. Don Agustine Edwards and Mme. Edwards, Baron and Baroness Cederström, Earl and Countess of Portarlington, Earl of Caledon, Earl FitzWilliam, Earl of Bective, Lady Smiley, Sir Hugh Smiley, Sir Edward Chichester, Sir Harry Mainwaring, Sir Henry Floyd, Comdr. Sir Melville Ward, Comdr. the Hon. Roger Coke, Baron Beck-Friis, Swedish Naval Attaché, Colonel Hon. Piers Legh, Equerry to the Prince of Wales, Colonel Gerrard, Major Lubbock, Colonel Pilcher, Colonel Sam Ashton, Captain the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Fitzalan Howard, Major Fiennes Blake, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Raymond Quilter, Mr. Guy Ridley, representing Jagenberg Guedella and Speyer, Mr. Robin d'Erlanger, the Hon. Joan Marjoribanks, Mrs. Grose, Miss Mary Martin, and members of the staff of 51, Grosvenor Square.

Most beautiful wreaths were received, and the church was lined with loving floral tributes.

A memorial service for Mrs. Sigrid Loeffler will be held at Christ Church, Down Street, Mayfair, at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

Messages of condolence have been received from the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden.

The charge for Society Announcements on this page is one guinea for three lines or less and 5s. for each line after. A line contains about seven words. All announcements are subject to editorial approval, and should be addressed to the Social Editor, "Sunday Times," 186, Strand, W.C.2.

PEER'S DAUGHTER WEDS.

REVIVAL OF AN OLD ROMANCE.

YESTERDAY'S CEREMONY.

The wedding took place yesterday at the Church of Our Lady of Victories, Kensington High Street, of Lady Rosemary Wilma Bootle-Wilbraham, youngest daughter of the second Earl of Lathom, and Mr. Vincent Francis Cassidy, of Emperor's Gate, South Kensington

Their engagement, which was announced only a short while ago, is a revival of an old love affair. Mr. Cassidy first met his bride some years ago. He went abroad and had not seen her for five years until recently, when they met again quite casually at a party. Lady Rosemary gave a betrothal party at her London home last Wednesday, among the guests being Mr. Paul Coolidge, a nephew of Mr. Calvin Coolidge, former President of the United States.

Lady Rosemary, whose age is 26, was given away by her stepfather, Lieut.-General Sir Henry Lawson. The bridegroom, who is 35, was described as of independent means. Father A. Collingwood was the officiating priest.

BRIDE SETS A NEW FASHION.

BRIDESMAID WALKS IN FRONT.

The wedding took place at the Brompton Oratory yesterday of Lieut.-Comdr Henry Savile Jerome, Royal Navy, of 119, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W., only son of Mr. Lucien Jerome and the late Mrs. Jerome, and Miss Thelma Julia Madill, elder daughter of the late Mr. Charles Alexander Madill and Mrs. Madill, of St. Louis, Missouri.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. Henry Clover, was dressed in a white satin gown, which was fashioned with a full skirt draped to form a large satin bow at the back of the waist. The long-sleeved bodice was slightly gauged in front, and formed two deep points, while the long satin train fell from the natural waistline. A tight-fitting cap of stiff white net, bound with an orange-blossom wreath, secured the long ivory tulle veil which fell over the train.

Miss Madill started a new fashion, for her sister, who was her only attendant, preceded her into the church. Miss Delphine Madill was dressed in a frock of moonlight blue organdi muslin, fashioned with a long-frilled skirt of stiff organdi, which stood out like a crinoline, and a close-fitting bodice with short loose organdi sleeves. She wore long white gloves and a blue crinoline hat.

Naval uniform was worn by the bridegroom, and his best man, Lieut. John Buckley, R.N., and also by a number of naval guests.

After the ceremony a reception was held at 46, Grosvenor Street, and later the bride and bridegroom left for Le Touquet.

MR. IAN REES AND MISS MARGARET LAMONT.

After the wedding in London yesterday of Miss Margaret Lamont, of Braemar, and Mr. Ian Rees, B.Sc., a reception was held at the Royal British Nurses' Association's Club, Queen's Gate, of which the bride is a member.

Princess Arthur of Connaught, as president of the association, sent a telegram of congratulation and good wishes, and among the many wedding gifts was one from the Princess.

The bride wore a dress of oyster satin over pink chiffon, and her veil of old lace was lent by Dr. Frances Bruce. Miss Lamont was trained at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary.

The honeymoon is being spent in Switzerland.

MR. G. M. STEWART AND DR. E. EARENGEY.

Mr. G. M. Stewart, Royal Engineers, elder son of the late Mr. R. B. Stewart, I.C.S., and of Mrs. Stewart, of Baron's Court, London, and Miss E. Œ. Earengey, M.D., only daughter of Mr. W. G. Earengey, LL.D., and Mrs. F. Earengey, J.P., of Hampstead, were married in the Temple Church, London, yesterday. The bridegroom, who is a grandson of the late Brigadier-General F. Adam, Bombay Staffs Corps, was accompanied by his brother, Mr. R. D. Stewart, as best man. The Master of the Temple officiated.

The bride wore a gown of ivory net mounted on palest rose pink marquisette, fashioned with a full flowing skirt, and a fitting bodice embroidered with crystal beads. Her long lace and tulle veil, which was secured by a headdress of pearls and orange blossom, also formed her train, which was carried by little Miss Dodo Ison.

The trainbearer was dressed in a frock of white net, with a wreath of pink rosebuds. Two older bridesmaids, Miss Jean Dicks (cousin of the bride) and Miss Janet Clarke, wore Nile green chiffon frocks, with old-fashioned cape collars and full flared skirts. Juliet caps to match their frocks completed their toilettes.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the Forum Club.

HOUSES AND LANDS.

A SURREY FREEHOLD.

Gwynne Lodge, Fitcham Park, Leatherhead, a modern freehold residence, with well-stocked gardens of about two acres, is being offered by Messrs. Harrods, Ltd.

Messrs. Alaway and Partners, Bay Estate, Aldwick-on-Sea, have detached houses adjoining Craigweil House, also sites for sale with magnificent sea views.

People in search of town, suburban, and country houses should study our advertising columns. Furnished houses and flats are also offered in convenient localities.

A BUST FOR MR. F. H. CRITTALL.

On the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of his birth yesterday, a presentation was made in the village hall, Witham, Essex, to Mr. Francis Henry Crittall, J.P., chairman and governing director of the Crittall Manufacturing Company, Ltd., on behalf of the employees of the company.

This took the form of a bronze bust by Mr. Reid Dick, R.A., and it was accompanied by an album containing over five thousand signatures of employee subscribers at home and abroad.

HYDE PARK CARILLON.

Victor Van Geyseghem, the famous Belgian professor from the Malines Carillon School, is to play this evening the Wellington (New Zealand) Carillon placed in Hyde Park by the *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Graphic*. The full times and programmes are as follows :—

7.0 to 7.45 p.m.—"Rhythm Dance" (Nees); "In the midst of the Night," "All the world loves Him" (two old Flemish carols); "Moment Musicale" (Schubert); "Philis et Coridon" (Weckerlin); "No, I go no more to the woods" (Weckerlin); "Si vous m'aviez compris" (Denza); "Pizzicato" (Delibes); "Advance, New Zealand" (Gladys Watkins); "Third Fantasie" (Benoit); "To Our Glorious Dead" (de Ceunick); "Funeral March" (Chopin).

WREATHS FOR AUGUST 4.

On August 4 the Imperial War Graves Commission have arranged for the dedication of four memorials to missing at different cemeteries in the war area. Tours to these memorials have been arranged, but for those who cannot make the pilgrimage the British Legion have secured facilities for placing wreaths in any cemetery in France or Flanders, and to take photographs.

All the wreaths are made by disabled men, and relatives are saved the trouble of foreign coinage in making arrangements. Inquiries should be addressed to Wreath Department, British Legion, Haig House, 26, Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

ELECTRICITY OR CANDLES?

BATTLE OF LIGHTS IN ANCIENT CHURCH.

MODERNISM WINS.

An unusual petition came before Mr. F. H. L. Errington at a sitting of the Consistory Court of London in St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday, when the rector and churchwardens of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Monken Hadley (Middlesex) applied for a faculty to instal a system of electricity in the church in place of the candles now used. The petition was opposed by Mr. J. Percy Callard, of the Priory, Monken Hadley, on the ground that it would destroy the character of the church, which dates back to 1494.

Mr. W. A. Forsyth, an architect, gave evidence in support of the petition, stating that to light the church adequately with candles required a large number, and the fumes were detrimental to the congregation. With candles it was impossible for the whole congregation to enter fully into the service.

In reply to Mr. G. F. Emery, who appeared for Mr. Callard, Mr. Forsyth said there would be a risk of fire in case of a short circuit, but expensive tubing would be used to avoid the risk. There was more risk from a falling candle than from a wire fusing. With the system they proposed to instal it would be possible to have a dim religious light when necessary during the service.

Dr. Walter Mercer, a former churchwarden, also opposed the petition. He said he had been a worshipper at the church for forty years, and did not think there was any danger from the use of candles. From a medical point of view he would give the church a clean bill of health. From the æsthetic point of view candles were undoubtedly more impressive than electric light.

OBJECTIONABLE SMOKE.

The Rector (the Rev. Gilbert Richardson) said that they spent over £20 a year in candles, and the black smoke blown into one's mouth was most objectionable. He thought the æsthetic argument had been pushed too far. They were living in modern times, and had to maintain their congregations and pay their way. It was essential that the lighting should be adequate.

Mr. Callard said that the old church was famous for its great beauty, and any form of electric light would spoil that beauty. Forty-four parishioners had signed a memorial against the proposed change.

The Chancellor, in granting the faculty, said that from a purely æsthetic point of view lighting by candles was probably the more effective for the church, but the primary use of the church was for congregational worship, and he must attach particular importance to the views of the congregation. As there had been an almost unanimous vote of the parochial church council for the change, he did not feel justified in refusing the petition.

POULTRY SHOW SUCCESS.

MANY EXPORT ORDERS.

The World's Poultry Congress at the Crystal Palace has proved an outstanding success. "It has undoubtedly done much towards promoting interest in poultry-keeping," an official of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries told the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday.

"An important result of the Congress is that England will recover her export trade. The Serbians have already bought 200 English birds, and buyers for several other foreign countries are visiting poultry farms during this week-end with a view to purchasing livestock.

"Russian delegates have bought up the entire American consignment of fowls, while a Maharajah has chosen various birds to take back to India, and a consignment of Enblish birds will also go to Yugoslavia."

At the close of the Congress the London stores are buying up all the eggs now on exhibition.

On Tuesday morning delegates will visit Smithfield Market and be entertained to breakfast in Butchers' Hall, and on Wednesday, the final day, there will be a garden-party at Windsor Castle.

HARROW SCHOOL.

DRAMATIC CLUB TO TOUR GERMANY.

Harrow School will break up to-morrow for the summer holidays, and will reassemble for the Michaelmas term on Monday, September 22. Members of the Officers' Training Corps will go into camp with other contingents at Tidworth Park.

The close of the term marks the retirement through ill-health of Mr. A Begouën de Meaux, modern languages master, whose indisposition has caused his absence from school duties for several terms. A popular master, with a distinguished war record, his enforced retirement is much regretted.

One of the most interesting events of the end-of-term, in addition to the cricket "Cock House" match, concluded yesterday between Moretons (Mr. A. P. Boissier's) and Bradby's (Mr. E. W. Freeborn's), was the performance of G. Bernard Shaw's play, "Saint Joan," in Speech Room, on Friday night by the Argonauts' Club. The cast included members of the school, several assistant masters, and some Old Harrovians.

Miss Phyllis MacTavish played Joan, and others taking part were H. N. Saunlers, H. S. Marchant, W. R. Nichols, G. F. Anderson, I. M. Bankes-Williams, B. D. Hawes, P. E. Lyon, A. W. Robertson, T. R. O. Field, A. H. Benn, G. H. G. Norman, I. F. Anderson, A. G. Elliott-Smith, E. D. Gannon, H. H. Nichols, E. D. Laborde, T. F. Coade, J. A. K. Martyn, J. W. Moir, and J. S. Bayliss. They will give a public performance in Speech Room to-morrow (Monday).

The club will go on tour in Germany in September, and will present the play at several schools and universities up the Rhine Valley, and as far south as Munich.

THE KING'S GIFT TO NELSON DOCKYARD FUND.

The King has presented £100 towards the fund which is being raised by Colonel St. Johnston, Governor of the Leeward Islands, for the restoration of the old naval dockyard at Antigua, West Indies, where Nelson lived for a considerable time.

NAVY'S SUMMER LEAVE.

The second of the three annual leave-periods for ships serving in the Atlantic Fleet began yesterday when the first watches of the battleships, battle cruisers, destroyers, and attached vessels, now in port at Devonport, Portsmouth, Chatham, and Sheerness, went ashore until August 14.

Second leave will begin immediately the first watches return and end on September 2.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

The band of the Coldstream Guards will play in Green Park this evening from 6 to 8, and that of the Grenadier Guards in Hyde Park from 8 to 10.

The Royal Parks Band will also play in Hyde Park this afternoon from 3 to 5 and daily during the week from 3 to 5 and 7 to 10, except on Thursday afternoon, when it will play in Green Park from 3 to 5.

In Greenwich Park the Comrades of the Great War, and in Regent's Park the 1st London Div. R.E., will each play from 6.30 to 9. In Richmond Park the Feltham Prize Military will play from 6.30 to 8.30, and in Kensington Gardens the Kensington Volunteers will play from 3 to 5 and 6.45 to 8.45.

SCULPTURE 90 FEET UP.

THOUGHTS IN STONE IN FLEET STREET.

PAST AND FUTURE.

SYMBOLS OF A GREAT NEWSPAPER.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Critics of modern sculpture who wish to express themselves by "direct action" will for the future have to affix their tar and feathers in the air.

The sculptor, more by coincidence than in self-defence, has risen physically above their level. Mr. Epstein followed his "Rima" with "Night" and "Day" on the Underground building, raised twelve feet from the ground. The "Winds," carved in relief on the same building, were sixty feet up, and now in Fleet Street, two modernist heads have been completed ninety feet from the pavement by one of the sculptors employed upon the "Winds." The artist, Mr. Samuel Rabinovitch, has the assurance of one whose work has been bought for the Tate Gallery before he was 25, and he has not compromised with the decorative tradition of "idealistic" heads.

The two faces carved by him may be seen now at the height of the new *Daily Telegraph* building. One of the pair, with hollowed and sharpened cheeks and eyes deep set, glowers forbiddingly. The other, with features flattened to a placid smile, has been referred to by an irreverent pedestrian as "The Cheshire Cat escaped from the Cheshire Cheese." The jest conveys well enough its cheerful complacency. You may like or dislike or even laugh at the two faces, but you can hardly escape their aggressive modernity, or the directness of their symbolism.

SCULPTOR GIVEN FREE HAND.

From the pavement across Fleet Street Mr. Rabinovitch surveyed them with me yesterday. The scaffolding upon which he had been working for months had been removed, and it was possible to observe how each stone face appeared to gaze straight ahead, instead of down (like most sculptured heads) upon the pedestrian.

"I have tried," said Mr. Rabinovitch, "to carve them so that the man in the street gets the best view of them. But they need not look back at the man in the street. Why should they? They explain themselves without that. The stern, glum, emaciated face is that of the Past, hollowed by age. The beaming face is that of the Future—young, blank and fresh. I was asked to design two heads suitable for the symbolic decoration of a great newspaper building, and the architect, Mr. Elcock, gave me a free hand. I thought—what could be more symbolic of a great newspaper than its poise between the Past and the Future?"

"Did the architect see your designs?"

"He was not able to gather the full effect of the heads until they were finished. When a man is carving directly on the face of a building he can only give a rough sketch in advance, which is probably nothing like the final working out. Sculptors who work upon the stone itself find that their idea begins to grow out of the material as they actually chip and carve it. It is useless to submit a clay model when you know that you are not going simply to copy it. Of course, in recent centuries men have habitually modelled in clay, and then left their work to be copied in marble or stone by the masons, with their mechanical instruments for 'pointing.'

"Rodin never carved in stone at all; nor, I believe, has Mestrovic ever done so. Even Epstein had the figures on the old British Medical Association building in the Strand pointed from full-size models by himself. Now a reaction has made sculptors prefer to do their own carving—in fact, to be real sculptors and not merely modellers designing for sculpture.

BARE SCAFFOLD STUDIO.

"Mr. Epstein had a sort of a little studio built against the outer wall of the Underground building, but for my work on the *Daily Telegraph* I was on a bare scaffold. There were technical as well as personal discomforts. I could never get six feet away from the work to look at it on my platform, and from the ground, even with the nearest scaffolding removed, I could only see it full face. Fleet Street is so narrow that perspectives at that height are most difficult to convey. Still . . ."

Both his revolutionary works and his theories have a firm champion in that seat of orthodoxy the Victoria and Albert Museum. Here the Keeper of Architecture and Sculpture, Mr R. P. Bedford, told me with delight that Mr. Rabinovitch was merely returning to the medieval practice.

"The craftsman decorating a cathedral," he said, "usually worked then upon the scaffolding when the stones were in place, or else immediately below this with the building in full view. And while the *Daily Telegraph* building is fairly certainly the first in London since medieval times upon which the creator has worked direct at such a height, sculptors are returning now all over the world to such work instead of the method of 'pointing.'"

THE CREATIVE IDEA.

"Of course it is hard to condemn out of hand a system which has enabled artists such as Rodin, Mestrovic, Carl Milles and Alfred Stevens to produce masterpieces, but I confess that I do not feel that pointing can ever hope to give all the ideas of a creator. It is a translation, and as in most translations, difficult parts are naturally left out by the secondary craftsman. When you find some of Rodin's work produced both in bronze and in marble, you can be sure that his creative idea is not fully represented in both materials."

Whereas Mr. Rabinovitch had explained the sculptor's necessity for work direct in his material by his allusion to the Ajanta caves, where Nature necessitates it, Mr. Bedford referred to a converse development in the decline of sculpture during the Renaissance. "Michelangelo," he said, "almost certainly worked direct upon stone. So did most of his contemporaries and immediate successors. But they got used to modelling in wax and terra-cotta, and even in their sculpture they show their habituation to modelling. Of course, if you don't think in stone, there is no point in carving it."

Most observers of the *Daily Telegraph* heads will admit at least that they are conceived in stone.

HOLIDAYS IN ITALY.

The Italian Hotel Book, which is obtainable at the official agency of the Italian State Railways, 16, Waterloo Place, Regent Street, S.W.1, contains details of the terms at several thousands of hotels in Italy and her colonies, including Tripoli and the Island of Rhodes.

TRAMS MAY BE SCRAPPED.

After having had a tramway system for fifty years, the Derby Corporation is to be asked to supersede it with trolley buses.

The proposal will come before the council next month, and there is little doubt that the proposal will be agreed to.

HOLYHEAD NON-STOP.

A new service, which is of great interest in the railway world, a non-stop Royal Mail train from Holyhead to Euston, scheduled to leave at 12.31, was inaugurated at Holyhead yesterday. The train left prompt to time, carrying 350 passengers.

The new train, which was made up of eleven vehicles, is due to reach Euston at 5.30, twenty minutes ahead of the ordinary mail train, which leaves daily at 12.18.

THREAT TO STOKE POGES.

£30,000 FUND TO CHECK BUILDING VANDALISM.

PENN-GRAY SOCIETY FORMED.

From OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

SLOUGH, Saturday.

Unless sufficient money can be raised, historic parts of Stoke Poges, the famous beauty spot in Bucks imperishably associated with Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" and the Penn family, will fall into the hands of the builders.

With a view to avoiding these dangers, a new body called the Penn-Gray Society has been formed, whose object it is to raise a sum of approximately £30,000. Mr. Montague Rhodes James, Provost of Eton College, is the President, and among the vice-presidents are Lord Chesterfield, Lord Kenmare, Sir Gomer Berry, the Bishop of London, the Rev. Mervyn Clare (vicar of Stoke Poges), and Lord Ranfurly, a descendant of the Great William Penn, who lies buried in the beech woods at Jordans, six miles from Stoke Poges.

"For some time past the old-world peace and the wonderful trees of Stoke Poges have been threatened," said Mr. A. Noel Mobbs, a vice-president of the Penn-Gray Society and a member of the executive committee, to me, to-day, in his home at Slough. "You see, it is conveniently near Slough, where more and more factories are springing up, and that means a bigger demand for houses."

A PENN-GRAY MUSEUM.

"Five weeks ago we became really alarmed when the old cottage at the entrance to the churchyard was offered for sale by its owner, Miss Jackson. It was going to be a tea garden, so we hurriedly called a council of war and undertook to buy the cottage, with six acres of land, for £3,000. A deposit of £300 has already been paid."

This 14th century cottage has been turned into a temporary museum of Penn-Gray relics, for which 1s. admission fee will be charged, and it will be the headquarters of the Society.

"We have three years in which to carry out our object," Mr. Mobbs continued. "If in that time the money is not forthcoming, the options we have will fall through, and the 'rugged elms and yew trees' shade' will be replaced by red-brick villas. The Moping Owl will indeed have cause

"'To the moon complain
Of such, as wand'ring near her secret Bower,
Molest her ancient solitary reign.'"

APPEAL TO AMERICANS.

Only 25 people have so far been approached, I learned from Mr. Mobbs, but appeals are being sent to 5,000 prominent people in America who are known to be interested in the preservation of historical places in England. Mr. Noel Mobbs himself has subscribed £1,000. Life membership of the Penn-Gray Society is obtainable by a donation of four guineas or an annual subscription of one guinea for five years.

"It is hoped to complete the purchase of the Manor House and all the adjoining 30 acres running down to the lake," said Mr. Mobbs, "to give additional land to the church and transform the old Manor House into a permanent Penn-Gray Museum. The rest of the land will be enclosed as a park, to be the property of the Penn-Gray Society."

ETON MUSIC MASTER FOR 50 YEARS.

MR. MELLOR'S RECORD.

Mr. Albert Mellor, assistant music master at Eton, has just completed fifty years' service on the musical staff.

From 1872 to 1875 he studied music with the Succentor of that time, Dr. Charles Maclean, and later with Dr. John Gower, Herr Morsch (of the Conservatorium of Cologne), and Sir Joseph Barnby, who appointed him organist of the Lower Chapel in 1876, where he worked under the Rev. F. E. Durnford and the Rev. J. L. Joynes.

In 1885 he became assistant organist in College Chapel, under Sir Joseph Barnby, and in 1917 was appointed senior assistant music master, which position he has held ever since.

Mr. Mellor has probably seen more of the evolution of music in the college than anyone there. The recognition of music as a subject in the school curriculum, he said, came about on the advent of Dr. Hayne in 1867, and from these small beginnings the development of teaching went on rapidly until to-day, under Dr. Henry G. Ley, the pupils number about 200.

"Soon after Dr. Lloyd's arrival at Eton in 1892," said Mr. Mellor, "the need for better accommodation for musical study was urgent. This brought about the erection of the new Music School in Keate's Lane. From 1914 Dr. Johnson carried on the traditions of Dr. Lloyd, and did much for the music of Eton. Dr. Ley, who became Precentor in 1926, is a most inspiring leader. His introduction of a system of interchanging concerts between the music pupils of the public schools has met with great success."

In addition to being Music Master at Eton College Mr. Mellor has been organist of St. Mary's, Datchet, St. John's, Eton, and Windsor Parish Church respectively.

PETS AND THE HOLIDAYS.

The R.S.P.C.A. appeals to all animal-lovers going on holiday not to forget to make full provision during their absence from home for the comfort and care of any pets they may possess. The society will be glad to provide the names and addresses of the nearest homes at which dogs and cats can be boarded.

ETON CHORISTERS.

A Choristers' Old Boys' Association has been formed at Eton College. The Provost, Dr. Montague James, has been nominated President, and the Vice-Provost, Mr. C. H. K. Marten, is one of the Vice-Presidents. The date of the annual reunion has been fixed for December 19, when a special service will be held in Eton College Chapel. It will be followed by a dinner in College Hall. Old Boys' cricket and football matches have been arranged for other dates.

AN HISTORIC FLAG.

Brigadier-General W. Wright Bemrose has presented an historic flag to the 5th Battalion Sherwood Foresters.

The flag was carried by a party of the 1st Company of the 1st Derbyshire Volunteers at the first review of volunteers held by Queen Victoria in Hyde Park in 1860. It has not been used since.

About eighteen inches square, and mounted on a short staff, the flag is of crimson silk, on which is painted, in gold and brown, the regimental badge.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

By an Order of the Committee of Privy Council, made after consultation with the Medical Research Council and with the President of the Royal Society, Sir Charles Sherrington, O.M., G.B.E. F.R.S. (Waynflete Professor of Physiology in the University of Oxford), and Dr. J. A. Arkwright, F.R.S. (Honorary Bacteriologist to the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine) are appointed members of the Council in succession to Sir Frederick Hopkins, F.R.S., and Sir Charles Martin, C.M.G., F.R.S., who retire in rotation on September 30.

"A BIDDER TO MY FUNERAL."

CURIOUS CLAUSES IN WILL OF EX-M.P.

WAR DIARY TO BE KEPT SEALED FOR 30 YEARS.

Curious instructions in regard to his funeral are contained in the will of Mr. John Kenneth Foster, of Egton-in-Cleveland, Yorks, a woollen manufacturer, who was Conservative M.P. for Coventry in 1910. Mr. Foster, who was formerly a member of the London County Council and of the Metropolitan Water Board, left £125,823 gross, with net personalty £113,726. In his will he expressed the desire—

that in accordance with the custom in Cleveland, a Bidder to my funeral be sent round the Estate and that wine, beer, and sandwiches be provided at the expense of my general estate for tenants and others who are present at my funeral.

He left a number of bequests to servants, including an annuity of £52 to his butler, William Berry, and—

£500 to the John Foster's Poor Fund, Egton-in-Cleveland.

£500 to augment the endowment of the living of Egton.

Leaving his wines, not otherwise bequeathed, to his trustees, for the benefit of his successors in the Egton Estate, he directed that the stocks of wines and liquors at Egton should be maintained by the trustees, "as I know the value of a good cellar." He left his papers, diaries, etc., to his wife, with the request that she would seal up the diary begun by him during the war, and retain it unopened for her life, and by her will make it to pass with the settled estate, with the direction that it should not be opened until he had been dead for not less than thirty years. The will closes with the following statement :—

I should have liked to have made many other gifts, both charitable and personal, but the present heavy taxation, and what I am accustomed to give in my lifetime, so reduces my income that I am unable adequately to provide for the large sum which I know will be required at my death by Death Duties, and consequently I do not feel justified in further reducing what will be available for my wife and children.

LARGE BEQUESTS TO CHARITIES.

Considerable sums pass to charitable purposes under the will of Miss Louisa Susanna Tucker, of Tudor House, Seaton, Devon, who left unsettled property in her own disposition of the gross value of £65,296, with net personalty £62,106. Bequests under her will include :—

£1,500 to Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital.
£1,000 to Royal National Life Boat Institution.
£800 to the Vicar and Churchwardens of Branscombe for the provision of coal, blankets and other comforts for the poor of any religious denomination, subject to the maintenance of the graves of the Tucker family in Branscombe Churchyard.
£500 each to West of England Eye Infirmary, Sidmouth Cottage Hospital, Axminster Cottage Hospital, Royal Midland Home for Incurables, Leamington, the Police Court Mission, and the Waifs and Strays Society.
£350 to the Apostolic Church, Plymouth.
£300 to Branscombe Parish Church for upkeep of the fabric.
£300 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
£200 each to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, West of England Institution for the Instruction and Employment of the Blind, National Institute for the Blind, Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Society for the Assistance of Ladies in Reduced Circumstances, and Hospital for Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C.
£100 each to Devon and Exeter Dispensary for Sick Animals, Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and St. Dunstan's Hostel.

CORN MERCHANT'S FORTUNE.

Estate valued at £183,870 gross, with net personalty £179,210, has been left by Mr. Samuel Sanday, of the Ridge, Sunningdale, a retired corn merchant, late of Messrs. Samuel Sanday and Co. He bequeathed £500 to various charitable objects and £150 to his wife for distribution among servants and nurses, and in his will stated :—

I declare and wish my sons to understand, that after considering all the circumstances relating to each one of them . . . I have endeavoured by this my will to be fair and just to them all, and it is my earnest prayer that they avoid any dispute or jealousies on account of the provisions of this my will.

WELL-KNOWN TRAINER'S ESTATE.

Mr. Alfred Hayhoe, of Malton House, Newmarket, formerly private trainer to Baron Alphonse de Rothschild and Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, left £14,693 gross, with net personalty £14,031. Mr. Hayhoe, who trained St. Frusquin and St. Amant, winner of the Derby in 1904, left his St. Frusquin diamond pin and a gold watch and chain, engraved "St. Amant, Derby, 1904," to his son Henry Alfred Joseph Hayhoe.

OTHER WILLS.

	GROSS VALUE.
Mrs. HELEN MERTON, of Montague Square, W. (estate in her own disposition) (net personalty £116,185)	£117,252
Dr. ALEXANDER HARPER, of Arlington Road, Eastbourne, for nearly 40 years in practice at Eastbourne (net personalty £36,733)	£36,826
WILLIAM HENRY DOUGLAS, of Fox House, Bathurst Road, Folkestone, timber merchant, late of Bishopsgate Street, E.C. (net personalty £29,316)	£31,691
HENRY DELACOMBE ROOME, of Grovelands, Beechwood Avenue, Wivelsfield, and of Essex Buildings, Temple, E.C., barrister-at-law, the Senior Treasury Counsel (net personalty £17,438)	£19,023

DIAMOND WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Inglis, of 20, Craven Road, Harlesden, have just celebrated their diamond wedding. Mr. Inglis is a well-known evangelist, who has conducted meetings for many years all over the United States and Canada.

He has made the double crossing of the Atlantic ninety-two times.

MOCK AERIAL COMBAT.

Preparations are now actively in progress for the British aerial manœuvres, which are to take place early next month. One of the dramatic aspects of this year's manœuvres will be mock combats, which will take place between some of our latest high-speed bombers and interceptor planes.

HEALTH MINISTER JOINS UNION.

After laying the foundation-stone of two houses on the Manchester Corporation estate in Mauldelt Road West yesterday, which are to be built entirely by apprentices of the Building Trades School of the Education Department of the City Council, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health, was formally admitted a member of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers.

AIR PAGEANT AT NORWICH.

A pageant, organised by Norfolk Aero Club, took place yesterday at Norwich. The visiting planes, numbering about forty, included six machines of the 19th Squadron, Royal Air Force. The Sheriff of Norwich (Mr. C. Watling) had his first view of Norwich from the air.

Sir Sefton Brancker, speaking at a luncheon, commended air pageants as a means of educating people to the great possibilities of aviation. He stated that he would do all he could to see a municipal aerodrome established at Norwich.

WELCOMING AMY JOHNSON.

When Miss Amy Johnson is welcomed by Hull, her native city, next month, several gifts will be made to her, and she will join in an official procession with an aerial escort.

A special committee of the City Corporation recommends the Council to pass a resolution expressing appreciation of what Miss Johnson has accomplished for civil aviation. The resolution will be engrossed on vellum and presented in a silver casket, in the same way as an honorary freedom of the city is presented.

Hull women are disappointed that the Council has not decided to put Miss Johnson's name on the roll of honorary freemen.

SHOWERS AND CLOUDS.

UNSETTLED WEEK-END OUTLOOK.

TEMPERATURES ONLY MODERATE.

ENGLAND.—Wind south-west to west, moderate or fresh; mainly cloudy; local showers; moderate temperature.

SCOTLAND.—Wind south-west, moderate or fresh; mainly cloudy, occasional rain or showers; moderate temperature.

ENGLISH CHANNEL. — Wind south-west to west, moderate or fresh; cloudy, local showers; visibility good; sea moderate.

AIR ROUTES.—Winds between south-west and west, 10-15 m.p.h. at surface, 20-25 m.p.h. at 2,000 feet. Cloudy, with perhaps occasional showers in south-east England and coastal districts; less cloudy further east. Visibilty 6-10 miles.

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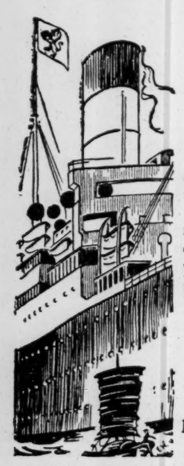

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Advertisements for next Sunday's issue should be received not later than Friday afternoon.

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BRISTOL TOURING CENTRE FOR THE GEMS OF THE SOUTH-WEST.

Court and Society

Though the weather for the Royal Garden Party could not be said to be by any means all that it might have been, yet it could easily have been much worse, so the thousands of guests present made the best of chilly conditions and availed themselves of the shelter of the marquees during the short showers. Both the King and Queen had arrived wearing coats, that of Her Majesty being of lamé, brocaded in a coloured pattern, which repeated in some degree the triple tones of her swathed toque. White fox supplied collar and cuffs to this wrap, and the Queen's jewels included fine pear-shaped emerald and diamond earrings and a massive brooch of diamonds, centred by a ruby and with an emerald drop. The King wisely kept on his dark grey Chesterfield coat, but Her Majesty was brave enough to discard her wrap late in the afternoon, and then revealed a gown of pale turquoise-blue. Princess Mary Countess of Harewood, who followed the Queen in her progress across the lawns, was in half-mourning for her husband's aunt, and her black costume was brightened by a deep collar of tail-less ermine. The Dowager Countess of Airlie (in waiting on Her Majesty, with Lady Cynthia Colville and Lady Ampthill) wore a long coat of *café-au-lait* velvet and her usual picturesque Gainsborough hat of black velvet. The Duchess of Roxburghe went for tea to one of the large tents set up for *hoi polloi*, though she is such a great friend of Royalty that at Ascot and such places she is invariably included in the Royal party; however, on this occasion she mingled with the crowd, and looked very smart in a coat of cornflower-blue, which matched a broad-brimmed hat in which was a magnificent brooch of three huge pearls set among diamonds; close to her I saw Lady Florence Willoughby and her husband, and not far away in the same tent were General J. B. Seely, with the Hon. Mrs. Seely, in black, and Viscount Elibank and his wife.

This last week of the season has been noted for the many garden parties which have been held, making a start on Tuesday when St. James's Palace was the venue for the annual event in connection with the League of Mercy. Princess Mary Countess of Harewood, Lady Grand President of the League, received several hundred zealous workers, and, as the weather was somewhat chilly, she kept on a coat of beige shorn lamb over a printed chiffon frock of blue and white, with which her hat of beige and blue accorded well. Standing close behind her Royal Highness, under the little awning, was Miss Dorothy Yorke, in black with a string of red beads, and Countess Brassey, in fawn, while outside it Princess Helena Victoria, in beige with a wine red hat, and her sister, Princess Marie Louise, in a caped beige coat with a small black hat, were chatting with various people. These included Lady Melchett, in pale biscuit colour; Lord Richard Nevill, Lord William Nevill and his wife, Lady St. John of Bletsoe, in cornflower-blue; Lord Marshall, Sir Edward and Lady Stern, the Dowager Lady Glentanar, in black; Lady Florence Willoughby, Lady Congleton, in flowered chiffon; Mrs. Cameron-Head, and Lady Emmott, in beige and black.

There was a distinctly Scottish air about the wedding of Miss Josephine Fletcher when she became the wife of Viscount Pollington on Wednesday, for not only was the best man, in the person of the Earl of Dumfries, an important member of the Scottish nobility, but also the congregation numbered various members of families well known over the Border, such as the Duchess of Hamilton, the Marchioness of Bute, regal in wine-red stamped velvet, with Lady Jean Bertie, and Lady Mary Crichton-Stuart, who wore a beige ensemble, while the bride herself was escorted up the aisle by her father, Capt. Fletcher of Saltoun, whose name in itself proclaims his Scottish lineage. The bridal gown, with its immensely long train, suited its fair-haired wearer exceedingly well, and her retinue of blue-clad maids, who wore the amusing blue pearl and paste rondel bead necklets, which were the groom's gift, made a pretty picture, carrying, as they did, tall staves with clusters of pink roses fastened to them. Westminster Cathedral is a difficult place to embellish, but the decorations which adorned it were most successful, with massed standards of gladioli in flame shades, blue hydrangeas, and yellow lilies. There were many relatives and friends at the reception which Mrs. Fletcher, dressed in pink and black printed chiffon, held at 47, Cadogan Square, including Lady Blythswood, in black, and her daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Laurence Methuen; Lady Leighton, with her son, Sir Richard Leighton; the Hon. Mrs. Miller, and her daughter, Lady Stanier, among others. The presents were very numerous, and included a fine string of large pearls interspaced with tiny pearls, from Capt. Fletcher; a ruby and diamond corsage ornament from the Countess of Mexborough; a pearl and diamond pendant and chain from tenants and employées at Margram Castle; a set of musical dinner chimes, with a book of bugle calls, from Sir Richard Leighton; a gilt sugar-sifter, from the Earl of Caledon; a chest of silver, with a set of silver plates, from the Earl of Mexborough; and a beige squirrel coat and a diamond and ruby brooch from Mrs. Fletcher.

Viscountess Astor, in beige, with coloured sprays of flowers across her hat, was chatting to Lady Moyra Cavendish, and was in a group which numbered the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury. The Hon. Imogen Grenfell was among the pretty girls to be seen and, wisely, she kept on a coat of black velvet. Mrs. Cazalet had her daughter with her, the latter wearing a becoming hat of rose red, and Capt. Victor Cazalet was among the several men who sported white "toppers." Lady Cayzer was a fur-coat wearer, but among the many who braved the elements in summery array was the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond, in white chiffon, who went round with her husband. Viscountess Deerhurst was chatting to Elizabeth, Lady Cheylesmore, who wore a noticeable long rope of clouded amber beads. Others I saw were Mrs. Robert Fleming, in dark blue, and her daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Hermon-Hodge; the Hon. Mrs. Alexander Baring, in a frock of black spots on a white ground; Captain Edward Wills, with his wife in *fondant* pink; the Lord Mayor, with his wife in wine red, and their two tall sons; Sir John and Lady Lavery, the latter having her grey shorn lamb coat thrown over the shoulders of her grey dress; and many more. As usual among the Royal *entourage* were to be found such well-known figures as the Earl of Cromer (in his capacity as Lord Chamberlain), the Marquis of Anglesey, Wing-Commander Louis Greig, Sir Godfrey Faussett, in naval uniform, Colonel the Hon. Sir George Crichton, and the Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, who found a minute before the arrival of their Majesties to have a word or two with his brother, the Hon. Edward Stonor. King Feisul of Irak was a striking figure with the Royalties, among whom the Prince of Wales and his brothers were notable for their assiduity in greeting friends.

Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne was, unfortunately, not sufficiently recovered from her bout in a nursing home to be present with her husband, the Belgian Ambassador, when a reception was held at the Belgian Embassy in Belgrave Square in honour of the Centenary of Belgian Independence. But the Ambassador proved a host in himself, and he was ably assisted by Prince Reginald de Croy. Many of their diplomatic colleagues put in an appearance during the afternoon, among whom were the Spanish and French Ambassadors, the Swiss Minister, and the Japanese Ambassador, accompanied by his wife. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, without whom no party seems complete nowadays, were also to be seen, and I also met Sir John Hanbury Williams—soon off to Wimereux for some golf—Lady Emmott, and the Foreign Secretary and Mrs. Henderson.

MAYFAIR.

At Cowes

So breezy a spectacle as racing at Cowes demands trim well-cut lines. Tailor-made suits replace too light frocks and coats and skirts or severely made types of frock and cape look well.

The sketch to the right shows an example of this in navy blue serge; the corsage is fitting and has a short shoulder cape with a fine white silk piqué turn-over collar and cuffs. The moulded hip-line has upward lines to the centre front.

The other sketch shows a rather short coat and skirt of white cloth, with bands trimming the collar and pockets in black and white. A black satin scarf with white spots and a black beret complete this suit.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 291.

Send solutions addressed "Cross-word No. 291," SUNDAY TIMES 186, Strand, London, W.C.2. Two novels selected from publishers' announcements in the SUNDAY TIMES will be given to the senders of the first five correct solutions opened after the first post on Thursday. Readers in Scotland are precluded from taking part in the competition.

ACROSS.

1. This tool is unpopular with swimmers.
5. A kind of fairy dwarf.
8. Visitors to Egypt go here to see a temple.
9. Trinket.
10. Harmony and mainly one.
11. '—are the uses of adversity' — "As You Like It."
12. Irish county or English town.
15. German philosopher.
18. If a rent has this in it it may be worn.
20. A show that starts with spirits and ends with a share.
21. Even a Socialist can learn much from this Tory.
22. One of nature's weapons for the tiny.
25. A beverage.
28. Part of a branch.
29. Tree that supplies a national emblem.
30. 'Ma! In Elba the mean villa's so rare' (hidden).
31. English poet.
32. Scotch river.
33. Italian musical composer who received an English Knighthood.

DOWN.

1. Clique.
2. A former part of France that was once united to England.
3. Material.
4. Roy deep in taxi (Anag.).
5. Put a head on a Biblical lady to make this periodical.
6. Due.
7. Trusting.
13. Unconcealed.
14. "Leave her to Heaven and to those —s that in her bosom lodge, to prick and sting her.'—" Hamlet."
16. An item in records.
17. This verb put after an insect makes one of the deer family.
18. Tree.
19. A shortened title.
22. Shrub useful for tanners.
23. Mean.
24. Bird.
25. Sing or song or perhaps, even singsong.
26. Swiss resort.
27. Kind of car (not of more than one horse-power!)

CROSS-WORD No. 290 PRIZEWINNERS.

DR. ELIZABETH M. ANDERSON, 100, Gloucester Place, W.1; B. E. FORDYCE, 7, Stirling Road, Bournemouth; MRS. H. PARKES, Bower Fold, Stalybridge, Cheshire; MRS. PRIDEAUX, Woodford, Dartmouth; MISS LILY WHEELOCK, Gaines, Whitbourne, nr. Worcester.

SOLUTIONS.—ACROSS: 1. Malaga; 4. Hubbub; 7. Incumbent; 9. Rice; 10. Grey; 11. Kenya; 14. Mince; 15. Rouen; 16. Auger; 17. Squat; 18. Orlop; 20. Screw; 23. Coot; 25. Punt; 26. Nefarious; 27. Doolie; 28. Typhus.

DOWN: 1. Megrim; 2. Arne; 3. Azure; 4. Hobby; 5. Bung; 6. Bunyan; 7. Ichneumon; 8. Troublous; 11. Keats; 12. Niger; 13. Arrow; 17. Second; 19. Pathos; 21. Crane; 22. Exist; 24. Teal; 25. Pump.

A Woman's Corner

Miss Johnson, Heroine

American Admiration

By PANDORA.

The tragedy of last week, when six persons lost their lives in a terrible air accident, was felt deeply by the many thousands who had no personal connection with those so suddenly taken away from this world. Nothing for a long time has so shocked the country as this catastrophe, which has revived many of the old arguments against air travel. The fact that none is left alive to tell what occurred or to comfort the mourning friends with a suggestion of a suddenness which left no room for terror or suffering adds to the poignancy of the tragedy.

Following close upon this dreadful incident comes the earthquake in Italy, with its train of death and desolation. And the Yorkshire floods, alarming if less tragic. Truly, last week was a tragic period in the history of this year.

An Australian Reader.

All the way from New South Wales comes a most interesting letter from a reader, who hopes that the people in the Old Country realise fully the tremendous success Miss Amy Johnson has had in Australia, not only on account of her great feat, but because of her own personality.

"It is banal to say," she writes, "that she has captured the hearts and imaginations of all Australia, but it is true. She is the best ambassador England has sent us. Her modesty, simplicity, and sincerity are striking. She does not seem to think she has done anything remarkable, and gives all the credit to the Supreme Being who watched over her. This was not a public utterance; it was said at a small, exclusive meeting of women at Brisbane.

"I wish," goes on my correspondent, "you could hear the cheers of our menfolk when Amy Johnson passes; a British cheer is namby-pamby in comparison (you will forgive my saying that, I hope). And the remarks made by the rough men in a crowd prove what a fine influence she has.

"As to Miss Johnson's humble acknowledgment of what she owes to the Almighty, one Sydney newspaper remarks: 'Her simple words will appeal the more in that it is a confession not made with sounding brass and tinkling cymbals, but as a plain statement of fact; not an incentive to religious revivalism. Amy is no Aimée.'"

New York and London.

On the same day that the letter from Australia was received there came one from a reader in New York, who is glad that England does not advertise herself too much. "In our country," she says, "advertising is carried into private life, and one's affairs are about as obvious as those of a goldfish. It is the reticence of the English that makes England a place for civilised people to live in."

The lady goes on to tell what she likes best in London, for, changed as London is in the last twenty years, it is not as changed as New York in three months. She tells of her delight on entering an Oxford Street shop last year to recognise the carpet which was on the floor when she first visited the place in 1901 (what a compliment to the wearing qualities of an English carpet!), and declares that she often went to the shop to look at the carpet.

"I Like London."

However, there are a few kindly criticisms. My correspondent thinks that London shops do not compare with those of the United States for architectural beauty and for artistic window displays.

"But I like your saleswomen, who call me 'Moddom.' American saleswomen are apt to be too friendly and sometimes patronising. I don't like your buses. One never knows where they will stop or if they stop at all, and the advertisements confuse one as to their destination. Our buses are all painted green, they carry no advertisements, and they stop stock still at alternate street corners, and one is not allowed to descend until the bus does stop.

"I love your Bobbies; they are helpful and courteous. I like your pillar-boxes, your convenient post-offices, also your fire-engines, which ring a nice dinner-bell in place of the shrieking siren which is our method of announcing the approach of a fire-engine. Well, on the whole, I like London."

Madam, on behalf of London, I thank you!

The Grotto.

Has something gone wrong with dates as well as with weather, or why have the children been so backward in asking help for the "grotto"?

Is it, on the other hand, that I have been lucky, and have others been, as usual, begged to give a contribution to the mysterious grotto which no child can explain? We had better put it down, as we do most things, to the weather.

St. James the Great, and the shell which the pilgrims to his shrine used as a badge, are responsible for this annual collection, but I fancy the modern London child is much ahead of the season in asking thus early for help for the grotto. By rights it is not until oysters are in season—did the season ever start so early?—that the collection of shells begins. Evidently in old days the children really did collect oyster shells to make a grotto, on top of which stood a candle. The pennies begged were nominally to keep the candle alight.

Nowadays I doubt if there are many shells or candles to be seen. "Penny for the grotto, please," has less excuse than the later appeal, "Penny for the Guy, please," for, as a rule, there is a guy, even if it be the younger brother or sisters wearing some cast-off clothes of a parent topped by a mask and an old hat. The actors in the piece know as little about Guy Fawkes as they do about St. James and the pilgrims with their scallop shells, which were his badge.

This Summer Weather!

Everything we can think of to say about the weather has been said, yet one cannot resist the temptation to make a few bitter remarks about a July fortnight which sends one to look out the old fur coat, as so many people seem to have done, or causes one to shiver bravely in seasonable frocks. Some of the guests at the Royal garden party sacrificed appearances to comfort, and some did the reverse. There were people looking suitably clad in furs, and others who wore floating chiffons and huge hats with the air of feeling the heat intensely. Others compromised with the thinnest frocks and the fur coats, but the effect was odd except in the case of very summery furs.

Here, after all, despite dress reformers, men have the best of it. They are saved qualms of that kind. They know what is the correct wear for a formal garden party, and their only anxiety seems to be whether to don a white topper or the conventional kind. Some of them, greatly daring, take to grey morning coats, and I even saw grey frock-coats, garments which must be historic to most of the young people. But for the most part there need be no wavering, no rushing to the window as a woman would do, to look at the sky before she puts on the comfortable frock or the ornamental wisp of colour. Their fate is sealed.

Serpentine Contrasts.

But, talking of clothes, it was amusing on some of those cold days, which we hope (said she, being an optimist) are over, to go to the Serpentine and watch the brave bathers hovering, and dancing about to keep warm, before they made up their minds to dive into the cold water. A row of cars on the opposite side testified to the public interest, but the contrast between the comfortably dressed people in the cars and the bathers in their scanty garments made one shiver with sympathy for the latter and hug oneself with satisfaction in the thought that bathing in the Serpentine is not yet compulsory.

THE 12TH

STARTS FROM

KING'S CROSS

RESTAURANT

A. M.	Week-days
10. 0	"The Flying Scotsman"—Louis XVI Restaurant. Edinburgh (non-stop), Dundee, Aberdeen
10. 5	Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen.
11.15	"The Queen of Scots" Pullman. Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee.
11.50	Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Inverness.
P. M.	
1.15	Edinburgh, Glasgow.
A. M.	Sundays
11.30	Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Perth.

SLEEPERS (1st & 3rd class)

P. M.	
7*25	"The Highlandman." Edinburgh, Fort William, (Breakfast car attached en route), Perth, Inverness.
7*40	"The Aberdonian." Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Elgin, Lossiemouth.
10†25	"The Night Scotsman." Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Perth.
10†35	Edinburgh, Glasgow.
A. M.	
1§10	After-Theatre Sleeping (1st class) and Breakfast Car Train. Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Perth Inverness.

* Nightly (except Saturdays)
† Nightly
§ Daily (except Sunday mornings)

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BROCKWELL PARK CASTLEWOOD
CLAPHAM COMMON DULWICH PK.
GREENWICH PK. PECKHAM RYE & PK.
STREATHAM & TOOTING COMMONS
WIMBLEDON HILL

FROM BLOOMSBURY TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, HOLBORN, FARRINGDON ST. STN., ALDERSGATE, ALDGATE, MOORGATE to
EPPING FOREST* HAMPSTEAD HEATH
PARLIAMENT HILL FIELDS
WATERLOW PARK FINSBURY PARK (Manor House)

* *Excepting to Epping Forest from Tottenham Court Road.*

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L.C.C. TRAMS

EMPIRE TOUR FOR BOYS.

FOUR MONTHS' VISIT TO EAST AFRICA.

REPRESENTATIVE SET OF SCHOLARS.

The great success which, in the past, has attended the efforts of the Public Schoolboys Empire Tours' Committee, has inspired further notable enterprise, which begins this week. On Friday (August 1) a party of twenty-nine boys, in charge of a staff of four, sails in the Modasa from Tilbury for East Africa. They will be away nearly four months, returning, according to present arrangements, to London on November 22.

Dr. Montague J. Rendall, ex-headmaster of Winchester, who is chairman of the committee, told the SUNDAY TIMES representative yesterday that the tour is to be educational in the broadest sense.

"This," he added, "will be indicated by the composition of the staff. The director, Mr. A. K. Wickham, was a boy at Winchester, and has since had seven or eight years' experience as an Eton master. It is intended to give the boys political and historical lectures most days on the tour, in which Mr. Wickham will play the main part.

"Mr. Colin Hunter, another member, was a distinguished athlete, both in cricket and in football, at Cambridge, and will contribute largely to that side of life, though, of course, the tour is not in any way an athletic tour, and the cricket team will be essentially a scratch affair.

"The boys are a good representative set. They are not, as a rule, heads of schools or heads of houses, but they may stand for a selected type of normal public schoolboy. One of them intends to stay in Kenya, and others may follow his example.

"The boys have received every consideration from the authorities in East Africa, starting with Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor of Kenya, and all possible arrangements have been made for tours into the heart of the country, the flora and fauna of which, especially big game, offer unrivalled attractions."

A FARMING HOLIDAY.

Undergraduates from Oxford and Cambridge, Boy Scouts from the Leeds Boys' Modern School, and members of the London Teachers' Association, left Southampton yesterday for Canada on holidays lasting from five weeks to several months.

The University men are engaged on a "harvesting holiday" excursion arranged by the Agricultural Department of the Canadian National Railways. They will spend their summer vacation on Canadian farms as workers, earning enough money in the fields to defray at least part of their expenses.

Under the supervision of Dr. G. F. Morton, principal, and three masters, a dozen Boy Scouts from the Leeds Boys' Modern School, also sailed yesterday on the first leg of a 12,000-miles' tour, which will take them as far west as the Rockies, while twelve teachers, members of the London Teachers' Association, are on a five weeks' tour to Eastern Canada and the Muskoka Lake district of Ontario. Although they will be away only five weeks, their itinerary will make it possible for them to cover at least 8,000 miles.

CHINESE RIVER SHIPPING.

FOREIGN RIGHTS MAY BE CANCELLED.

NANKING, Saturday.

A detailed programme for the abolition of the shipping privileges heretofore enjoyed by foreigners in the inland waters of China, formulated by the Chinese Ministry of Communications here, has been approved by the Central Political Council, and it is understood that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been instructed to open negotiations with the British and Japanese Governments for the cancellation of such privileges.

The Ministry of Communications has been instructed by the Political Council to prepare for the expansion of the Chinese shipping industry in order that the inland water routes may be efficiently served "when foreign steamers are withdrawn."—*Reuter.*

[Important British and other foreign interests are involved in this question, and the ousting of non-Chinese vessels from China's extensive river traffic would doubtless be strenuously opposed. Foreign-owned vessels at present have a big share in the Chinese carrying trade, and this as the great advantage for Chinese and foreigners alike of furnishing the protection of the British and other foreign flags, which is invaluable in the lawless conditions often obtaining in various parts of the country.]

AUCTIONS AND ESTATES

HENGISTBURY HEAD IN THE MARKET.

Illustrated particulars of the Hengistbury Head estate, Bournemouth, have been published by Knight, Frank and Rutley, who are to hold a sale by auction by direction of Mr. Gordon Selfridge at the Town Hall, Bournemouth, on August 6. Hengistbury Head and Warren Hill have been contracted to be sold to the Bournemouth Corporation, who have also acquired 191 acres adjoining, while Stanpit Marshes, Christchurch, 146 acres, has been conditionally contracted to be sold to the Christchurch Corporation.

The remainder of the estate, including properties in the picturesque village of Wick, also a building estate of about 43 acres,, and a miniature building estate of about 28 acres, will come under the hammer on August 6.

To-morrow, at Hanover Square, Knight, Frank and Rutley will offer Nos. 200 to 208, Tottenham Court Road, modern corner shop and business premises, with a floor area of about 49,380 square feet, and on Tuesday at Ashford, they will submit Heronden Hall, a well-known Kentish seat on the outskirts of Tenterden, with 128 acres.

Wingfield House, Trowbridge, is to be sold by Knight, Frank and Rutley with 20 or up to 900 acres of lands. There is fishing in the River Frome, which intersects the estate for two miles. The property would be let furnished or unfurnished from Michaelmas. Other properties on their books include the Manor House, Basingstoke, with about 4½ acres, including valuable road frontages, and Brenthurst, Hendon, which will be offered freehold.

Three properties will be offered at their St. James's Square Rooms on Tuesday afternoon by Hampton and Sons One of the properties is the well-appointed freehold riverside residence known as The Grange, Bourne End (in conjunction with Binge and Son). The other two properties are Staplehurst Place, a residence of the Georgian era, situated in the beautiful Kentish Weald, and Preston, Henham, Essex, a well-preserved cottage residence forming a link with Elizabethan times.

Gordon Prior and Goodwin have purchased the freehold residential property, Greys End, Rotherfield Greys, Oxfordshire, from clients of Nicholas.

During the past few days Knight Frank and Rutley have sold a number of properties. These include Hawkslee Farm, Newtown St. Boswells; Little Tangley, Wonersh Common, Guildford (in conjunction with Crowe, Bates and Weekes); Ormonde Hall, Bolney, Sussex, for £8,000, and 1, Hyde Park Place.

On the instructions of the Wallingford Brewery, Ltd., Nicholas have sold a number of licensed freehold properties in Oxon and Bucks, including:—The "Nag's Head," Thame, £2,400; the "Crown Hotel," Market Place, Henley, £2,850; the "Old London Road," Benson, £1,075; the "White House," North Stoke, £2,350; the "Chequers," Berrick Salome, £1,450; the "Golden Ball," Lower Assendon, Henley-on-Thames, £1,000; the "Woodman," Highmoor, £1,175; the "Eight Bells," Long Crendon, Thame, £2,475, and the "King William," Hailey, near Wallingford, £1,085.

COWES WEEK PROSPECTS.

THE KING AND QUEEN'S EARLY ARRIVAL.

ROUND OF SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

THE BIG YACHTS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

COWES, Saturday.

Departing from the custom of previous years, the King and Queen are to go to Cowes on Tuesday and spend a few restful days there on board the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert before Regatta Week, which officially opens on Monday, August 4.

Cowes is elated at the prospect of having Their Majesties in their midst for nearly a fortnight, for it is highly probable that the stay of the King and Queen at the premier yachting centre will continue until Monday week, August 11.

Their Majesties, according to present arrangements, which are much dependent on the weather—it has been anything but agreeable at Cowes off and on for the last fortnight—will embark on the Victoria and Albert at Portsmouth about 3 p.m. on Tuesday.

A SHORT CRUISE.

If the weather is really favourable it is expected that the Royal Yacht will go for a cruise round the island, reaching Cowes about 6 p.m. The battleship Warspite will act as guardship during the Royal stay at Cowes, with a destroyer.

The King's arrival will be heralded by a Royal Salute from the guardship, followed by the Royal Yacht Squadron, of which the King is Admiral.

Last year, Cowes Week fell rather flat without the presence of the King and Queen, so that this year's festival is a revival of all the customary social events, such as the squadron dinner on Tuesday, Lady Baring's charity dance (which is to be held at Northwood House, the mansion with about thirty acres of picturesque park grounds recently presented to the town by Mr. Herbert J. Ward, of Egypt House, squire of Northwood), thé dansants on the guardship, yachts, dinner-dances, etc.

There is every prospect of a really brilliant week, for, although several well-known hosts will be missing this year, and one or two of the leading houses have not been let, there will be as much gaiety as ever. Most of the entertaining will be done afloat. Nearly every large yacht of any importance is in commission, and the fleet of yachts assembled in the Roadstead will, no doubt, be much the largest seen at Cowes for many years.

Not a few new and palatial vessels will be among them, including Lord Inchcape's magnificent 2,200-ton steam yacht Rover, which is now on the way round from the Clyde.

THE KING'S HOLIDAY.

The visit to Cowes will, it is hoped, be a pleasant and restful holiday for the King, and sunshine is all that is needed to ensure beneficial results to His Majesty, who will probably spend most of his time cruising and racing in his cutter Britannia, which has the wonderful record of 199 first prizes. The King is unlikely to attend the R.Y.S. dinner.

Britannia has no racing engagement after Monday's Royal Thames Yacht Club's regatta at Ryde until next Saturday, when the regatta of the Royal Southampton Y.C. will be held, and the big yachts will start and finish off Cowes, the smaller classes, as usual, racing from Calshot.

On Monday Cowes week will open in earnest with the regatta of the Royal London Yacht Club, which will cater for the first-class yachts, who will race for the Cayley Memorial Challenge Cup and £130 in money prizes. The first prize for the 12-metre international class will be the late Sir Herbert Bartlett's International Challenge Cup, which was given for the defunct 15-metre class. The regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron starts on Tuesday and continues until Friday.

As usual, the opening even will be the race for His Majesty's Cup—a magnificent silver-gilt loving cup—which is confined to Squadron yachts. Hitherto there has been much comment on the lack of recognised racing yachts competing for the most coveted prize of the week, but that defect is gradually being removed. Such well-known racing craft as Lord Camrose's cutter Cambria, Mr. A. A. Paton's cutter Lulworth (which six years ago carried off the Royal trophy for Mr. Herbert Weld), and several others of less prominence, including Mr. T. Kennedy Laidlaw's smart cutter Pretty Polly, will be among next week's competitors. A strong entry is expected, especially in the 12- and 8-metre international classes, and given anything like favourable conditions Cowes week will provide some first-class racing.

YACHT ARRIVALS.

Among the yachts belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron already assembled at Cowes are Commodore Sir R. Williams-Bulkeley's Andria (back from a cross-Channel cruise), Vice-Commodore the Marquess Camden's Yarta, the Earl of Normanton's Siren, the Earl of Birkenhead's Mairi, Lord Tweedmouth's Tiercel (back from a cruise), the Marquess of Northampton's Celia, the Earl of Albemarle's Mayfly Lord Stalbridge's Cetonia, Lord Glentanar's Elk, Sir Victor Warrender's Norada, Sir John Shelley-Rolls's Alastor, Sir Fitzroy Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe's Amaryllis, Sir William Porter's Valdora, Major-General Sir Geoffrey Feilding's Rosemary, the Hon. Ernest Guinness's Fantome, Mr. Frank Chaplin's Coral, Capt. Cecil W. P. Slade's Diane, Mr. H. C. Sutton's Moonbeam, Major A. W. Foster's Brynhild, Mr. W. D. Clark's Rona, Sir Fisher Dilke's Windrush, Capt. J. C. Gerard Leigh's Vanda, Sir William Acland's Adastra, Mr. Cuthbert Heath's Anne of Anstrie, Major H. F. Parbury's Amasis, Colonel John Gretton's Cariad, and Mr. A. Reynell-Pack's Freda. There will be many more arrivals during the next few days.

Other yachts at Cowes include Sir Harry K. Newton's Ocean Rover, Sir Harold Bowden's Maid Marion, Mrs. Hickman Morgan's Boadicea, Mr. T. Sopwith's Vita, Mr. Franklin Singer's Xarifa, Mr. B. Meaker's Adventuress, Mrs. Pringle's Verona, Mr. J. J. Morgan's Dawn Star, Colonel M. G. Taylor's Viva, Sir John Humphrey's Xenia, and many more.

MECHANISED ARMY.

WAR OFFICE ORDER FOR 40 NEW LORRIES.

The British Engineers' Association announces that the War Office has placed a contract with John I. Thornycroft and Co., Ltd., for over forty of their latest type of six-cylinder rigid six-wheeled motor vehicles.

These will supplement the large fleet the War Office already has in service with the Army Mechanical Transport.

DR. TAGORE TO VISIT HUNGARY.

BUDAPEST, Saturday.

According to Press reports, Dr. Tagore, is expected to arrive by the middle of August at Balatonfured, on the Lake of Balaton, Hungary, in order to take advantage of the carbonic acid baths of that place. His first visit to Balatonfured took place in 1926, where he wrote his volume of verse "Fireflies."—*Reuter.*

AN EARL'S OCEAN VOYAGE IN SMALL CRAFT.

PENZANCE TO BRAZIL—4,400 MILES—IN 45 DAYS, AT AGE OF 77.

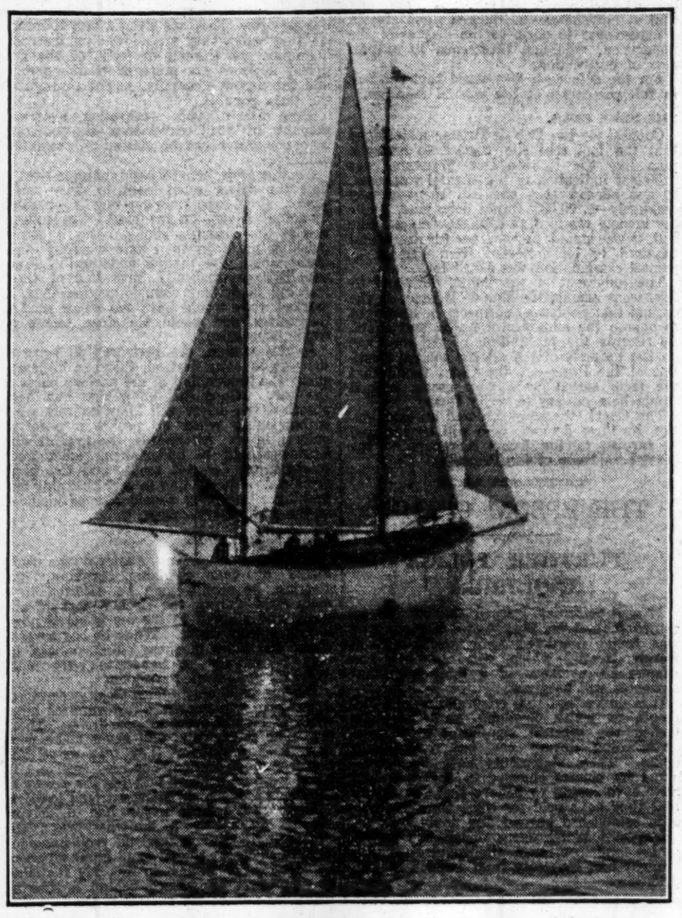
LORD DUNDONALD AND SIR T. F. BUXTON

Lieut.-General the Earl of Dundonald, at the age of 77, and Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton have just returned to England by liner after a daringly novel voyage to South America—4,400 miles—in a fourteen-ton yacht.

They left Penzance on Saturday, May 3, with a crew of three Devonshire fishermen, two of whom are over 60 years of age. One attended to the engine, Mr. Albert Light, one of the fishermen, made the same voyage with Lord Dundonald on a larger yacht in 1922, when the veteran Guards officer attended the centenary celebrations of Brazilian Independence.

The Bonnie Joann, owned by Lord Dundonald, is a yacht of only 14.23 tons net register, and 58.8 Thames measurement, with a speed of seven knots.

In place of a 1924 Kelvin engine, the Bergius Company installed their new model Kelvin-Ricardo 30 h.p. engine, with new shaft and propeller, the replacement being carried out by the makers in the record time of one week in Brixham Harbour, inclusive of delivery from Scotland. The engine gave complete satisfaction, sometimes running



The Bonnie Joann leaving Penzance on her 4,400-mile voyage.

70 or 80 hours without stopping on a consumption of two gallons an hour.

ROUGH SEAS.

Before leaving Penzance, the little craft was furnished with bulwarks 2ft. 7in. high, and these were found to be of great advantage in the heavy weather.

Two days out, the voyagers encountered high seas in the Bay of Biscay, and hove to for 2½ hours Before daybreak on Tuesday morning a light was sighted on the Spanish coast, and this later was found to be seventy miles east of Cape Finisterre. The strong north-westerly wind, recently of gale force, had acted on the current which sets into the Bay, and helped to take the vessel out of her proper course. Though the sea was rough, the little vessel rode the gigantic waves splendidly; and as the wind was on shore, the reliability of the engine was invaluable in helping the crew off a lee shore and rounding Cape Finisterre.

GRAMOPHONE SERVICE.

The first stop of four days was made at Vigo, where the bowsprit was clamped with iron bands. Here the cook-steward, an ex-naval man, had to be sent home. He had taken to his bed owing to illness, and one of the seamen had been doing the cooking. This consisted of one dish for everybody; all had next stop, six days, was at Las Palmas. Between Grand Canary and Cape Verde Islands—distance traversed, 1,150 miles—strong wind and high seas were encountered on part of the voyage, and the iron attachment of the mizzen-boom to the mast snapped.

At St. Vincent, Cape Verde, a new forging was made for the boom, and extra paraffin was taken in cases on deck for the long stretch of sea from the African coast to South America, this making up the amount carried to 410 gallons.

RAIN AT THE EQUATOR.

Torrential rain fell as the ketch crossed the Equator. This was useful, as it filled the water tanks.

Twelve days after leaving Cape Verde Islands, Pernambuco, Brazil, was reached on June 17, with more than half the paraffin unconsumed.

It was originally intended that the little ketch-rigged yacht should go down the east coast of South America, through the Straits of Magellan, and back by Panama, but a delay of two months in the preparation of the vessel for sea so diminished the time for the cruise that this part of the voyage had to be given up, and the party has now returned by liner.

MORE OIL—AND WATER.

After Vigo, the next stop was made two days later at Lisbon, where thin metal plates were screwed on outside over the portholes, the glass of one light being cracked. The same food. To ease the situation every one made his own bed, a task that took about two minutes. Later on, in the great heat, the beds were left "unmade."

On Sundays, when it was not too rough, the party had the gramophone record of Dr. Fleming's Scottish Service at St. Columba's, Pont Street.

At Vigo Cook No. 2 was engaged, and came on board, but when he heard where the vessel was going he went ashore and did not return. Cook No. 3 came, and speedily followed the example of No. 2.

Cook No. 4—almost black—spent most of his time in bed, and was useless. He was discharged at Cape Verde Islands.

Cook No. 5, a Spaniard, said he had cooked in an oil tanker. He could boil pork and open a tin; that was his limit. But with no land in sight he could not be retired.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

THE CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—10.30: Bishop of Calcutta; 3: Rev. W. H. Elliott, M.A., Canon in Residence; 7: Bishop of Ely.

Westminster Abbey.—10.15: Rev. C. S. Woodward, M.C., M.A., Canon in Residence; 3: Very Rev. H. J. White, D.D., Dean of Christ Church, Oxford; 6.30: Bishop of Lincoln.

Southwark Cathedral.—11: Archbishop of Wales; 6.30: Rev. Canon H. G. Monroe, M.A., Canon in Residence.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—11: Bishop of North Queensland; 6.30: Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, C.F.

Chapel of the Savoy.—11.15 and 6: Rev. Hugh B. Chapman.

Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11: Parade Service. Rev. V G. Shearburn.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11: Archbishop of New Westminster; 7: Canon Carnegie.

All Saints', Margaret Street.—11.15: Bishop of Colombo; 6: Rev. Lewis Gage-Brown.

St. Peter's (Great Windmill Street).—11.15 and 6.30: Rev Clarence May.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—11: Rev. J. H. J. Ellison; 6.15: Ven. C. E. Lambert.

St. Anne's, Soho.—11.30: Rev. B. G. Bourchier; 6.30: Rev. A. J. Knight, B.D.

Brompton Parish Church, South Kensington.—11: Prebendary Gough; 6.30: Rev. F. Ll. Hughes.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Cosway Street.—11: Rev. W. A. Potter; 6.30: Bishop of Ohio.

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11 and 6.30: Rev. G. F. Saywell; 3.15: Children.

St. George, Hanover Square.—11: Bishop Philip Loyd of Nasik; 6.30: Rev. T. Eland.

St. Mary, Bourdon Street.—11: Rev. G. H. Colbeck; 6.30: Bishop of Newfoundland.

Temple Church.—11: The Master; 3: Rev. R. F. Rynd.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—11.15: Rev. M. T. Dodds (King's College).

St. Paul's, Covent Garden.—11: Sung Eucharist; 6.30: Evensong; Rev. H. Kingsford.

Holy Trinity, Kingsway.—11 and 6.30: Rev. W. H. S. Dumphreys.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields.—11.30: Morning Service; 6.15: Evening Service; 7.15: Miss Dorothy Maud on her work in South Africa.

St. Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct.—11: Rev. F. W. Baggally, choir of the College of St. Nicolas (School of English Church Music); 6.30: Rev. E. H. Salter.

St. Edmund the King, Lombard Street.—11: Rev. the Hon. J. G. Adderley; 6.30: Rev. W. H. Ferraro.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11: Rev. Dr. Morrison; 7: Rev. A. R. Fowler.

St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, Queen Victoria Street.—11: Rev. A. McCheane, M.A.; 7: Rev. A. McCheane, M.A.

St. Mark's, North Audley Street, W.1.—11 and 6.30: Rev. A. G. Pennyman.

St John's Church, Regent's Park.—11: Bishop of Ohio; 6.30: Rev. W. A. Potter.

Church of the Jesuit Fathers, Farm Street.—12: Rev. A. F. Day, S.J.; 3.30: Rev C. E. Simpson, S.J.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—11 and 6: Rev. J. M. Vallance.

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—11, Parade Service, Rev. C. C. Thacker, C.F.

St. Dunstan-in-the-West, Fleet Street.—11 and 6.30: Dr. A. J. Macdonald.

St. Peter-upon Cornhill, E.C.3.—11 and 6.30: Rev. T. L. Bullock

S. Mildred, Bread Street, Cannon Street, E.C.—11.15: Choral Holy Communion, Battison Haynes, the Rector.

S. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield.—11: Rev. Canon E. Sidney Savage, M.A.; 6.30: Musical Service No sermon.

All Hallows, Barking by the Tower.—11: Rev. Stanley Clapham; 6.30: Rev. L. S. R. Beckley, M.A.

All Hallows Church, Lombard Street.—11 and 6.30: Rev. F W. T. Craske.

St. Ethelburga the Virgin, Bishopsgate, E.C.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Geikie-Cobb.

St. Mary-at-Hill, Eastcheap.—7: "Scott v Stribling." The Rector.

Westminster Cathedral.—12: Low Mass and Sermon, Rev. Fulton J. Sheen, D.D. (Washington University); 3.15: Vespers and Benediction; 7: Compline Sermon and Benediction, Rev. Hugh Pope, O.P.

The Oratory, South Kensington, S.W.—10.45: High Mass (Stanford); 3.30: Vespers and Benediction.

Regent Square Presbyterian Church, W.C.—11 and 7: Rev. G. T. Bellhouse, M.A.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Allen Street, Kensington.—11 and 6.30: Rev. W. Purves-Boyes, M.A.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church, Upper George Street.—11 and 7: Rev. Harris Kirk, D.D., of Baltimore.

Scottish National Church, Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C.—11.15 and 6.30: Rev. Joseph Moffett, B.A.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street, S.W.—11: Rev. Dr. Archibald Fleming; 6.30: Rev. Ian R. Gillan.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, Marlborough Place, N.W.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Alexander.

City Temple, Holborn Viaduct.—11 and 7: Rev. F. W. Norwood, D.D.

Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—11 and 7: Rev. Hubert L. Simpson, M.A.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road.—11, 3.15 (Brotherhood), and 7: Dr. John McNeill.

Kensington Chapel, Allen Street.—11 and 6.30: Rev. J. Ernest James, B.D.

Paddington Chapel, Marylebone Road.—11 and 7: Rev. James Cregan.

Brixton Independent Church, Brixton Road, S.W.—11 and 6.45: Rev. D. W. Jones, M.A., D.D. (Montreal).

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7: Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, D.D. (Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, U.S.A.).

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7: Rev. Ira G. Goldhawk.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Prince Arthur Road, Hampstead, N.W.—11: Rev. R. Wilberforce Allen, B.A.; 6.30: Rev. Wm. S. Kelynack, M.A.

Wesley's Chapel, City Road, E.C.—11 and 6.30: Rev. R. L. Tucker, Ph.D. (U.S.A.).

Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Newington Butts, S.E.—11 and 6.30: Rev. H. T. Chilvers.

The Ethical Church, Queen's Road, Bayswater, W.—11: Dr. Jean Wagner, "Contributions to Democracy"; 6.30: Dr. Jean Wagner. "A Hero After Carlyle's Own Heart."

Great Assembly Hall, Mile-End Road.—(F. N. Charrington, Hon. Supt.).—11 and 6.30: Mr. P. H. Thompson.

Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—6.30: Rev. E. S. Waterhouse, M.A., D.D.

Theistic Church, Æolian Hall, 135, New Bond Street.—11: Rev. J. Tyssul Davis. Subject: "The Man Who Never Closed His Eyes."

Spiritualist Community, Grotrian Hall, 115, Wigmore Street, W.—11: Mr. Ritherdon Clark; Clairvoyant, Mrs. Hirst; 6.30: Mr. Harold Carpenter; Clairvoyant, Mrs. Roberts.

ULSTER'S DAY OF MOURNING.

FUNERAL OF MARQUESS OF DUFFERIN.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES

SERVICE ON TRAINING SHIP.

Impressive memorial honours marked the funeral at Clandeboye yesterday of the Marquess of Dufferin, who was killed in the air disaster over Kent.

The homage of Belfast was paid as the cortège passed through streets thickly lined with people. The Prime Minister, Lord Craigavon, the Cabinet, and members of the Northern Ireland Parliament, headed a great body of mourners who reflected every aspect of civil and public life. All traffic was at a standstill, public bells tolled, and flags drooped at half-mast from shipping offices and other buildings.

The coffin was borne on a gun-carriage from the Heysham steamer to H.M.S. Caroline, at Musgrave Channel, with the Duke of Montrose, General Wauchope, Sir Charles Wickham, the head of Ulster Police, Flight-Commander Don, and other officers as pall-bearers.

A salute of guns heralded the arrival of Caroline, the training ship of Ulster R.N.V.R., of which the Marquess was chief. A service was held on the quarter-deck, the crowd on the shore joining in singing "O God our Help in ages past."

At Clandeboye, where ex-servicemen and the estate staff carried the coffin, a touching service was held in the chapel, attended by members of the family. The interment was in the enclosure where the first Marquess is buried.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN LONDON.

A memorial service was held at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, at noon. A large and distinguished company came to mourn the Marquess. The Board of Admiralty was represented by the Fourth Sea Lord, Vice-Admiral L. G. Preston. The Admiral Commanding the Naval Reserves was represented by Captain K. D. Macpherson, R.N.

Others at the service included:—

Lord Hugh Cecil, Lord Greenwood, Capt. Harry Brown, the Earl of Pembroke and Lord Herbert, Lord Castlereagh, accompanied by his son, the Hon. M. Chaplin; Col Cyril Hankey, Mr. Henry Sinclair, Lord Dibden, Major Beaumont Nesbitt, Lord Stanley, Major and Mrs. Richard Ward, Lord Cromer, Mr and Mrs. Shane Leslie, Hon. Sir Derek Keppel and General de Crespigny. Among the many ladies present were the Dowager Lady Linlithgow Lady Mary Hope, the Countess of Midleton, Lady Cynthia Stessor, Lady Abingdon accompanied by Lord Abingdon, Lady Alexander Bertie, Lady Iveagh and her daughter, together with the Earl of Iveagh; Lady Clementine Waring, Viscountess Masserene, and Lady Violet Benson.

VICTIMS OF THE CRASH.

SOME MEMORIES.

By ONE WHO KNEW THEM.

It was as though an all-pervading atmosphere of sadness spread swiftly over London last week on the evening when news was first received of the terrible air disaster of Meopham Nowhere, perhaps, was the tragedy made known more dramatically than at a large dinner-party at which several guests arrived with such conflicting rumours of a vague "aeroplane accident" that the hostess had a wireless set brought into the dining-room during dinner. The butler turned it on, and a burst of noisy dance music was heard.

Suddenly this was interrupted by a voice giving the names of those who had perished a few hours previously, all of whom were known personally to almost everyone in the room, where people sat as though stunned by the news. The very fact that those who were killed possessed an extraordinarily wide circle of friends explains the general feeling of mourning that led to the cancelling of so many dances, dinners, and other parties.

LIFE AS AN ADVENTURE.

By a tragic irony of fate, the outstanding quality which Lady Ednam and Mrs. Loeffler shared to a marked degree was a *joie de vivre* that looked upon every experience, however trifling, as some new adventure. From the days of her earliest girlhood as Rosemary Leveson-Gower. Lady Ednam had about her a kind of aura of an entrancing grace that was but the reflection of a singularly beautiful spirit. Her gaiety and, above all, her laugh are things that her friends will treasure in remembrance, together with her courage when, only a few months ago, tragedy overwhelmed but failed to crush her with the fatal accident to her small son, John Jeremy.

Beautifully characteristic is the story of her war-time nursing service that a certain great writer has recalled. A shell-shocked man had lost his power of speech, and day by day Lady Ednam used to spend her short time off duty telling him all the gay, amusing things that she knew so well how to conjure up, pausing before some obvious word or phrase in the hope that he would utter it and be cured. At last, on one memorable day, he suddenly pointed his hand at her and said simply the one word, "Darling."

IDEAL RELATIONSHIP.

Lord Dufferin, just before he left Northern Ireland for the last time, told a friend that he did not like flying, little

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foreseeing the tragic significance that would attach to his casual remark. As a young man he was gay and irresponsible, until the death of his three brothers led to his succession to the title Then the high sense of duty that he inherited from his distinguished father at once asserted itself, and he threw himself heart and soul into the welfare of his native country, becoming the first Speaker of the Senate of Northern Ireland.

His death, at the early age of 55, when his political career was only beginning, is all the more tragic because it destroys a family relationship that was well-nigh ideal. No one who has ever stayed at Clandeboye could fail to be struck by the devotion that existed between Lord and Lady Dufferin and their two children, Lady Veronica Blackwood and Lord Ava, whose brilliant marriage to Miss Maureen Guinness took place only three weeks ago.

I first met Mrs. Loeffler in the early days of the war at the Petticoat Lane Fair at the Albert Hall in aid of Miss Lena Ashwell's concerts at the front, and I well remember how dazzling was her fair, Swedish beauty, framed that day in a hat with a sort of halo of golden tissue, that toned with her corn-coloured hair.

A LAVISH HOSTESS.

The kindest of women, Mrs. Loeffler was never so happy as when she was giving pleasure to her friends, and thus it comes about that she has been described as a lavish hostess. This was perfectly true, but those who really knew and loved her prefer to remember the true friend whose loyalty could never be shaken. Her husband inherited a huge fortune from his father, who lived at the Abbey in Campden Hill Road, and Mrs. Loeffler thought nothing of taking a party of friends on a big game-hunting expedition, or on a long, leisurely cruise in her steam yacht. Like Lord Dufferin, she, too, had just been celebrating the wedding of one of her children, for her eldest daughter married Mr. J. F. Gretton two months ago.

COUNTLESS FRIENDS.

Sir Edward Ward, or "Eddie" as he was always known to his friends, had been one of Mrs. Loeffler's guests at her villa at Le Touquet last week-end, together with Lord Dufferin. He was the elder son of the late Colonel Sir Edward Ward, and he is widely and sincerely mourned, for his almost invariably optimistic outlook on life made him a stimulating companion and a welcome guest everywhere. Allied to his many sterling qualities was a natural charm of manner that endeared him to countless friends in Yorkshire as well as in London, few of whom will ever know the full extent of the many kind actions he performed so quietly and so unostentatiously.

Colonel G. L. P. Henderson will be gratefully remembered by many young men for the extremely efficient way in which he taught them to pilot a machine, usually infecting them during the process with some of his own love of flying. In fact, so often did he teach people how to fly that he decided to write a book called "A Complete Course of Practical Flying," and an additional touch of pathos lies in the fact that its publication has coincided with his death and that of Mr. C. D. Shearing, his young and promising assistant pilot.

FATE OF BEDFORD BOOK OF HOURS.

TWO DAYS LEFT TO SAVE MEDIÆVAL MSS.

SIR F. KENYON'S APPEAL

The Bedford Book of Hours, one of the greatest repositories of English mediæval art and history, will pass on Tuesday from the British Museum to America, unless redeemed in the next 48 hours. For the past twelve months it has been lent to the British nation through the generosity of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who advanced the Museum £33,000 free of interest for its purchase. The Museum is still nearly £18,650 short of the sum required to buy the Bedford Book of Hours and the Luttrell Psalter.

Sir Frederic Kenyon, the Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum, informed the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday that he was now not without hope that a last-minute effort might save the Bedford Book. "Within the past few days," he said, "we have received some substantial promises of support, and though at present it looks as if we may still be some thousands short of the sum required, means may yet be found to complete the purchase.

UNIQUE PORTRAIT GALLERY.

"If the Bedford Book is allowed to go to America we shall lose one of the greatest monuments of English art of a relatively unknown period in the early fifteenth century. And beyond its æsthetic value, the Bedford Book gives us a unique historical portrait gallery of Henry IV., and nearly 300 of his court and subjects No reproduction or substitute could compensate for the loss of such an heirloom, any more than we could replace the contents of the National Gallery or the National Portrait Gallery by coloured prints."

Sir Frederic was asked if it would not be possible to provide for such emergencies as this in any more permanent way. "It could best be done," he said, "by a strengthening of the National Art Collections Fund, and, in view of acquiring other treasures of less artistic value than of historical or archæological importance, through the formation of a Society of Friends of the National Libraries to act upon parallel lines. I outlined such a scheme in the SUNDAY TIMES at the end of last year.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

"It is also possible that an arrangement might be made between the Museum and the Government similar to that reached by the National Gallery in the purchase of the Cornaro Titian and the Wilton Diptych. That is, we might list a few, a very few, national treasures which should not be allowed to leave the country, and arrange with the Government to guarantee us so much for the time when their owners may decide to place them on sale.

"The sums involved would be, for a list I have in mind, negligible in relation to the national exchequer, and even to the prices paid for pictures. Still, they would guarantee us the chance of raising the rest through the National Art Collections Fund or an appeal."

GENERAL KOUTEPOFF.

"SENT TO MOSCOW IN A HAMPER."

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

Still another version of the events which led to the disappearance of General Koutepoff, the Russian White leader, is given by a Russian newspaper published in Paris.

M. Bourtzoff, who was a well-known revolutionary in the time of the Tsar, declares that Koutepoff was kidnapped by Soviet secret agents, on whom he had been relying for information about the Red Army. In the motor-car chloroform was administered, but as the general was wounded in the chest during the war he collapsed under the influence of the drug and died almost immediately.

According to M. Bourtzoff, his body was then placed in a wicker hamper, which was sent with other diplomatic luggage to Moscow, where is was burnt in the presence of the Central Committee of the Ogpu. M. Bourtzoff says he received his information from a person who witnessed the cremation. He promised not to divulge the names of the kidnappers on the understanding that the full story would be told by the informant. If he does not keep his word M. Bourtzoff says he will publish the names.

GIRLS' SCHOOL PROSECUTION.

MRS. FEARN SENT FOR TRIAL.

ALLEGED NEGLECT.

N.S.P.C.C. INSPECTORS IN THE WITNESS BOX.

Pleading not guilty, and reserving her defence, Mrs. Hilda Caroline Trimm Fearn, principal of Merevale High School, Bickley Park Road, Bickley, was, at Bromley (Kent) yesterday, committed for trial to the Old Bailey. Bail was allowed—personal recognisances of £100 and one surety for the same amount.

Mrs. Fearn was summoned by the N.S.P.C.C. for neglecting ten children, whose ages range from five to nine years, in a manner like to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health. She had about forty-five pupils, including boys, at her school, and it was alleged that she failed to provide medical aid when the children had measles and ringworm. It was said that a girl who died had been in bed for a week before a doctor was called.

Miss Frances Ethel Privett, aged 19, said she was employed by Mrs. Fearn from January to June of this year as assistant matron. When she went to the school she found that some of the children were suffering from ringworm. No doctor attended them, and when she suggested it, Mrs. Fearn replied, "Oh, that's nothing. I can see to that."

Mr. Waddy (for the prosecution): Did she see to it?—No.

Miss Privett said that Joyce Budd, one of the children, was ill in bed for a week with measles, and she suggested that a doctor should be called, but Mrs. Fearn said, "Oh, no. Measles is nothing. It is only a child's complaint." Eventually a doctor was summoned. Three other children were then suffering from measles.

Mr. Waddy: Who was looking after the measles cases?—I was.

WITNESS'S AGE.

Mr. O'Malley (for the defence): Did you represent yourself as being 22 years of age?—I did not.

Mr. O'Malley read a letter which she had written, applying for another position, and then said:—

You represent your sister as matron and fully qualified. What do you mean by fully qualified?—In looking after children, and, of course, if you have a doctor it is quite different, but we did not have a doctor.

You meant, did you not, that your sister was a fully qualified matron?—Matron; yes.

"I am 22." That was untrue, was it not?—Yes.

Did you tell a similar lie when you joined Mrs Fearn in January?—No, I did not.

Mrs. Fearn did treat Glyn, did she not?—Yes, but in the wrong way.

What was wrong with the ointment she put on?—There was nothing wrong with the ointment, but Mrs. Fearn used to wash the head twice a day with soda water and rub the place sore.

In reply to Mr. E. W. James (chairman of the Bench), Miss Privett said that there were no facilities for isolating the children.

INSPECTOR'S STATEMENT.

Frederick Buckland, inspector of the N.S.P.C.C., said he saw Mrs. Fearn at the school, and told her that a complaint had been made about a child named Joyce Budd being neglected, and that he understood that the child had died.

Mrs. Fearn made a statement to him in which she said that she was the wife of Charles Fearn, and that she opened Merevale as a high school for boys and girls. She had forty-five scholars, thirty being boarders and the others day scholars. She had two certificated mistresses, five maids, and two matrons, named Privett. She had three children suffering from measles.

She called in Dr. Hull on May 27, her statement continued, and he had been visiting daily with the exception of one day. The child Budd was taken poorly about the Thursday or

ENGLAND'S YOUNG BOWLERS.

LORD DARYNGTON ON HOW TO FIND THEM.

A PRIZE FOR EVERY SCHOOL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

GUILDFORD, Saturday.

Lord Daryngton, distributing the prizes at Cranleigh School Speech Day to-day, offered a prize for speech-making in competition and another prize for bowling at cricket. Something could be done to increase the efficiency of bowlers in England, he said, if someone gave a prize for bowling at every school.

When they looked round the world to-day, he continued, and saw the difficulties which existed, not only in Great Britain but in India, Egypt, China, America, and many other countries, they would realise that everybody must be able to play his part as a citizen of the Empire.

A new organ, costing £1,800, was dedicated by the Right Rev. W. G. Hardie, Assistant Bishop of Jamaica, and a recital was given by Dr. H. G. Ley, Director of Music at Eton College.

THE LATE EARL OF ROSEBERY.

THE SCHOOL HE LOVED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

EPSOM, Saturday.

Viscount Burnham, the new president of Epsom College Council, paid warm tribute to his predecessor, the late Lord Rosebery, when distributing the prizes on Founders' Day at the college to-day. Lord Rosebery, he stated, loved the school, and would liked to have been buried immediately outside the college chapel.

Seventy per cent. of the students entered the medical profession. Every school had a bias, whether practical, professional, or scientific, but at any rate it was directed towards realisation of the real needs of the time.

The headmaster, Mr. H. A. Powell, stated that the new sanatorium, which was to be begun in the autumn, would be the last word in school sanatoria.

[The late Lord Rosebery was buried in Scotland.]

IMPERIAL SERVICE COLLEGE.

ROYAL CHARTER IN SIGHT.

The headmaster, Mr. E. G. A. Beckwith, of the Imperial Service College, Windsor, at the speech day yesterday, said that the Governors had informed him that it would be a matter of only a few months before the college was granted a Royal Charter.

He announced that a shield had been presented by Mr. Mackaskie, the donor of the new classrooms, for the best House in work and general conduct, and added that the college was third on the list of schools sending boys to Sandhurst and Woolwich.

Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, who distributed the prizes, said that he believed the O.T.C. to be of enormous value in producing healthy patriots.

Sir George Arthur, in proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Methuen, which was seconded by the Dean of Windsor, remarked that the Field-Marshal was present at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, and also at the funeral of Marshal Foch.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S ADVICE.

The Duke of Connaught, presenting prizes at the annual commemoration day at the Royal Albert Orphanage, Bagshot, Surrey, yesterday, said: "My chief advice to you boys is to prepare yourselves for work. It will be a bad day when the rising generation dislike work or think it is beneath them."

Mr. James Cull, who left the orphanage 56 years ago, after being trained as a gardener, and has attended every commemoration day since the first one in 1883, was among those present.

NO CORPORAL PUNISHMENT FOR GIRLS.

Captain A. Z. Armitage, President Governor, presenting his annual report at speech day at the Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage, Bear Wood, Berkshire, yesterday, said that during the past year only 4 per cent. of the children received corporal punishment, compared with 34 per cent. eight years ago. To-day, girls never received corporal punishment.

Lady Higgins, wife of Sir George Higgins, chairman of Lloyd's, presented the prizes.

APATHETIC STUDENTS.

Lord Gorell, speaking at King's College School yesterday, urged the boys to learn how to use books.

"The greatest difficulty teachers have to face," he stated, "is the apathetic student. In this world they do not put a person to death for asking questions." In this country we were trying an enormous experiment in democracy, and everyone was going to play a part in that experiment.

THE START IN LIFE.

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Waterlow, speaking at the prize-giving of the London Orphans' School at Watford yesterday, advised the scholars to start out in life believing that they had the good will of older people. They should stick to their work, he said, and not be bored with it if they could avoid it, and when they left school should keep in touch with the place as well as with their schoolfellows.

The Lady Mayoress presented the prizes to the boys and the Lord Mayor to the girls.

Major F. H. Bowater (Sheriff) and Mrs. Bowater were also present.

SKINNERS' DAY AT TONBRIDGE.

Skinners' Day at Tonbridge School was observed yesterday. The time-honoured custom of displaying boughs of birch trees in front of the school and in the doorways of shops privileged to serve the school are still preserved. At 7 a.m. the boys assembled outside the Rose and Crown Hotel, the headquarters of the Skinners' Company, and cheered until the Masters of the Company appeared on the balcony and bade them "Good morning."

There was a large gathering of parents at the school for the prize-giving, and a successful report was presented by the headmaster, Mr. Solman. The Master of the Skinners' Company (Mr. Cecil J. Brymer) presided.

Each boy and girl at the Royal Commercial Travellers' School's speech day at Pinner yesterday received a new shilling from Mr. W. H. Slack, a governor. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Slack.

BAG SNATCHER SENTENCED.

Percy Harold Proctor, 30, wheelwright's assistant, of Harrow Road, was sentenced by Mr. Hay Halkett, at Marylebone, to two months' hard labour for robbing Miss Violet Benjamin, a lady of independent means, living at Lancaster Gate, of a handbag and contents value £7 10s.

Detective-sergt. Roman said that at 10.30 at night Proctor went up behind Miss Benjamin, snatched her handbag and ran away.

Previous convictions at Tunbridge Wells and Norwich were mentioned, and the officer said the prisoner had thrown up a job on the G.W. Rly. at £2 12s. 6d. because he was dissatisfied with a decision of his foreman.

MR. MacDONALD'S APOLOGIA.

VIEW OF LABOUR'S ACHIEVEMENT.

"NOT SATISFIED."

MARKETING PROBLEM IN AGRICULTURE.

The Prime Minister, addressing a Labour rally at Buckhurst Park, Sussex, the seat of Earl de la Warr, yesterday, said they found themselves now at the end of the first session of the second Labour Government, and he was prepared to say straight away that he was not altogether satisfied with what had been done.

In a democratically governed country like this they had to get the people from John o' Groats to Land's End to back them up, and to those who, like himself, had enthusiastic ideas that was a great trial imposed upon their patience. It was not what they as a Party would do but what the electors of the country would allow them to do. That was their problem. They could lay down magnificent proposals at Labour Party gatherings, but in the House of Commons they had to face a keen and extremely critical opposition. They would never be able to solve all the problems confronting them satisfactorily until they got a great majority of the electors standing solidly behind them.

"If you look back on the history of Parliament, I do not think you will come across a session that has been harder worked than that of this Parliament since last July. We have done a good deal.

"Sometimes we have failed, and I am sorry for it, but I offer you no apology. I simply give you a pledge regarding those failures, that we will attack again and again until at last we have won the battle." (Cheers.)

STEPS TOWARDS PEACE.

Apart from the extension of widows' pensions, there was the great question of peace, and he challenged anybody, friend or foe, right wing or left, to deny that so far as naval affairs were concerned they had made a tremendous step towards disarmament.

"They tell you we may have to spend some money on building new ships. Of course we must. The first step in disarmament is to stop competition, and if I could stop competition, and it was necessary to increase, for the moment, our shipbuilding I would do so, because I know that it is the most economical way to go about it.

"The thing we have suffered from is that there has been no international agreement as to how much we were going to build. Settle that, get your standards fixed, and then you are in a position to lower them. But you will never lower your building strength until you have come to an arrangement with other great nations that they will not build beyond a certain point.

"Is it necessary to build as much as that standard? We must show that by extending the operation of arbitration and conciliation more and more of our national problems can be solved.

"Force has never given us security or peace, but has always led to competition in armies, navies and guns. The only way to end all this is to change your weapons of security and transfer them from material things which kill and base them upon intellectual and moral things which secure justice.

"My claim for this Government is that in respect of that problem we have set the world far more clearly upon the road to peace than ever it has been in the history of the world." (Cheers.)

COERCION IN AGRICULTURE.

Referring to agriculture, the Prime Minister said they had somehow or other to devise means whereby farming and agriculture could be maintained in the transition stage until such times as it was reorganised and become economically self-supporting. That was going to be done. Instead of living a communal life and recognising that the success and prosperity of all depended on uniting together for a common purpose, farming had been conducted, especially on its marketing side, far too much on the principal of cut-throat competition and lack of foresight, of care, of grading, of selection, and especially of co-operation.

In the successful facing of the marketing problem he confessed that they had to introduce coercion and make it impossible for the man who would not co-operate with his fellows to smash up the combination. For twelve months they had been working to discover the key to the solution of the marketing and other problems of agriculture. He claimed that they were moving far faster than if by great demonstrations they had been merely knocking at the door.

NEXT STEP TO SOCIALISM.

IF THE GOVERNMENT SURVIVE.

Speaking at a miners' demonstration at Durham yesterday, Mr. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade, declared that if the Government continued in office and got a majority, its next legislation would be to complete the structure of public ownership and public control, and to deal with the wholesale and distributive trades.

Speaking of the Coal Bill, Mr. Graham ridiculed the statement that it was a "Dear Coal" Bill. It would wipe out a great deal of redundancy in the form of intermediary elements, and place coal at the disposal of the people on the very best terms consistent with justice to the mining industry.

"We are pledged as a Government," he concluded, "to nationalise the mining royalties, and it is our hope that time will be found in the next Parliamentary Session for that Bill. I want to see the reorganisation of the coal industry proceeded with as rapidly as it can be."

MR. WALTER GUINNESS AND THE DOLE.

£90,000,000 BURDEN ON INDUSTRY.

Mr. Walter Guinness, speaking at Bamber Bridge, near Preston, yesterday, said the Government had now appointed a Committee to examine the deplorable condition of the unemployment insurance scheme.

During the last few months they had transformed the system into a demoralising form of dole, which was eating like a rodent under, not only into our national finance, but into our traditional spirit of self-help. The scheme could no longer properly be described as insurance, as benefits had ceased to be dependent on the amount of contributions paid.

The two Acts passed this year had brought up the annual cost to nearly £60,000,000 from the State. If the contributions of employers and employed were added, they reached the staggering burden of nearly £90,000 this year for unemployment relief, which had to be borne by our industries and by those in work.

It was a positive encouragement for people to avoid work when Mr. Lansbury boasted in the House of Commons his life-long opinion that manual labour was a curse.

A NEW MAID OR MANSERVANT?—The help you require may be found in the Situations Bureau columns of the SUNDAY TIMES, or obtainable by advertising for it. The rate is 1s. a line. See page 28.

"NOTORIETY" OF G.B.S.

MALVERN PROTEST.

SHAVIAN ETHICS.

Protest against the decision of the Malvern Urban District Council to devote much of the Malvern Festival to the plays of Mr. George Bernard Shaw is made by the Rev. G. H. Tremenheere, of St. Edward's House, West Malvern.

"One wonders," says the writer, "whether our councillors are such convinced disciples of Mr. Shaw that they are anxious to spread his doctrines among their fellow-townsmen. Perhaps the more charitable assumption would be that their action is dictated by the hope that Mr. Shaw's notoriety will draw visitors to the town, and therefore money to the shops, boarding-houses, and hotels. In all seriousness, is it not desirable that we should consider what Mr. Shaw's teachings are?"

Mr. Tremenheere then gives a few specimens:—

Forgiveness, Absolution, Atonement are "figments."

The whole body of Fine Art is inspired Revelation. Modern literature and music now form a Bible far surpassing in importance to us the ancient Hebrew Bible which has served us so long.

THE "ENSLAVEMENT" OF MARRIAGE.

It is an enslavement to impose a continuation of marriage on people who have ceased to desire to be married.

Woman has to repudiate duty altogether. The number of wives permitted to a single husband, or husbands to a single wife, depends solely on the proportion of sexes in the population.

"I gladly recognise there are passages of a different tenor," says Mr. Tremenheere. "I recognise, too, that there are writers who go far beyond Mr. Shaw in explicitness—one English, one Austrian, one French. But I am afraid Mr. Shaw is essentially of the same school as they in teaching that nature can be trusted to come right in the long run, and that therefore duty and morals can be disregarded, and man should 'simply do what he naturally wants to do.'

"I do not think that these are the ethics which our Malvern Councillors really wish to inculcate."

NEW ATHLETIC TRACK.

SENATE'S HELP FOR UNIVERSITY.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

I am able to state that the Senate of the University of London had to lend £10,000 from general funds to the Athletic Appeal Fund to make up the purchase of the two sites, the athletic ground and boathouse at Motspur Park, and are now lending another £5,000 so that the cinder track and football pitches, etc., may be made.

It is announced that the cinder track will be ready for the use of the students at the colleges and medical schools of the University by next term. In the plan of this new track there have been included practice pits for the jumpers, which seems to be a very sound idea.

The University of London Athletic Union has a membership of several thousand students. It is true that they are not all potential track or field champions, but it must be obvious that out of this number there must be several natural athletes who, with a little guidance and opportunity for trying out their prowess, would reach a high standard.

One cannot over-estimate the value of encouraging the team spirit in a University such as the City of London possesses, and it is to be hoped that the public will support the appeal of the Senate for funds to enable them to put into use all the 28 acres.

THE PRINCESSE AMEDÉE.

COURT JUDGMENT IN MARRIAGE SUIT.

EXAMINATION BY THREE DOCTORS.

UNION OPPOSED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

Judgment was given to-day in the peculiar action heard by the First Civil Court in respect to the Princesse Amédée de Broglie, who, at the age of 72, wishes to marry the Infante Don Fernando de Bourbon-Orleans, aged 42, a cousin of the King of Spain.

Her nephew, the Duc de Brissac, opposes the union.

The Princesse de Broglie was Mlle. Constance Say, a daughter of the wealthy sugar refiner, and the arguments advanced against the proposed marriage are that her mental state leaves "something to be desired," and that the man she would like to marry as a second husband is an "undesirable," since he has been expelled from France.

It was brought out in the pleadings that the Princesse de Broglie had an especial tenderness for cocks, donkeys, and dogs, and that at her château at Blois she had erected a mausoleum to dogs, to the disgust of the population, who had threatened to commit acts of destruction.

For the defence it was urged that she was in full possession of her mental faculties.

THE DUKE FAILS.

Counsel for the Duc de Brissac maintained that the fact that she wanted to marry a man like the Infante Don Fernando was sufficient indication of her mental weakness. It was alleged that she had spent money recklessly—1,700,000 francs last year, while her income was put at 1,052,000 francs. She had, it was stated, pawned her furniture, and required to be protected from herself. A mental examination was asked for.

The judgment of the Court, delivered to-day, went against the Duc de Brissac, on the ground that nephews and nieces had no right to oppose the marriage of uncles and aunts. As regards the prohibition of the marriage on the grounds of the alleged mental condition of the Princesse, the Court found that the facts stated were very grave, and it would be necessary to verify them.

The Court, therefore, ordered an examination by three doctors, who will be required to furnish to the Court a report on the mental condition of the Princesse.

THE EPSOM CRIME.

FURTHER POLICE INQUIRIES.

It was yesterday learned that at the resumed inquest on Miss Agnes Kesson, who was found murdered some weeks ago at Burgh Heath, which will be held on August 13, evidence of a most important character will be given.

It is understood that confirmation of statements to which Scotland Yard have attached the greatest significance has been forthcoming during the last twenty-four hours. These statements have been compared by officers engaged in the case, and they have reason to believe that the theory that they have held for some time has now been established beyond any doubt.

Inspector Worth again visited Epsom yesterday and continued the inquiries which brought him hurriedly from London late on Friday.

VACATION COURSE IN EDUCATION.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

The following are the members attending the City of London Vacation Course in Education:—

Miss D. Adams, Burton-on-Trent; Miss D. W. H. Aguiter, Northampton; Miss A. M. Aitken, New Zealand; Miss H. Andre, London; Miss H. F. Andrews, Australia, Miss E. D. Arnold, Bradford; Miss E. Asbury, Alford; Miss E. Ashkettle, Wolverhampton; Mrs. F. M. Austin, Micheldever; Mrs. C. G. Awner, Poland; Miss E. L. Awner, Poland.

Miss C. Bailey, Leicester; Mrs. E. M. Bailey, Leicester; Miss P. I. Bakewell, Sheffield; Miss M. Baldwin, Bamber Bridge; Miss E. Banks, Middleton-Tyas; Miss E. M. Barber, Ipswich; Miss E. Barnes, Southsea; Miss M. E. Bartlett, Wolverhampton; Miss H. S. Bennett, Plymouth; Miss H. Birchall, Garstang; Mr. E. E. Biss, Kenya; Mr. H. Blackburn, Melbourne; Miss F. Bleck, Germany; Miss B. L. Bourne, St. Leonards; Miss K. G. Bowen, Senghenydd; Miss D. E. Boycott, Tettenhall; Miss M. Breese, Caersws; Mr. C. Brenner, Germany; Mrs. A. S. L. Brown, U.S.A.; Miss G. A. Brown, Barrow-in-Furness; Miss I. Brown, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Miss E. Brown, Woodbury; Miss S. E. Burdon, Stockton-on-Tees; Miss A. Burgess, Hull; Miss I. L. Burr, Tadworth; Miss A. L. Burwood, Smethwick; Miss H. Bury, U.S.A.; Miss E. A. Buswell, Northampton; Miss E. Buttner, Territory of the Saar.

Mrs. M. Calderhead, Galashiels; Miss M. C. Callia, Manchester; Miss C. Campbell, U.S.A.; Miss F. Campbell, U.S.A.; Miss C. Caron, London; Miss G. Cathcart, Kircubbin; Miss H. D. Chiswell, Plymouth; Miss I. Christensen, Rhodesia; Miss E. C. Clark, Elgin; Miss E. E. Coe, Newmarket; Miss L. A. Cole, York; Mr. E. C. Cook, Bletchley; Miss A. D. Cooper, Dundee; Miss M. Creer, Braddan; Miss A. Cresswell, Burton-on-Trent; Miss J. R. Currie, Invergarry; Miss M. M. Currie, Fort William.

Miss H. K. Dalrymple, New Zealand; Miss E. Davies, Forest Row; Miss D. Davies, Dowlais; Miss H. Davies, Llanharan; Miss M. Dawson, Whitehaven, Mrs. A. M. Deans, Wolverhampton; Mr. J. J. Deans, Wolverhampton; Mr. L. R. R. Denny, New Zealand; Miss B. H. Desmond, Doncaster; Miss E. J. Dicey, Rugby; Miss M. A. Dickson, U.S.A.; Miss M. E. Dodds, West Hallam; Miss S. W. Doods, Leeming Bar; Miss M. Driffil, Swinefleet; Miss H. Dukes, Middlesbrough; Miss G. M. Dunkin, U.S.A.

Miss F. Egerton, Burton-on-Trent; Mr. J. Ehrler, Czechoslovakia; Miss J. Elliot, Leven; Miss G. M. Erskine, Newstead; Miss O. N. Evans, Yeovil; Mrs. J. Ewing, New Zealand.

Miss L. A. Farren, Coventry; Miss E. Fenton, Isle-of-Man; Mrs. A. M. Fergusson, Dublin; Miss G. C. Field, Whitehaven; Miss M. Findlay, Glasgow; Mr. J. Finzen, Germany; Miss G. R. L. Firman, Dartford; Miss A. E. Ford, Northwich; Miss H. Ford, Southwell; Miss D. Forge, Kingston-on-Thames; Miss E. Foster, Glasgow; Miss E. Freeman, Windsor; Mr. O. Friederici, Germany.

Miss I. Gartside, Burton-on-Trent; Miss M. S. Gerrard, Kirkcaldy; Miss J. Gibb, Auchinleck; Miss E. L. Gilchrist, U.S.A.; Miss E. Gill, Lauder; Miss L. M. Gillies, New Zealand; Miss M. Glen, Leven; Miss A. Glendinning, Annan; Mrs. M. A. Glover, Henley-on-Thames; Miss E. G. Godfrey, London; Miss K. Goodwin, Oswaldtwistle; Miss F. H. Grant, Canada; Miss J. H. Gray, Turriff; Miss M. Gray, Fraserburgh; Miss M. M. Gray, Buckie; Mr. J. J. Green, Cardenden; Miss L. J. Green, Keith; Miss A. B. Greenshields, Auchinleck; Miss E. A. Griffiths, Covlton; Miss E. Gusack, Germany.

Miss S. Hadden, Warrington; Miss A. Hadfield, Blackpool; Miss E. M. Haines, Shrewsbury; Miss M. Hall, Whithourne; Miss E. C. Halley, Gateside; Miss S. Hallowell Harleston; Miss P. Hamblett, Stourbridge; Miss E. Hampson, Warrington; Miss M. Hanlon, Belfast; Miss N. Harnett, Cliftonville; Miss N. P. Harrington, Barrow-in-Furness; Miss T. Harris, Swansea; Miss J. Harrower, Polmont; Dr. G. Hartmann, Germany; Miss E. M. Hatto, St. Leonards; Dr. Hemken, Germany; Miss J. E. Hendry, Tarves; Miss D. Hentschel, Germany; Miss L. Hetherington, U.S.A.; Miss R. Hetherington, U.S.A.; Miss F. Hibbert, Newark; Miss R. Ibbert, Morecambe; Miss M. M. Hill, Askam-in-Furness; Mr. Cecil Hodges, Bedford; Mrs. A. Hodgkiss, Stourbridge; Mr. T. H. Hodgkiss, Stourbridge; Miss E. Holmes, Westcliff-on-Sea; Miss G. Hopkinson, Nelson; Miss L. P. Horsley, Hull; Miss D. Howie, Kirkcaldy, Miss H. Hurst, Bury St. Edmunds.

Miss A. Inches, Grimsby.

Miss N. Jenkins, Pontllanfraith; Miss L. Jillott, Grimsby; Mrs. A. Johnson, U.S.A.; Mrs. J. K. Johnson, Trindon; Miss N. E. Johnson, Laceby; Miss A. R. Jones, U.S.A.; Miss A. M. Jones, Senghenydd; Miss E. Jones, Trefegiwys; Miss M. M. Jones, Tonna; Miss E. E. Joughin, Smethwick; Miss M. M. Joughin, Stratford-on-Avon.

Miss T. Kearney, U.S.A.; Miss G. A. Kenworthy, Darlington; Miss G. H. Kerby, Kenya; Miss R. Kiddle, Seavington; Miss A. E. Killick, London; Mr. W. G. Kirchner, Germany; Miss E. Kissock, Dumfries; Mr. M. Köhler, Germany.

Mr. J. Lafri, India; Miss F. A. Lamb, Tadcaster; Miss T. M. Lange, Norway; Miss E. J. Law, Lisnaskea; Miss P. E. Lawrence, Nottingham; Mrs. K. Lehmkühler, Germany; Mr. W. Lehmkühler, Germany; Miss K. E. Lenhart, U.S.A.; Mrs. F. Le Poidevin, Guernsey; Miss M. Le Pelley, Guernsey; Miss E. M. Lewis, U.S.A.; Miss R. M. Little, Welwyn; Miss M. R. Livingstone, Kirkcaldy.

Miss D. Macarthur, Stornoway; Miss M. I. Macaulay, Stornoway, Miss I. M. Macdonald, Duns; Miss R. McGarva, Ayr; Miss R. M. McGlasham, Glasgow; Miss M. H. McLaughlin, U.S.A.; Miss A. MacLeod, Stornoway; Miss C. A. S. MacLeod, Stornoway; Miss M. McKinney, Brechin; Miss H. MacOwan, Dunblane; Miss J. MacOwan, Dunblane; Miss E. H. McRae, Fraserburgh; Miss L. C. Masters, Birmingham; Miss C. A. Mathews, Birmingham; Miss Elsie Mauvan, Birmingham; Miss F. E. Mench, U.S.A.; Miss E. M. E. Metcalf, Grimsby; Miss W. Millar, Millom; Mr. O. J. Millman, Dartford; Mrs. C. Mills, U.S.A.; Miss B. C. Mitchell, Carron; Miss J. Mitchell, Kirkconnel; Miss E. L. Morgan, Bridgerule; Mr. W. R. Morgan, Tylorstown; Mr. L. L. Mooring, London; Miss E. Mottershead, Parbold; Mrs. H. Muir, Dundee; Mr. J. H. Murdoch, New Zealand; Mr. Maung Ba, India.

Miss A. Naylor, Portsmouth; Miss C. M. Norton, Burton-on-Trent; Miss E. Nuttall, Bodelwyddan.

Miss B. Oldfield, Rochdale; Miss A. V. Ozzard, Frome.

Miss H. Pack, Portsmouth; Miss E. Parry, Northwich; Miss E. M. Pateman, Gilbert Islands; Miss E. Patterson, Belfast; Miss B. K. Pethrick, Keyham; Mr. P. J. Pethrick, Saltash; Mr. H. Philipp, Germany; Miss M. Phillips, Llandre; Miss D. M. L. Philpott, London; Miss R. C. Poyser, Chesterfield; Miss K. M. Purry, India.

Mr. J. Radford, Bridgnorth; Miss E. Rae, Ayr; Mrs. M. Rae, Canada; Miss M. Rae, Gullane; Miss J. C. Ralston, Glasgow; Mr. Abdur Razzaq, India; Miss E. Read, Sutton; Mrs. M. C. Reimann, Austria; Mr. R. Reimann, Austria; Miss J. Rice, Highbridge; Miss L. A. Richards, Festiniog; Miss A. M. Riddoch, Keith; Miss C. Ridge, Chesterfield; Miss M. K. Robertson, Leven; Miss M. S. Robertson, Dunfermline; Miss C. M. Robson, Aberdeen; Miss E. J. Rodger, Prestwick; Miss M. C. Rogers, Wrexham; Miss A. Rowell, Doncaster; Mrs. A. J. Rowland, Wantage.

Miss J. Schemel, Austria; Miss G. Schmidt-Scharff, Germany; Dr. W. Schlemilch, Germany; Dr. O. Schubert, Austria; Miss K. Schur, Germany; Dr. O. Schwarz, Austria; Mr. Andrew Scotland, Glasgow; Miss M. Searle, Birmingham; Mr. P. Seifert, Germany; Miss E. M. Shields, Dundee; Miss H. S. G. Semple, Auchinleck; Miss M. Sharpe, Huntly; Miss M. A. Sim, Aberlour; Miss T. A. Simmonds, Heyham; Mrs. E. A. Simons, Lincoln; Miss E. M. Skenfield, Ilminster; Miss J. R. Skerret, Brechin; Miss K. Skinner, Wolverton; Miss L. H. Skinner, Darlington; Miss E. Sledding, Leeds; Miss R. B. Smart, London; Miss D. K. Smith, Keighley; Miss E. M. Smith, Worksop; Mrs. L. Smith, Midhurst; Mrs. C. M. Stacey, Guernsey; Miss L. M. E. Sterling, Canada; Dr. Stockhausen, Germany; Mrs. O. M. Stuart Douglas, Bognor; Miss M. A. Swallow, Eastriggs; Miss D. Symons, Shrewsbury.

Mr. H. Tanger, Manchester; Miss E. F. Thomas, Swansea; Mrs. F. M. Thomas, Aberdare; Miss G. S. Thomas, Mountain Ash; Miss Helen Thomson, Aberdeen; Miss D. E. Thwaites, Leeds; Miss H. C. M. Tod, Dundee; Miss R. Tod, Dundee; Dr. E. Tröger, Germany; Miss G. Tryde, Denmark; Miss A. Tucker, West Kirby; Miss C. M. Tunstall, Kenya; Mr. C. Turnbull, North Shields; Mr. F. W. Turner, Alperton; Miss S. Turner, Brighouse.

Miss M. Vaughan, Haverhill; Miss H. C. Veitch, Peebles; Miss M. Venables, Doncaster; Miss E. M. Vernon, Tamworth; Mrs. M. Vetterova, Czecho-Slovakia; Mr. G. Voigt, Germany; Miss O. von Gayling, Germany; Miss V. M. Waite, Cardiff.

Miss M. Walton, Leeds; Miss M. A. Ward, Eastwood; Mrs. M. Watson, Paisley; Miss H. Weissbach, Germany; Miss J. Welsh, Preston; Miss E. Westaway, Paignton; Miss F. M. Whalley, Oldham; Miss S. Whalley, Oldham; Mrs. V. E. Wheeler, Faversham; Miss E. M. White, Keynsham; Miss L. Whiteley, Chesterfield; Miss C. Whyte, U.S.A.; Miss S. Wickstead, London; Miss J. Wiegner, Germany; Dr. E. Wilhelm, Germany; Miss F. M. Williams, Winchester; Miss J. Williams, London; Miss N. F. Williams, Northwich; Miss R. J. Williams, Dowlais; Miss E. J. Wilson, Auchinleck; Miss J. H. Wilson, Birmingham; Miss M. Wilson, Auchinleck; Miss M. Wilson, Elgin; Miss M. Wilson, Swansea; Miss M. E. Wilson, Birmingham; Miss M. S. Wilson, Waterford; Miss W. C. Wilson, Auchinleck; Miss G. W. Wingfield, Gerrards Cross; Mrs. R. Winston, Gibraltar; Mr. R. Winston, Gibraltar; Mr. L. Wohlmann, Switzerland; Miss C. Wood, Birmingham; Miss M. Woodcock, Sheffield; Miss E. M. Woollard, Stoneywood; Miss V. G. Woollard, Stoneywood.

MOTOR MATTERS

LEARNING TO DRIVE.

HOLIDAY FEATURES.

By GEORGE C. STEAD.

Everyone who uses the main thoroughfares will agree that an extreme amount of caution is necessary to secure the greatest safety in motoring.

The chief reason is the general congestion of the roads, the most important cause of which is the lack of experience on the part of many drivers. Many suggestions have been advanced having, as their object, the safeguarding of the roads, but the problem is one which will not admit of a simple solution.

The dangers that arise are chiefly due to the inexperienced and reckless drivers. If their activities could be curbed the roads would be much safer. The whole trouble is that it is impossible to curb their activities. The man who is mainly responsible for an accident usually gets off scot free, and it is the innocent who often gets the blame or the damage.

The suggestion has been made that everyone should give proof of their driving ability before they are granted a driving licence. This, in my opinion, would be absolutely useless, as it is only in an emergency that a driver's skill is brought to the fore. It is impossible to produce emergencies in the course of a driving test.

BEST TRAINED DRIVERS.

Some of the best trained drivers in the world are those engaged in the London omnibus services. They are given a very thorough training before they are allowed on the road. Dummies are thrown in front of the car, greasy surfaces are prepared in the garage, and the driver, generally, is put through all the tests possible.

Even after all this preparation, a certain amount of road experience is necessary before a driver can be classed as absolutely efficient.

Another objection to a preliminary test is that the driver must learn to drive somewhere. Road experience can only be obtained by actual driving on the road. One suggestion is that learners should carry a distinguishing mark on their cars whereby other traffic would give them a wide berth. From the little experience I have had of those learning to drive I should imagine that, so marked, they would have the whole road to themselves, and would, therefore, secure no traffic experience!

In my opinion, the best way to learn to drive is to learn first, all that can be learnt about the functioning of the various parts of the car. Once this knowledge has been absorbed the driver will know exactly what is happening when he pushes a pedal or pulls a lever. Afterwards, the first driving lessons should be undertaken, under good tutelage, on deserted roads, and the pupil given a good grounding in gear changing and braking. Reversing should also be included in the preliminary course.

ROAD KNOWLEDGE.

When the pupil has mastered the rudiments of gear changing, braking, and steering, he should then be escorted to a main road during the slacker part of the week, and allowed to try his hand at negotiating normal traffic. When he has covered about 300 miles in these circumstances, he may be allowed to penetrate busy main roads during crowded week-ends.

Driving skill only comes from experience, and a man will show in a few hundred miles whether he will make a good driver. There are some people who will never make good drivers, however far they may drive and however much tuition they may receive. To these I would suggest that for the safety of the roads they should allow a friend to drive.

Personally, I have never had a driving lesson. My first trip at the wheel was at the urgent invitation of a friend who imagined that I had learnt to drive and knew all about it. He does not know to this day that that was my first experience behind a steering wheel. I ascribe my success to the fact that I had a very good working knowledge of every part of the car, and merely drove with my brain and not mechanically as so many people do nowadays.

To those who desire to become good drivers, I would, therefore, give the advice that they should first learn how and why their car works. Once this knowledge is secured, driving is easy.

BROOKLANDS MEETING.

The most important of the events to be held during the August Bank Holiday weekend is the open race meeting at Brooklands. In spite of the fact that so many people are on holiday the entries are coming in satisfactorily, and a good afternoon's sport is assured.

Several clubs are organising local competitions, and both on the Saturday and the Monday there will be much to interest the sporting motorist.

IDEAL TESTING GROUND.

A visit to Brooklands track in the middle of the week will usually provide matters of interest. On the occasion of my last visit, on one of the latest six-cylinder Austins, I found a whole fleet of Rolls-Royces, which had come down from the works at Derby to carry out certain high-speed tests for temperature and other important matters. The track serves as an ideal testing ground where continued high speed is necessary, and it is difficult to reproduce these conditions on the road.

If little is going on on the track itself there is always the flying. It is really surprising the amount of interest that is now taken in private flying. The latest machines are so easy to fly and are so economical in their performance that many of both sexes are taking daily lessons at the track.

Light lamps (London): 9.57 p.m.

CADETS IN CAMP.

NEARLY 2,000 SCHOOLBOYS AT MARLBOROUGH.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MARLBOROUGH, Saturday.

Nearly 2,000 officers and cadets from all parts of the country arrived to-day at Marlborough for the sixteenth annual camp of the Public Secondary Schools' Cadet Association, which will continue until August 9. Six hundred cadets from London travelled by special train.

The course of training is to include signalling, first aid, and band instruction. A voluntary refresher course has been arranged for the officers by the Commandant, who is Colonel R. F. Pearson, T.D., late of The Buffs. The adjutant is Mr. R. H. Williams, late Royal Warwickshires, and the Camp Secretary and Quartermaster, Captain A. Pensom, late Gloucester Regiment. The Bishop of Ripon is Camp Chaplain.

Officers in charge of various activities of the camp include: Certificate A, Capt. W. Wilson; Musketry, Major A. E. Machin; Sports and Ambulance Teams' Competition, Captain M. S. Lyon; Camp Magazine, Capt. E. A. Hannon Harvey; Signalling, Capt. J. T. Timbrell; Entertainments, Major A. C. Rose; Railway, Major E. F. Fraley.

Visitors to the camp will include Field-Marshal Lord Allenby, Lord Lloyd, and Field-Marshal Sir Claude Jacob.

EUROPEAN GRAND PRIX, July 20, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd all drove BUGATTI Cars, all chose Wakefield CASTROL Motor Oil, the product of an ALL-BRITISH Firm. C. C. Wakefield and Co., Ltd., Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.—[ADVT.]

GOLF.

SCOTTISH CHAMPIONSHIP.

GREIG'S EASY WIN.

Kenneth Greig, the young St. Andrews golfer who won the R. and A. medal a few months ago, added his name to the list of Scottish amateur champions when he gained a decisive victory over James Wallace, of Troon Portland, in the thirty-six holes final of the Scottish Amateur Championship at Carnoustie, yesterday, by nine up and eight to play. The match started in a downpour of rain, but the inclement weather was ignored by a huge crowd of spectators who followed the play. Greig was favourite for the title, and he justified expectations by recording four magnificent "birdie" threes from the third to the sixth, which enabled him to finish the round four up on Wallace. Greig played some masterly iron shots in the afternoon, and gave his opponent little chance of wiping out his deficit. A clever spin on the ball from his mashie niblick shots left the St. Andrews player within holeable distance on almost every green, and as Wallace's putting was his weak spot Greig had little difficulty in adding to his advantage and ending the match on the twenty-eight green.

T. P. PERKINS DEFEATED.

CHICAGO, Saturday.

T. P. Perkins, of Castle Bromwich, the former British Amateur Golf Champion, was defeated in the thirty-six holes semi-final of the Western Championship here by Johnny Lehman (Chicago) by 3 and 7. The English golfer was troubled by the excessive heat.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

NEW HERTFORDSHIRE COURSE.

Hertfordshire's golf courses were augmented yesterday when the new one at Hatfield, Brookman's Park G.C., was officially opened by the Hon. Sir Charles Clauson. Having performed the opening ceremony, he gave way to Abe Mitchell, the well-known private professional, W. E. Peters, the professional to the new club, Mr. P. L. Smith, the Hertfordshire amateur champion, and Maj. P. C. Burton. The last named and Peters won the four-ball match by 2 and 1, being round in a score of 72 as against 74.

GREIG'S RUNAWAY VICTORY.

The final of the Amateur Golf Championship of Scotland was played over thirty-six holes at Carnoustie yesterday, and Kenneth Greig, of St. Andrews, became the new title holder, beating James Wallace of Troon, Portland, by 9 and 8. Greig quickly established a lead in the morning round, and after being three up at the ninth, increased his advantage to a lead of four holes at the end of the first eighteen. In the afternoon Greig dominated the game from the restart, and turning eight up, won the next hole for the match and the championship.

D. E. LANDALE IN FORM.

D. E. Landale, the West of England Open Amateur Champion, who was runner-up for the British title three years ago, swept the board at Stoke Poges during the Southern meeting of the Old Wykehamist G.S. He won the Chelmsford Cup with a scratch score of 74, the Hon. Secretary's Cup with a net return of 74+2=76, and the Captain's prize, against bogey, with a return of 3 up.

In a match over the Barnehurst Club's course, the Engineering G.S. defeated the Bar G.S.

CLUB COMPETITIONS.

BERKHAMSTEAD.—M.M.: A. G. Baker, 80-8=72.

CHIGWELL.—M.M.—Sen.: E. C. Wheatley, 85-9=76. Jun.: D. F. Young, 90-16=74.

COOMBE HILL.—W.C.—B.: C. Pusinelli (6) 2 up.

COOMBE WOOD.

YACHTING.

ASTRA WINS ON THE SOLENT.

MISHAP TO BRITANNIA.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

RYDE, Saturday.

The big-boat racing season on the Solent opened to-day with the two-day regatta of the Royal Thames Yacht Club at Ryde. The sailing conditions were good, there being a strong southerly breeze; but the onlookers had a miserable time, rain of a particularly penetrating character falling all day. The only redeeming feature of the fixture was that the finishes were not unduly late.

It had been originally intended that the course for all but the smaller classes should be round the Isle of Wight, but it was early decided to alter them so that the boats should not go outside the wight. The day's racing started with a match for the over 21-metres class, for prizes of £80, £40, and £20 for all. The entries were the King's cutter Britannia, Lord Camrose's Bermudian-rigged Cambria, Lord Waring's cutter White Heather, Mr. A. A. Paton's cutter Lulworth, Sir Howard Frank's Bermudian Astra, which was making its first appearance of the season, Mr. F. T. B. Davis's schooner Westward, and Mr. H. A. Andrea's Bermudian Candida.

They were set to sail a course of about 42 sea-miles, being twice round the Nabend gas and West Ryde Middle buoys. All started at 10 a.m. with the exception of Westward, which was on the station under way. The order across the line was: Astra, Cambria, White Heather, Candida, Lulworth, and Britannia, Cambria and Candida were reefed, whilst Astra had a small Bermudian main sail, and the gaff cutters sported jibheaders over full main sails.

They reached to the eastward and back through the line on the journey to the West Ryde Middle. Passing Ryde Pier head Astra was leading about a minute ahead of White Heather. Candida, which was third, was 1 min. 32 sec. astern of the first boat and less than half a minute ahead of Lulworth and Britannia, which were engaged in a luffing match which had an unfortunate ending. When in danger of being forced ashore Major Sir Philip Hunloke, who sails Britannia, hailed for water. Lulworth held on, so Major Hunloke put his helm up and, striking Lulworth, Britannia's bowsprit was carried away, and the Royal cutter retired. A protest against Lulworth was afterwards lodged.

Cambria was last boat passing Ryde Pier, being two and a quarter minutes astern of Astra. From this point they reached to the West Ryde Middle and back to complete the first round, the official times for which were as follow:—

	H.	M.	S.
Astra	12	0	15
White Heather	12	1	59
Candida	12	2	57
Cambria	12	5	29
Lulworth	12	6	8

On the second circuit Lulworth went into third place, and the official times at finishing were:—

	H.	M.	S.
Astra	2	1	57
White Heather	2	3	4
Lulworth	2	5	43
Candida	2	6	20
Cambria	2	10	34

The time allowances for the race were: Westward and Lulworth at scratch allow Britannia and White Heather 1 min. 24 sec.; Astra, 5 min. 36 sec.; Candida, 5 min. 15 sec.; and Cambria, 5 min. 57 sec. Astra was an easy winner, but Candida and White Heather had a keen race for second place, the former being successful by the narrow margin of 35 sec., as will be seen by the following:—

Official corrected times for the race:—

	H.	M.	S.
Astra (1)		1	56 21
Candida (2)		2	1 5
White Heather (5)		2	1 40
Cambria		2	4 37
Lulworth		2	5 43

The International 12-Metre Class raced for the late Commodore Pim's prize, the second boat taking £15 and the third £10 in cash. There was an entry of seven craft, viz., Mr. John Rene Payne's Vanity, Mr. A. C. Wilson's Iris, the Earl of Essex's Rhona, Sir William P. Burton's Iyruna, Mr. C. R. Fairey's Flica, Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith's Mouette, and Mr. J. Lauriston Lewis's Lucilla. They were set to sail twice round the Warner Lightship and Outer Spit and South-East Middle buoys, a distance of twenty-six sea miles. All started with the exception of Vanity and Iyruna. Iris was the only boat that carried a full mainsail. The order across the line at the start was Mouette, Flica, Lucilla, Iris, and Rhona. At the end of the first round the order was Lucilla, Mouette, Rhona, Flica, and Iris. In the end Lucilla won easily, the official finishing times being:—

	H.	M.	S.
Lucilla	2	28	51
Flica	2	33	22
Mouette	2	37	18
Iris	2	38	35
Rhona	22	38	37

The other results were:—

Handicap for Yachts from nine to thirty-five tons.—Mr. T. W. Ralsey's Dolly Varden, 12 h. 25 min. 51 sec.; Mr. L. C. Coate's Istar, 12 h. 31 min. 38 sec.; Major W. F. Parbury's Amasis, 12 h. 32 min. 23 sec.

Handicap for Yachts 35 to 70 tons.—Sir William H. D. Acland's Alastra, 1 h. 44 m. 12 s. —1.

International 8-metre Class.—Capt. W. H. Dowman's Cutty, 2 h. 21 m. 44 s.—1; Sir Howard Banks's June, 2 h. 21 m. 52 s.—2; Colonel E. T. Peel's Suzette II., 2 h. 22 m. 11 s. —3.

International 6-metre Class.—Mr. F. A. Richard's Felma, 2 h. 24 m. 16 s.—1; Miss Lewis's Zenith 2 h. 24 m. 37 s.—2; Mr. Kenneth H. Preston's Prudence, 2 h. 24 m. 46 sec.—3.

Solent Handicap Big Rating Class.—Capt. M. H. Nelson's Herone, 1 h. 59 m. 54 s.—1; Mr. W. F. Nutt's Monsoon, 2 h. 7 m. 12 s.—2; Mr. J. Dudley Herb's Josephine was dismasted.

Seaview Mermaids' Class.—Sir John Handley's Sheen, 1 h. 28 m. 38 s.—1; Mr. W. L. O. Somer's The Jade, 1 h. 39 m. 27 s.—2. X Class. —Colonel Cleaver and Capt. Allan's Ægle, 2 h. 0 m. 42 s.—1; Messrs. Gaussen and Callingham's Gone Away, 2 h. 3 m. 45 s.—2.

West Solent Restricted Class.—Messrs. Jessel and Gatti's Hyacinth, 2 h. 10 m. 35 s.—1; Miss Olive Chetwynd's Squirrel, 2 h. 11 m. 16 s.—2.

Solent Sunbeams Class.—Colonel Vaughan Williams and Capt. Derek Keppel's Argosy, 2 h. 28 m. 2 s.—1; Major W. B. Bell's Rosemary, 2 h. 28 m. 5 s.—2; Mr. J. E. and Mrs. Mellor's Rosemary, 2 h. 29 m. 17 s.—3.

Several results are subject to protests.

HAMBLE RIVER SAILING CLUB.

The usual weekly racing took place off Hamble. There were only two races on account of counter attractions. In the Small Handicap class Moyezerka was first, Edith second, and Suheli third. In the Dinghy class, Star I. (Capt. Nelson) was first, Star VI. second, and Star II. third. Wendy and Dora gave up.

TWICKENHAM YACHT CLUB.

The weekly handicap and match for the B.R.A. 12-footers attracted ten starters, and was sailed in a light breeze. Thelma, the virtual scratch boat, was best suited to the prevailing conditions, and after working out a long lead, won by nearly half an hour, the corrected times being: Thelma (Mr. C. Emery), 11 hr. 53 min. 52 sec., 1; B.R.A. 14 (Mr. G. Bubb), 12 hr. 22 min. 30 sec., 2; 4.J.'s (Col. Homfrey), 12 hr. 26 min. 29 sec., 3. The match was won by B.R.A.14.

CROUCH YACHT CLUB.

Another race for the Crouch Yacht Club's One-Design class boats for points for the Average Cup was sailed off at Burnham-on-Crouch yesterday. Six boats started at 3.45 p.m., when they were sent off to sail the Holliwell-Roach course, starting and finishing off the clubhouse. All crossed the line inside 40 sec. Times:—Peter Pan (Mr. H. Percy Hood), 5 hr. 24 min. 34 sec., 1; May (Messrs. Mason), 5 hr. 25 min. 12 sec., 2; April (Mr. A. W. Bourne), 5 hr. 25 min. 59 sec., 3.

MINIMA YACHT CLUB.

The Surbiton branch of the Minima Y.C. yesterday offered prizes for a handicap over the club course above Kingston Bridge. Five boats started at 3.35 p.m. to sail four rounds. Times:—Pixy (Mr. H. E. C. Rayner), 4 hr. 35 min. 58 sec., 1; Papyrus (Mr. R. Atkin), 4 hr. 38 min. 48 sec., 2; Vamoosa (Mr. F. E. Graham), 4 hr. 40 min.

DAWNSTAR WINS MORGAN CUP.

A special race for yachts eligible to compete in the Morgan Cup contest was sailed round the Isle of Wight yesterday under the auspices of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. The start was made at 12.25 a.m., the distance set being about 54 miles. The starters were:—Susanne (schooner 154 tons), Mr Robert McAlpine, scratch; Dawnstar (ketch 98 tons), Mr. J. J. Morgan, receives 1 hr. 44 min. 42 sec. They got away to a very even start with Dawnstar in the weather berth. The fresh southerly wind gave them mostly reaching, but they had to make a few tacks to fetch the finishing line. The corrected times at the finish were:—Dawnstar 4 hr. 39 min. 57 sec.; Susanne, 5 hr. 15 min. 6 sec.

WESTCLIFF YACHT CLUB.

The club handicap brought out only two starters, who, on corrected times, were placed: Aegir (H. Brown), 1 hr. 0 min. 21 sec.; Half Moon, 1 hr. 6 min. 58 sec.

Continued at foot on next column.

ROWING.

BEDFORD REGATTA.

RECORD ENTRY AND KEEN RACING.

By OUR ROWING CORRESPONDENT.

Bedford's seventy-third annual regatta was favoured with excellent conditions, though a strong cross wind gave the crews with the inside station an added advantage. The entry of 57 has only been exceeded once, six years ago, but this year's was better because the senior fours for the Bedford Grand Challenge Cup, withdrawn last year because of only two entries, attracted four good crews. The open eights produced a record entry of three crews from Bedford Town, Bedford School, and Bedford Modern School, all being above the average. The heat between Bedford School and Bedford Town, who had the disadvantage of station, was won by the School in eight seconds under the record. It was a great race between two splendid crews, the School having improved wonderfully since losing narrowly to Eton at Henley.

Bedford School second crew won a stirring race with Caius College, Cambridge, by six feet. Bedford School first easily beat Modern School in the next round, and their own second crew in the final. Excellent racing was seen for the Grand Challenge Cup, Bedford Town being beaten by six feet by Nottingham in their heat, and Nottingham losing the final to Stratford by a quarter of a length. Another close finish was the heat in the junior fours between Lady Margaret and Christ's College, Cambridge, the former winning by three feet. Results:—

OPEN PAIRS.—Derwent R.C.—G. H. Dickin and A. H. Walker, B. Cope (cox) beat Bedford R.C.—H. C. Shearman and A. H. Halestrap, A. Boy (cox)—easily.

MAIDEN SCULLS.—W. J. C. Todd (Lady Margaret B.C.) beat F. W. Ashton (Bedford R.C.) easily.

SENIOR FOURS.—Stratford-on-Avon R.C.—A. Thompson, F. Hands, G. Rose, T. Pargetter, A. Cockerill (cox)—beat Nottingham R.C.—T. Ball, R. Pilcher, N. Cook, A. Topham, A. Bendall (cox)—after a good race, by ½ length.

JUNIOR SCULLS.—R. Willsher, Old Bedford Modernian R.C., beat T. Morley, Nottingham R.C., by 1½ lengths.

MAIDEN FOURS.—Bedford School R.C.—D. MacDonald, T. Burnett, H. Beckett, R. V. Symonds, G. Nichols (cox)—beat Bedford Modern School R.C.—A. G. Robertson, A. Weston, L. Sanders, J. Morton, L. Wardle (cox)—easily.

JUNIOR FOURS.—Trinity Hall, Cambridge—T. V. Forman, J. L. Hinks, W. G. Murray-Brown, H. L. Warren, O. G. Ossilthwistle (cox)—beat Nottingham Britannia R.C.—H. R. Wood, G. Wright, G. W. Stillman, J. E. Caborn, G. Hawson (cox)—by ½ length.

SENIOR SCULLS.—E. Westbury, Peterhouse, Cambridge, beat H. L. Warren, Trinity Hall, Cambridge—by a length.

OPEN EIGHTS.—Bedford School I.—L. Tayler, B. Stevenson, R. Askew, O. Davies, P. Ormiston, F. Symonds, C. Thompson, F. Rickard, J. Shrubsole (cox)—beat Bedford School II.—T. Cooke, W. Fox, R. McNeill, J. Armstrong, M. Markx, E. Williamson, F. Thompson, C. Pearson, R. O'Brien (cox)—by 2½ lengths.

STAINES AMATEUR REGATTA.

THAMES R.C. SUCCESSES.

So numerous were the entries for this Best Boat fixture that no fewer than thirty-five preliminary heats had to be decided on Friday, leaving thirty-nine races for decision yesterday. Eighty-three entries were received for the ten events. Thames R.C. had a good day's sport, carrying off the Senior Fours, Staines Eights, Junior Eights and Staines Fours. The Senior Eights went to Quintin B.C. after a great race with Vesta R.C., while the only up-river club to register a win was Maidenhead R.C. in the Junior-Senior Eights. F. Gentry (Ibis R.C.) scored another win in the Senior Sculls, and Oxford Circus R.C. won the Junior Fours. Results:—

SENIOR FOURS.—Thames R.C. (B. E. A. Joyner, T. H. Tyler, R. D. George, F. G. Bunge—stroke), 1; London R.C. (R. J. D. Forbes, R. J. B. Lumley, T. D. M. Boyland, R. V. Dudley-Clarke—stroke), 2. Won by two lengths.

STAINES SCULLS.—O. H. Thompson, 1; W. R. Mellors, 2. Won by ¾ length.

SENIOR EIGHTS.—Quintin B.C. C. Daniel, J. Walker, A. Hussey, W. F. Pethick, D. F. Greig, K. T. Staples, E. W. Morris, A. L. Walters, E. F. Houston—cox), 1; Vesta R.C. (J. D. Wilcox, F. E. Coles, J. M. Carnow, J. Fraser-Miller, J. L. Wilson, R. O. Demler, V. P. Gabin, W. D. Baddeley, C. B. Johns—cox), 2. Won by ¼ length.

JUNIOR-SENIOR EIGHTS.—Maidenhead R.C. (F. A. Smith, H. Collinas, F. C. Fox, F. Blay, E. M. Hall, E. N. Fox, C. E. Horsman, K. G. Smith, N. Cooper—cox), 1; (Surrey Station) Beaumont College R.C. (C. P. Williams, W. A. Purcell, B. J. Culver, T. C. Hallinan, E. T. Murphey, C. O. Murphey, R. J. Wardale, H. M. Steward, W. F. Fesac—cox), 2. Won by 2¾ lengths.

JUNIOR SCULLS.—J. G. Offer (K.R.C.), 1; H. G. E. Woods, 2. Won by 2¾ lengths.

STAINES EIGHTS (Thames Cup Class).—Thames R.C., B. E. A. Joyner, F. G. Bunge, R. D. George, T. H. Tayler, R. H. Williams, K. A. Williams, R. R. E. Bradley, R. H. B. Lord, J. G. Dearlove (cox), 1; Imperial College B.C., H. E. G. Watts, W. B. Manz, J. E. Mott, P. M. Falconer, C. A. Bristow, R. F. A. Crane, A. G. Thoday, A. F. Gouldsmith, D. L. Bell (cox), 2. Won by 1¼ lengths.

JUNIOR FOURS.—Oxford Circus R.C., F. Morris, W. H. James, J. A. Tournier, H. G. Boje, A. Y. Healey (cox), 1; Walton R.C., L. A. Kelsey, E. Simmons, O. D. Saxon, R. Winston, W. G. Gregory (cox), 2. Won by two lengths.

JUNIOR EIGHTS.—Thames R.C., H. P. Holman, C. G. Cumming, E. C. Willmott, B. P. Drakeford, T. M. Nattrass, R. K. Hudson, J. Saward, T. M. Jessup, H. K. Stevens (cox), 1; Reading R.C., H. B. Willett, J. D. Coxwell, L. D. Habbitts, W. H. Hooban, R. E. Owen, M. H. Perkins, S. W. Latham, E. T. Johnson, A. Ilsey (cox), 2. Won by ¼ length.

SENIOR SCULLS.—F. Gentry (Ibis R.C.), 1; T. E. Letchworth (Kingston R.C.), 2.

STAINES FOURS (Thames Cup Class).—Thames R.C.: F. Cameron Fox, R. R. Swatton, C. L. Champion, F. E. Michaelis (stroke), 1; National Provincial Bank R.C.: O. St. J. Hamlin, R. V. Bucknall, S. S. Cracknell, J. F. Gibson (stroke), 2. Won by one length.

THAMES PUNTING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual Thames Punting Championships took place at Shepperton yesterday. T. L. Hewett (Dittons Skiff and Punting Club), who won the championship last year, went down to his clubmate R. H. Higginson, the ultimate winner, in a preliminary heat. Together they won the Doubles event quite easily. Details:—

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.—Heat 1: H. R. Higginson, 1; T. L. Hewett, 2. Heat 2: J. A. Urquhart punted over. Heat 3: Higginson, 1; J. Rouse (holder), 2. Final: Higginson 1, Urquhart 2. Won by a length and a half. Time, 6 mins. 34 secs.

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.—Miss Ivy Pardoe (holder) punted over.

NOVICES' SINGLE PUNTING.—Final: A. Esson-Scott 1, A. P. Arber 2. Won easily. Time, 5 mins. 26 secs.

JUNIOR SINGLES IN 2-Ft. PUNTS.—Final: A. Esson-Scott 1; V. J. Hannis 2. Won easily. Time, 5 mins. 17 secs.

CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.—Final: T. L. Hewett and H. R. H. Higginson (Dittons S. and P.C.), 1; J. Rouse and J. A. Urquhart, 2. Won by a length and a half. Time, 4 mins. 31 secs.

HENLEY TOWN REGATTA.

The skiff events in connection with Henley Town and Visitors' Regatta took place yesterday over part of the Henley Royal Regatta course, the stewards of which placed their enclosure at the disposal of the committee. Frequent showers spoiled the attendance. The programme comprised thirty-two events, in addition to scratch dongola racing and mop fighting. The chief events resulted thus:—

MEN'S SINGLE SCULLS (NORTHLEIGH CUP).—C. H. Milne, 1; J. Hewens, 2. Won by a yard.

DONGOLAS (WHARF HOUSE CUP).—Miss N. Smallman, Miss P. Parker, G. J. Smallman, E. B. Every, R. Almenrader, and M. W. Jackson, 1; Miss N. Norris, Miss Boutal, R. Burton Gyles, W. Howenurse, C. B. Thompson, and G. Gillies Shuck, 2. Won by half a length.

MIXED DOUBLE SCULLS (AGNES SHUCK CUP).—A. G. B. Sutherland, J. Winsor, and Miss Rayner (cox), 1; K. Quick C. H. Milnes, and Miss E. Quick (cox), 2. Won by two lengths.

PUNTING IN CANOES.—R. Almenrader, 1; C. H. Sansom, 0. Sansom fell overboard.

MIXED DOUBLE CANOES.—Miss Arkman and C. B. Thompson, 1; Miss N. Smallman and M. W. Jackson 2. Won by half a length.

MEN'S DOUBLE CANOES.—R. Almenrader and M. W. Jackson, 1; Burton Gyles and Thompson, 2. Won by 3 ft.

MIXED DOUBLE SCULLS (CRISP CHALLENGE CUP).—Miss G. D. Bint, E. R. Wilson and Miss Denniford (cox).

PUNTING IN CANOES.—W. N. Sansom, 1; R. Almenrader, 2. Two lengths.

Continued from preceding column.

ALEXANDRA YACHT CLUB.

In a nice sailing breeze the Thames Estuary I. designs had a match over the club course. Modesty led them early in the race, and at the finish was a comfortable winner, the times being Modesty (F. Hill), 12 hr. 52 min. 5 sec.; Streak o' Dawn, 12 hr. 54 min. 55 sec.; Game Hen (Messrs. Ewing), 12 hr. 56 min. 10 sec.

LEIGH SAILING CLUB.

An all-in handicap was sailed on the morning tide yesterday, and although Miss Lyons's International Dinghy did well, the scratch boats had the best of matters, the corrected times being: Redwing (Finlayson and Moore), 1 hr. 48 min. 29 sec.; Milo (Miss Lyons), 1 hr. 52 min. 7 sec.; Onaway (T. Curtayne), 1 hr. 52 min. 18 sec.

HENLEY SAILING CLUB.

Four boats started in combined scratch and handicap race of the international 14-ft. dinghies of the Henley Sailing Club at Shiplake yesterday. The scratch event for points in the Macpherson Cup competition resulted:—Tim (Mr. P. Richardson), 4 hr. 36 min. 12 sec.; Togo III. (Mr. G. C. English), 4 hr. 36 min. 42 sec.; Yo-Ho-Ho (Mr. G. M. Burge) 4 hr. 37 min. 35 sec.; Edna (Mr. H. Merton), 4 hr. 38 min. 50 sec. The eleventh heat for the Russell-Skinner Cup (handicap) resulted in Yo-Ho-Ho beating Togo III. and Tim in that order. Both races are subject to protests.

ATHLETICS.

ARMY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

NEW TITLE-HOLDERS.

By H. M. ABRAHAMS.

The Army individual championships, which began at the Command Central Ground, Aldershot on Friday were concluded yesterday. The weather, unfortunately, was not conducive to good performances. There was a steady and most unpleasant drizzle for the greater part of the afternoon, and at times quite strong gusts of wind blew against the runners as they entered the home straight. It was only at half-past five, when all was over, and even the pole-vaulters had decided to live to fight another day, that the sun came out and made me feel that an earlier appearance of this ever welcome visitor would have made a very attractive afternoon's sport well nigh perfect.

For there is something really attractive about these Army championships. You get the height of efficiency (when orderlies return missiles to their officers—missiles that haven't indeed been thrown very far—with all the ceremony and correctness of the parade ground), combined with an atmosphere of almost happy-go-lucky indifference, for certainly, though thoroughness in organisation in minute details is apparent, there is no attempt to hurry things at all. I liked this Army meeting twelve months ago, and I liked it even more yesterday.

Many Titles Change Hands.

Over the two days fourteen titles have been decided, and twelve of them have changed hands. New Army records have been accomplished in the 440 Yards, the 880 Yards, the Mile, and the Javelin. The 100 Yards record of 10 seconds was said to have been equalled in the heats, but no one who saw the sprinters yesterday could for one moment take this suggestion at all seriously. All round the standard seemed to me to be higher than last year, and I expect a study of the detailed results would show that more standard medals have been gained than was the case twelve months ago. One impression is left very clearly on my mind: what a wealth of potential ability there is in the Services! What a large number of these men could become class performers at field events if they only knew how to perform properly! Hardly one competitor yesterday in the hammer, javelin, weight, discus, or pole vault seemed to be identified with his missile or his pole. Watching these courageous performers, you get the distinct impression that they never feel they are *throwing* the hammer, javelin, or discus so much as *letting* it go with a great sense of relief that it hasn't permanently injured them. In a word, almost every performer looked a complete novice, thoroughly unfamiliar with any of the finer details of his art.

Rampling's First Record.

The afternoon programme opened with the 220 yards. This was run round one bend and into the rain and drizzle. You could not see the start from the finish, and a second or so after you heard the report six figures seemed to spring from the ground like the soldiers in the story of the dragon's teeth. Lieut. Powell was a couple of yards up at half-distance, and he won by more than twice that distance.

The half followed. The eight starters included the holder (Lieut. K. F. Walter) and two previous winners. Rampling jumped into the lead at the start, but was soon deposed by Lieut. Walter. These two were at least half a dozen yards ahead before the race had been in progress half a minute, and thereafter we forgot about the other six competitors. Rampling took the lead on entering the straight for the first time, covered the first quarter in 56 2-5 sec., just ahead of Walter and nearly 3 sec. in front of the others, strode the second lap on his own, and finished 2 sec. ahead of his nearest rival, beating the old Army record of 1 min. 59 2-5 sec. by 1 3-5 sec. This must be easily his best performance as yet at the distance, for though he is no novice the won the Kent championship this year and also in 1929) he has never impressed me before as a possible candidate for first-class honours, and in the not too distant future.

The 100 yards provided an extremely close finish, and all six men would have been covered by a yard-stick. Sergt. Marsh (who finished second last year, and was credited with 10 sec. on Friday in the preliminaries) never looked like being within striking distance of the winner, or four yards of ten seconds. Gdsmn. Usher was certainly on the move when the gun went, and had a 1½ yard lead at 50 yards. L.-Cpl. Pells, however, gained on him at every stride, and just got up in the last couple of strides to win by inches, with the third man a similar distance away. In the hurdles Sgt. Foley was, on paper, in a class by himself. In the race, after one false start, he led at the first hurdle, and was always ahead. He hit and brought down the last hurdle and stumbled badly, but had a sufficient lead to enable him to win in time which a dozen years ago would have been written down as outstanding.

After the times in the heats on Friday (4 min. 51 sec. and 4 min. 33 sec.) respectively, it was quite expected that a new record would be accomplished in the mile. There were eight starters. As in the half, Lieut. Walter took the lead, followed by Trooper K. Morris, and these two were ahead at the quarter (64 3-5 sec.). Walter dropped out half-way round the second lap, and Lieut. Richardson led at half distance (2 min. 14 sec.), with L.-Sgt. Sutherland at his heels. At the bell (6 min. 20 2-5 sec.) Richardson was five yards ahead of Sutherland, who again was a similar distance ahead of Harris. This formation remained unaltered, and looked to be the final order until, 150 yards or so from the finish Sutherland produced a secret reserve of energy, almost literally jumped into the lead, and won by over three seconds. Richardson did 4 min. 29 3-5 sec., and Harris 4 min. 31 sec. Sutherland thus became the first dual winner with one new Army record to his credit.

A First-rate Quarter.

He was soon joined by another double expert, G. L. Rampling accomplishing *the* performance of the meeting by capping his half-mile victory and record with an even finer achievement in the last event of the day, the 440 yards. At Aldershot this race is run in lanes, and the runners, therefore, start in echelon formation. Rampling "started" in second position, and started perfectly, as if he was thoroughly contident of his own knowledge of pace. By 300 yards he was ahead of all the others, and he won by perhaps 15 yards in the new Army record time of 50 sec. (49.92 on the 1-100 watch). I cannot praise this young man's running too highly. At the moment he lacks a little polish. His body is perhaps a trifle too upright, and his arms tend to come up too high, but his leg action is perfect, and his knowledge of pace remarkable. If he does not prove our best quarter-miler in a year or so I shall be disappointed and surprised.

100 YARDS.—L.-Cpl. A. Pells (3rd Divisional Signals, Royal Signals), 1; Gdsmn. T. Usher (2nd Bn. Coldstream Guards), 2; Cpl. S. H. Beaumont (Depot Btn. Royal Signals), 3. Time 10 3-10 sec.

220 YARDS.—2nd Lieut. P. D. ff Powell (1st Btn. Middlesex Regt.), 1; L.-Cpl. A. Pells (3rd Divisional Signals, Royal Signals), 2; Sgt. H. Marsh (1st Btn. York and Lancaster Regt.) 3. Time, 23 sec.

440 YARDS.—2nd Lieut. G. L. Rampling (3rd Medium Brigade Royal Artillery), 1; Lieut. Hon. C. B. A. Bernard (1st Btn. Oxon and Bucks Light Infantry), 2; Lieut. G. Peddie (2nd Light Brigade, Royal Artillery), 3. Time, 50 sec.

880 YARDS.—2nd Lieut G. L. Rampling (3rd Medium Brigade, Royal Artillery), 1; 2nd Lieut. R. F. Walter (9th Field Brigade, Royal Artillery), holder, 2; Sergt. J. H. Owens (5th Btn. Royal Tank Corps), 3. Time, 1 min. 57 4-5 sec.

ONE MILE.—L.-Sgt. R. R. Sutherland (3rd Carabiniers), 1; Lieut. F. Richardson (The Rifle Brigade), 2; Trooper A. Harris (7th Queen's Own Hussars), 3. Time, 4 min. 26 sec.

THREE MILES.—L.-Sgt. R. R. Sutherland (3rd Carabiniers), 1; L.-Sgt. W. M. Cotterell (3rd Divisional Signals Royal Signals), 2; Pte. S. Belton (2nd Btn. East Surrey Regt.), 3. Time, 15 min. 2 4-5 sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—Sgt. F. A. Foley (1st Btn. Scots Guards), 1; Lt. I. N. McC. Tubbs (1st Btn. Scots Guards), 2; 2nd Lt. C. H. P. Harington (2nd, Btn. Cheshire Regt.), 3. Time, 15 7-10 sec.

LONG JUMP.—Lieut. D. L. Horton (1st Btn. York and Lancaster Regt.) (holder), 22 ft. 3 in., 1; Sgt. P. Long (1st Btn. Lancashire Fusiliers), 21 ft. 11 in., 2; Lieut G. Peddie (2nd Light Brigade, Royal Artillery), 21 ft. 5 in., 3.

HIGH JUMP.—Lieut. H. R. Norman (1st Btn. Coldstream Guards) (holder), 5 ft. 10 in., 1; 2nd Lieut. L. T. Lillington (1st Btn. Scots Guards), 5 ft. 8 in., 2; Pte. Urquhart (2nd Btn. Beds and Herts Regt.), 5 ft. 7 in., 3.

POLE VAULT.—L.-Cpl. H. W. Harbin (Training Btn., Royal Signals), 10 ft. 6 in., 1; Pte. W. Hogg (1st Btn. K.O.S.B.) and Pte. Kinally (Royal Tank Corps Depot) tied at 10 ft. 3 in. for second place.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—L/Cpl. A. Strang (1st Batt. Scots Guards), 38 ft. 11½ in., 1; Sgt. F. A. Foley (1st Batt. Scots Guards) (holder), 37 ft. 9¼ in., 2; Capt. J. A. Ross (1st Batt. Highland Light Infantry), 37 ft. 5¼ in., 3.

THROWING THE HAMMER.—Sgt. A. Percy (1st. Batt. King's Own Scottish Borderers), 128 ft. 1; Lt. J. B. Jarvis (1st Batt. Oxon and Bucks Light Infantry), 120 ft. 9 in., 2; Cpl. Westerman (2nd Batt. Cheshire Regt.), 113 ft. 3¾ in., 3.

THROWING THE JAVELIN.—Gdsmn. E. Turner (3rd Batt. Grenadier Guards), 182 ft. 8½ in., 1; L/Cpl. A. Strang (1st Batt. Scots Guards), 155 ft. 6 in., 2; L.-Sgt. P. J. Long (Lancashire Fusiliers), 143 ft. 7 in., 3.

THROWING THE DISCUS.—L.-Sgt. A. Toone (1st Batt. York and Lancaster Regt.), 114 ft. 6¼ in., 1; Sgt. F. A. Foley (1st Batt. Scots Guards), 113 ft. 7 in., 2; Cpl. Brooks (Royal Tank Corps Depot), 108 ft. 11¼ in., 3.

LAWN TENNIS.

FRANCE LEAD IN DAVIS CUP DOUBLES.

AMERICA'S WEAK FINISH.

PARIS, Saturday.

To-day was a gala day for the Davis Cup final round. Before play began the personnel of the French and American teams filed out on to the court in front of the Cup, and then the President of the Republic, M. Doumergue, smilingly shook hands with each of the players.

Yesterday each country had won one match, and, although it was generally expected that Cochet would not take part in the doubles in view of his all-important match with Tilden to-morrow, he and Brugnon were the French pair selected to do battle with the All-England champions, Allison and Van Ryn.

Cochet and Brugnon started well, taking the first three games in a row. Cochet played like a machine, while Allison's form seemed to be almost as bad as that which he displayed against the Italians a week ago, and he appeared to be rather nervous. After the first three games, however, Cochet made some appalling blunders, and the Americans levelled the games up to three all. This proved to be only a temporary phase, however, and Cochet became his real self again, and the Frenchmen drew ahead to 5—3. Cochet had service in the ninth game, and, although he gave away a point with a feeble return into the net, the French pair ran away with the game to 30.

The Americans changed their tactics in the second set. Realising that Cochet could not be beaten, they concentrated on the weaker Brugnon, whose returns either lacked sting or went into the net. By these means they took the lead to 2—0, and then led at 4—3. Two wild drives by Allison lost them the eighth game, but a fine combined attack deservedly won them the next. The tenth game went to the Frenchmen on Cochet's service, and he and Brugnon then took the eleventh to love to lead 6—5. A fine display by Cochet at the net on Brugnon's service won the Frenchmen the set at 7—5.

As in the second set, the Americans started well, but this time they never lost their grip of the game. They went to 4—1, Allison playing faultlessly and scoring several aces against both the Frenchmen. Then Cochet lost his service, and, on Van Ryn's service in the seventh game, the Americans went to 40—30, winning the set from a well-placed drive by Allison.

In the fourth and final set the American pair played better tennis than the score at 6—2 against them suggested. Indeed, it proved the most thrilling set of the match. All four players came up to the net, and some fine volleying rallies were seen. But the Frenchmen were far superior to the Americans at close range, and won five games in a row before the American pair could make a start. Allison and Van Ryn won the sixth and seventh games, but in the end the French pair ran out comparatively easy winners. Result:—

DOUBLES.—H. Cochet and J. Brugnon (France) beat Allison and Van Ryn (U.S.A.), 6—3, 7—5, 1—6, 6—2.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

SHEFFIELD FINALS.

PROMISING FORM OF YOUNG YORKS PLAYER.

By HAMILTON PRICE.

SHEFFIELD, Saturday.

Both the Singles challenge cups went to India at the old-established Sheffield and Hallamshire Tournament at Hunter's Bar yesterday. Owing to the heavy condition of the grass courts the finals were played on the hard courts at the request of the various finalists. Yorks is lucky indeed to possess such a promising young player as Henry Scirven Burrows, a 20-years-old Batley boy. He had to oppose Madan Mohan, of the All-India Davis Cup team, in the Men's final, and the Indian won by 3—6, 6—1, 6—0, but Burrows had had a gruelling morning, and he tired in the last two sets. Mohan is a steady base-liner, and he does not make many mistakes. Burrows drove with pace and length and good judgment in the first set, during which Mohan was more or less completely outplayed.

Burrows, however, could not stay the course, for the strain of three doubles matches before lunch began to tell heavily, and the final set was a love one. Burrows should be encouraged by his play throughout the meeting, and it is to be hoped that he will find time to play in the South of England, where the class of play is much higher than at the average Yorkshire tournament. There has not been a better entry at Sheffield for many years, and therefore the performance of Burrows in reaching two finals is all the more deserving of praise.

Miss J. Sandison retained her cup by beating Miss C. Hardie by 10—12, 6—1, 6—4. Miss Hardie tried to slow down the game, as is her wont, and for a long time she succeeded in putting Miss Sandison off her drive. Miss Hardie led 3—2 and 15—30 on Miss Sandison's score in the final set. It was an interesting match, but once again the loser's lack of a really hard drive led to her ultimate defeat. Aggression is, after all, perhaps the best defence. Burrows and his brother, J. D. Burrows, gained a splendid win over C. G. Eames and I. H. Wheatcroft, the runners-up for the Hard Courts Doubles Championship at Bournemouth this year in the semi-final round of the Men's Doubles, the score being 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Madan Mohan beat H. S. Burrows 3—6, 6—1, 6—0.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Miss J. Sandison beat Miss C. Hardie 10—12, 6—1, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Semi-final: B. M. Clark and L. Piyamedhi beat Dr. A. A. Fyzee and Madan Mohan, 6—4, 6—2; H. S. Burrows and J. D. Burrows beat C. G. Eames and I. H. Wheatcroft, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3. Final: Clark and Piyamedhi beat Burrows and Burrows, 3—6, 7—5, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Semi-final: Mrs. W. E. Attewell and Mrs. Bennett beat Mrs. Dudley Cox and Miss H. Morrison-Smith, 6—1, 7—5; Miss J. Sandison and Miss C. Hardie beat Mrs. J. Pelling and Miss D. Haywood, 6—1, 6—2. Final: Miss Sandison and Miss Hardie beat Mrs. Attewell and Mrs. Bennett, 6—3, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Semi-final: I. H. Wheatcroft and Miss C. Hardie beat B. M. Clark and Mrs. W. E. Attewell, 7—5, 7—5; C. G. Eames and Miss J. Sandison beat D. L. de Villers and Miss D. Mellowes, 6—0, 6—2. Final: Eames and Miss Sandison beat Wheatcroft and Miss Hardie, 6—2, 9—7.

INTERNATIONAL WINS STRATFORD SINGLES.

Playing under the pseudonym of "Crocketts," a well-known international player won the men's singles event at the Stratford-on-Avon tournament, beating the Canadian-American, W. A. H. Duff, by 6—3, 6—3, 6—4, while the holder of the women's singles cup, Miss B. Boas, of Kent, was deposed as holder by Miss Perry, a Midlands girl, who won a very close match by 4—6, 6—2, 7—5.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Final).—M. G. Lea and P. W. Pearson beat "Crocketts" and C. E. Parsons, 6—8, 9—7, 6—3.

WO

ENGLAND'S STRUGGLE FOR RUNS.

HOBBS AND SUTCLIFFE IN ANOTHER CENTURY PARTNERSHIP.

DULEEPSINHJI'S FINE EFFORT

By C. STEWART CAINE (Editor, Wisden's Almanack).

MANCHESTER, Saturday.

England missed a great chance of gaining the upper hand of Australia at Old Trafford to-day. They had done quite well yesterday in disposing of seven Australian batsmen for 275, but instead of finishing off the tourists' innings in smart fashion this morning, they allowed their opponents to continue batting for more than an hour and a-half, and incidentally to put on no fewer than 70 runs. This was a disappointing performance on the part of the Englishmen.

Such a fine start did Hobbs and Sutcliffe—with the latter let off when 16—give the side that for the eleventh time in the history of matches between England and Australia that famous pair shared in a three-figure first wicket partnership. Though the score reached 108 before the first wicket fell, four batsmen were afterwards dismissed for the addition of 113 runs, and the close of play found England possessed of no real advantage—124 behind, with five wickets to go down.

There exists, of course, no small possibility that the home side will reach, and perhaps pass, Australia's total, but equally it would appear almost certain that a great opportunity of establishing a substantial lead has been thrown away. Still, if the general result of the day's cricket was in this way disappointing, there could be no question that the play all round was full of interest, furnishing as much enjoyment as anything seen in this season's Test matches.

Patient Fairfax.

In carrying their score from 275 to 345 Australia owed nearly everything to Grimmett and Fairfax, who had come together overnight at 243. For two hours in all these two men withstood England's attack, and during that time they put on 87 runs Confining himself almost entirely to defence until just before the end of the partnership, Fairfax took more than three hours to make 49—an invaluable, if rather dreary, piece of batting.

Grimmett attained his 50 in two hours' batting after a cautious start in capital fashion. It was the happy experience of Grimmett to put together his biggest score in Test match cricket, his previous best having been 38 not out at Melbourne, in the fifth game of the series during the 1928-29 tour in Australia.

Altogether Australia batted nearly seven hours and a-half for their 345, the last five wickets producing 158 runs—no small achievement for a side reputed to possess a distinct tail. In one matter the Australians were lucky to-day. Peebles, whose bowling had been so pronounced a feature of yesterday's cricket, being put on not at the end where he had done such effective work, but at the opposite wicket.

In these circumstances Peebles presented few of the difficulties his bowling had possessed on the previous day. Curiously enough, while he several times had had Woodfull in trouble and fairly mastered Bradman, he took only three wickets, and these cost 150 runs.

England's fielding to-day lacked some of the smartness which characterised it yesterday. Duckworth, able wicketkeeper as he is, showed that he has not yet mastered the task of taking Peebles.

The start given England by Hobbs and Sutcliffe of course raised great hopes—especially when the hundred appeared with all ten wickets standing. Hobbs early on received a nasty injury, and never scored at a great pace, whereas Sutcliffe, after his escape, hit away most brilliantly. The tragedy of the day came with Hobbs reaching out wide to Wall, and this was quickly followed by Sutcliffe walking into a trap, and Hammond pulling a ball on to the stumps.

Wall, indeed, enjoyed remarkable luck in getting three wickets with three such balls. But there was certainly method in the temptation offered to Sutcliffe.

England's fortunes had gone all to pieces, but there came splendid help from Duleepsinghi and Leyland, who stayed together for more than an hour, added 73 runs, and saved a dangerous situation.

The Australians bowled well, and fielded very smartly. Grimmett, for once, had the experience of finding himself expensive and ineffective.

Dull in the morning, the weather, after lunch, steadily improved, the concluding spell of cricket, indeed, taking place in brilliant sunshine. An enormous attraction, the game drew a company of 33,000, of whom 26,000 paid for admission.

England had thirty-five minutes' batting before lunch, Hobbs and Sutcliffe putting on 29 runs. At one point the light turned so bad that an appeal against it could have occasioned no great surprise, but happily conditions improved considerably towards the interval. Sutcliffe shaped particularly well. Hobbs received a nasty blow from the ball, which obviously caused him much pain, but he pluckily carried on. Grimmett, of course, was put on shortly before the adjournment.

Sutcliffe's Escape.

Fortune proved very kind to England. Off the first ball sent down by Wall, Sutcliffe, with his score at 16, gave a chance in the slips. Hornibrook tried for the catch, but could not quite reach it. Had he refrained from attempting it Richardson, there can be little doubt, could have gathered the ball. Sutcliffe was prompt to turn his luck to account, inflicting such punishment, first on Grimmett, and then on Wall, that within half an hour of the resumption he had completed a most brilliant 50, the score at that point being 68, with Hobbs's share no more than 13 For the moment the Surrey "crack" was completely overshadowed by the Yorkshireman, who, as it happened, had nearly all the bowling about this time.

Hobbs eventually taking a bigger hand in the run-getting, the 100 was on the board when the innings had been in progress a hundred minutes, Sutcliffe's share of that number being 69.

Wall at Work.

Everything indeed promised well for England when, with the total at 108, Wall went on again, and with his third ball effected a separation. The finish of the excellent stand was something of an anti-climax, Hobbs reaching out wide to a ball and merely directing it into Oldfield's hands. Still, if he brought his innings to an end by an error of judgment, and never attained to his most attractive form, Hobbs, in withstanding Australia's attack for two hours and in helping to put on over a hundred runs, had rendered his country great service.

Unfortunately for England, Hobbs's departure was speedily followed by that of Sutcliffe, who fell into a trap. Wall sent down a long hop, which, with Bradman standing almost on the ring, Sutcliffe essayed to hit to the square-leg boundary. For a moment there existed a chance that the ball would pass over the fieldsman's head, but Bradman just reached it, clearly making the catch before he fell backwards among the spectators. Sutcliffe, although he should have been out for 16, had given a delightful display of stylish and resolute batting, with driving the big feature of his innings. Second out at 115, he batted two hours and a quarter, and hit one 6 and ten 4's.

Wall's luck was certainly well in, for 4 runs later Hammond pulled a ball on to the stumps, Australia's fast bowler at that point having, since he resumed at 108, a record of four overs and five balls, 10 runs, and three wickets.

Duleepsinhji and Leyland were together at the tea interval, when, with the total at 136, England had lost three of their best batsmen, and stood 209 runs in arrear.

Attractive Batting.

By far the brightest weather of the day prevailed when Duleepsinhji and Leyland proceeded with England's innings. For over or two Duleepsinhji was by no means comfortable, but he soon found his ground again, and, having done so, brought off a series of delightful strokes. Two off-drives in one over from Grimmett roused the spectators to great enthusiasm. There was loud applause just afterwards for a brilliant piece of work by Bradman, who not only saved a boundary in great style, but threw down the wicket.

Woodfull tried five bowlers, yet within seventy minutes of actual play since his arrival at the wicket Duleepsinhji completed his fifty.

Just afterwards, however, a catch at slip disposed of Duleepsinhji, whose most attractive innings of 54 was put together in eighty minutes, and included seven 4's. A partnership of seventy minutes, and particularly valuable coming as it did after the fall of three wickets in quick succession, had produced 73 runs. When Chapman joined Leyland England had four men out and were 153 runs in arrear.

Chapman tried to exercise restraint, but reaching out at a ball from Hornibrook, he was caught low down at deep point, England just after six o'clock finding themselves with half their wickets down, and the score no more than 199. Fortunately Leyland kept his head, and with Tate stayed until the drawing of stumps, when, with the total at 221, England stood 124 runs behind and had five wickets to go down.

AUSTRALIA.—First Innings.

W. M. Woodfull, c Duckworth, b Tate	54
W. H. Ponsford, b Hammond	83
D. G. Bradman, c Duleepsinhji, b Peebles	14
A. F. Kippax, c Chapman, b Nichols	51
S. McCabe, lbw, b Peebles	4
V. Y. Richardson, b Hammond	1
A. Fairfax, lbw, b Goddard	49
W. A. Oldfield, b Nichols	2
C. V. Grimmett, c Sutcliffe, b Peebles	50
P. M. Hornibrook, c Duleepsinhji, b Goddard	3
T. Wall, not out	1
Extras	33
Total	345

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

AUSTRALIA.—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	21	5	33	2
Tate	30	11	39	1
Goddard	32.1	14	49	2
Peebles	55	9	150	3
Leyland	8	2	17	0
Hammond	21	6	24	2

FALL OF THE WICKETS.

AUSTRALIA.—First Innings.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
106	138	184	189	190	239	243	330	338	345

ENGLAND.—First Innings.

Hobbs, c Oldfield, b Wall	31
Sutcliffe, c Bradman b Wall	74
Hammond, b Wall	3
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c Hornibrook b McCabe	54
Leyland, not out	35
A. P. F. Chapman, c Grimmett, b Hornibrook	1
Tate, not out	5
Extras	18
Total (5 wkts.)	221

I. A. R. Peebles, Duckworth, Nichols, and Goddard to bat.

FALL OF THE WICKETS.

ENGLAND.—First Innings.

1	2	3	4	5
108	115	119	192	199

WHAT AUSTRALIA THINK OF PEEBLES.

SYDNEY, Saturday.

I. A. R. Peebles, the young Scottish bowler, who made history when he had the distinction of getting the great Bradman's wicket in his first Test match against Australia, is regarded by the Australian critics as a great acquisition to England's bowling strength. The general opinion here is, that while all credit is given to the splendid bowling and magnificent fielding of the English team, the wicket must have been much trickier than reports indicated. Disappointment is felt that after the excellent opening partnership of Woodfull and Ponsford, a virtual collapse of their best batsmen should follow so quickly. The feeling that the English will not like the wicket is generally held here, and the batting of the home side will be awaited with interest.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

OLDROYD SAVES YORKS.

PAINE AND MAYER BOWL WELL FOR WARWICK.

Although the conditions at Sheffield yesterday were anything but summerlike, Yorkshire found it possible to resume their cricket fixtures. They had been so unlucky in the matter of rain of late that not a ball had been bowled in their two previous matches—against Derbyshire and Northamptonshire.

Against a steady Warwick attack they scored 118 runs for the loss of two wickets before the luncheon interval. In light that was anything but good Holmes and Oldroyd began in most enterprising fashion, Holmes being very severe on Wyatt, who was taken off at 28. The batsman seemed well set when he was deceived by Mayer and fell to a catch at forward short leg. The score then stood at 34, and with Mitchell skying a ball and being caught at 40, Yorkshire appeared to have largely discounted the advantage of batting first.

However, Oldroyd then began to score freely, making many fine drives on either side of the wicket, and with A. T. Barber also shaping confidently, the 100 went up in ninety minutes, and at the interval the pair had put on 78 runs in seventy minutes, Oldroyd at that point having scored 65.

Yorkshire did not fare so well after the interval, for, without addition to the score, A. T. Barber was bowled by Mayer, who then claimed all three wickets. Oldroyd, however, continued to bat in excellent fashion, and completed his thousand runs for the season and, facing Mayer, he drove that bowler to the ring. The total stood at 138 when Oldroyd, having scored an excellent 82, which included ten 4's, in two hours and a-half, returned a ball to Paine. Ten runs later Barber (W.) was out in similar fashion to Kemp-Welch, and half the side was out for 150

With Robinson and Rhodes in partnership something of a stand was made, the veteran doing most of the run-getting, and the total was advanced to 182 before another wicket fell. There was a surprising collapse after this, Paine and Sanders bringing the innings to a close for a total of 203. Paine secured four wickets at a cost of 50 runs, and Mayer took three for 45. With the end of the innings the tea interval was taken.

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings.

Holmes, c Kemp-Welch, b Mayer	19
Oldroyd, c and b Paine	82
Mitchell, c Wyatt, b Mayer	4
A. T. Barber, l. Mayer	19
Barber (W.), c and b Kemp-Welch	9
Robinson, c Kilner, b Paine	19
Rhodes c Mayer, b Paine	36
Wood, c Kilner, b Paine	1
Dennis, c Parsons, b Sanders	0
Verity, not out	0
Macaulay, c Paine, b Sanders	0
Extras	14
Total	203

WARWICKSHIRE.—R. E. S. Wyatt, Rev. J. H. Parsons, G. D. Kemp-Welch, Smith, Bates, Kilner, Croom, Mayer, Santall, Paine, and Sanders.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings: Mayer, 3 for 45; Wyatt, 0 for 15; Sanders, 2 for 22; Kemp-Welch, 1 for 40; Santall, 0 for 12; Paine, 4 for 50; Parsons, 0 for 5.

COSTLY FIELDING ERRORS.

STORER'S LUCKY CENTURY.

ESSEX AMATEUR BOWLS WELL.

Fielding errors by Essex enabled Derbyshire to recover from a weak start at Leyton, and by lunch-time the visiting county had scored 121 for the loss of two wickets.

Smith (D.) left with the total 7. Townsend, in the same over, without addition to his score, offered an easy catch to Crawley at mid-off, which the amateur missed. Turning the ball smartly from leg, O'Connor bowled extremely well, and when the second pair had taken the score to 42 he got Storer edging the ball to slip, where H T. O. Smith failed to accept an easy chance. Though Morris tried five bowlers, 72 runs came in the first hour, Storer, particularly strong on the leg side, reaching 51 out of 88 in seventy-five minutes.

Making several fine off-drives, including eight boundaries, Townsend occupied eighty minutes in getting 51 in a stand of 103 put on for the second wicket. Then Jackson stayed with Storer until the interval.

Runs came freely after lunch, Storer giving a masterly display in a slight drizzle of rain. In forty minutes he scored another 41 runs, and in this way reached 100 out of 185 in two hours thirty-five minutes, besides passing his 1,000 runs for the season. Starting rather shakily, Jackson settled down to take part in a big stand for the third wicket, which yielded 107 in seventy minutes. A brilliant right-hand catch behind the wicket sent back Storer, who made his 123, which included nine 4's, in just under three hours.

Derbyshire soon lost two more wickets, Ford and Jackson being dismissed with the total at 237. Jackson batted patiently for ninety-five minutes. H. T. O. Smith, of the Midland Bank, proved the most dangerous bowler for Essex, and he had the satisfaction of getting the first four wickets for 46 runs.

Worthington and Lee were content to watch the bowling, and in half an hour before tea they put on only 20 runs. Following a slight shower during the interval Worthington twice lifted a ball close to short leg off H. T. O. Smith, who, in the next over, got him taken smartly at third slip.

Hipkin and Smith (P.) kept Lee and Slater so quiet that the batsmen managed to add only 22 runs in half an hour, while Hutchinson and Lee occupied forty-five minutes over 20 after rain had intervened for twenty minutes.

Still, Derbyshire showed consistent form to the last, only two players failing to reach double figures. Just on the stroke of time Sheffield completed a fine day's work behind the stumps by running at least 20 yards to hold a lofty hit to leg by Mitchell. The Derbyshire innings occupied five and a-half hours.

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings.

Storer, c Sheffield, b Smith (H.)	123
Smith, lbw, b Smith (H.)	2
Townsend, b Smith (H.)	51
G. R. Jackson, c Crawley, b Smith (P.)	40
N. M. Ford, b Smith (H.)	11
Worthington, c Smith (P.), b Smith (H.)	11
Lee, c Sheffield, b Hipkin	25
Slater, c Sheffield, b Smith (P.)	12
Hutchinson, run out	31
Elliott, b Smith (H.)	5
Mitchell, c Sheffield, b Smith (P.)	16
Extras	15
Total	342

ESSEX.—H. M. Morris, A. G. Daer, H. T. O. Smith, L. G. Crawley, Pope, Cutmore, O'Connor, Sheffield, Hipkin, Smith (P.), and Hockey.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

DERBYSHIRE:—First Innings: H. T. O Smith, 6 for 56; A. G. Daer, 0 for 33; O'Connor, 0 for 86; Smith (P.), 3 for 101; Hipkin, 1 for 39; Pope 0 for 12.

TYLDESLEY IN FORM.

EARLY WICKETS AGAINST HAMPSHIRE.

Rain delayed the start at Bournemouth of Hampshire's game against Lancashire until 3.40 p.m. The home county have included in their side C. J. Fynn, a right-hand spin bowler, who has been very successful in good-class club cricket in the Bournemouth district.

Winning the toss, Hampshire started confidently through Arnold and Brown. Neither Macdonald nor Sibbles obtained any help from a dead pitch, and Arnold cut the fast bowler for 4, and later took another 4 with a stroke to fine-leg off Sibbles.

R. Tyldesley, who went on at 19, met with remarkable success. At 24 he had Arnold caught at silly mid-off, and with 32 added Sibbles held a hard return from Brown. Pothecary batted well, but Tyldesley secured the next four wickets without conceding a run, and when he bowled Boyes, who was sixth out at 65, his five wickets had cost but 27.

Pothecary and Kennedy then made a stand, the latter being out just before the close.

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings.

Brown, c and b Sibbles	20
Arnold, c Eckersley, b Tyldesley (R.)	12
Pothecary, not out	38
Mead, lbw, b Tyldesley (R.)	2
A. K. Judd, c Farrimond, b Tyldesley (R.)	0
Lord Tennyson, c Eckersley, b Tyldesley (R.)	1
Boyes, b Tyldesley (R.)	1
Kennedy, b Macdonald	24
Newman, not out	3
Extras	4
Total (7 wkts)	134

C. J. Fynn and A. E. G. Baring to bat.

LANCASHIRE.—P. T. Eckersley Hallows, Watson, Tyldesley (E.), Tyldesley (R.), Farrimond, Iddon, Macdonald, Hopwood, Sibbles, and Taylor.

BOWLING SUCCESSES.

GLAMORGAN STRUGGLE FOR RUNS.

Only one over had been bowled yesterday morning at Cardiff in this match before rain came on and caused a delay of forty minutes. Then Glamorgan, on a pitch that appeared to give the bowlers some assistance, lost two wickets for 25 runs.

Brook, getting a lot of spin on the ball, frequently had both Bates and Dyson in difficulties before getting the latter leg-before with the score 21, and Root, in his next over, sent back Bates, who fell to a splendid running catch by Gibbons, the fieldsman having to run several yards to hold the ball. Turnbull and Bell, though never very happy, managed to stay together until the lunch interval, taken at two o'clock.

Brook continued to bowl finely after lunch, and when the total had been increased to 43 he sent back Hills and Bell in one over. Brook made the ball turn sharply, but D. Davies, deciding that hitting was the best policy, pulled Root over the ring for 6, and, facing Brook, drove that bowler to the off boundary. However, another wicket soon fell, Turnbull, having batted for an hour for 19, being clean bowled by Root, and in this way half the side were out for 63.

Davies and Morgan then batted steadily, and caused the 100 to appear, and after the dismissal of Morgan for 19, Davies (E.) joined his namesake, and at the tea interval this pair had advanced the score to 125 for six wickets.

Davies (E.) began by straight driving Fox for six, but, generally, the cricket, after Morgan left, was rather quiet, Brook combining length with spin in such clever fashion as to be most difficult to score off

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—First Innings.

Bates, c Gibbons, b Root	13
Dyson, lbw b Brook	8
M. J. Turnbull, b Root	19
Bell, lbw b Brook	7
Hills, c Fox (J.), b Brook	0
J. T. Morgan, b Fox (J.)	19
Davies (D.), b Brook	74
Davies (E.), b Brook	51
Mercer, c Walters, Root	6
Every, b Brook	6
Ryan, not out	0
Extras	21
Total	224

WORCESTER.—First Innings.

Wright, not out	0
Fox (J.), not out	2
Total (0 wkt.)	2

Nichol, Gibbons, C. F. Walters, Fox (V.), Hon. J. Coventry, Root, B. W. Quaife, Brook and Perks to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings: Root, 3 for 53; Brook, 6 for 74; Perks, 0 for 42; Fox (J), 1 for 21; Wright, 0 for 13.

ENGLISH HOCKEY WOMEN WIN.

SALISBURY (RHODESIA), Saturday.

England scored her sixth successive win in the Women's Empire Hockey Tournament, which was continued here to-day, defeating Rhodesia by 5 goals to 1.

Miss Hemming (2), Miss Ellis, Miss Summers, and Miss Swann scored for England and Miss Woodley for Rhodesia.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

County Cricket.

A GOOD DAY FOR BOWLERS

LOWLY MIDDLESEX WORRY CHAMPIONS —DERBYSHIRE LUCKY AT LEYTON.

PEACH TROUBLES KENT.

Rain interfered with a number of county championship matches. In the circumstances it was not surprising that the bulk of the honours went to the bowlers. The champions found run-getting very difficult against lowly Middlesex at Nottingham. Beveridge was the Middlesex bowler who gave Notts the most trouble. Payne, of Warwick, took four Yorkshire wickets for 50 runs at Sheffield. Yorkshire were all out for the very moderate total of 208, of which Oldroyd contributed 82.

Kent found Peach, of Surrey, a very difficult man to play at the Oval. Kent would have fared very badly had it not been for Ames, Todd, and G. B. Legge and Wright.

Another bowler to do well was James Langridge, of Sussex. He took four of the first five Somerset wickets at Bath, and the men of the West Country made a very dismal start.

The start at Bournemouth was delayed until nearly 4 o'clock, when Hampshire quickly lost a wicket to the Lancashire attack.

Glamorgan's batsmen had an unhappy day against the Worcester bowlers at Cardiff, where Root and Brook were in good form with the ball.

Derbyshire made a good start at Leyton—but they had Essex to thank for it. Storer, who scored 123, was missed early on, and Townsend was also given a second "life."

Gloucester had to struggle for the runs they scored against Leicestershire at Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Some hard hitting by B. H. Lyon, and a patient display by the veteran Dipper, saved them from collapse.

UNEVEN KENT.

SURREY AGAIN LED BY DUCAT.

By OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Three topics kept the cricket going at the Oval yesterday where, once again, Kent came to challenge Surrey.

First and foremost, everybody was discussing the fact that, for the second match in succession, Surrey were captained by a professional. Apparently there is a sudden dearth of amateur talent in the county.

Before lunch a characteristically charming innings by Woolley pleased all. Thirty-eight was a comparative morsel for Kent's giant batsman; but the runs were obtained with all the brilliant polish associated with Woolley, and it was a pity that a long and drab period intervened before the third interlude of the day.

This concerned the stand for the last Kent wicket, which yielded 63 hard-hit runs from batsmen who treated the Surrey attack with such scant respect that, one the whole, the home county could not have felt aggrieved at getting their opponents out for 232 on a wicket which always played easily.

In fifty minutes at the end of the day Surrey lost Sandham for 35.

Once again the Surrey attack was of the plain up-and-down type. Peach alone had partly inspired periods, and his six for 91 was a good day's work.

Crawley Ill at Ease.

There was an early disaster for the visitors. Hardinge twice found the boundary, but off the fifth ball of the opening over Brooks held him at the wicket. Crawley, who was missed by Brooks before he had scored, was never comfortable. He was always just edging the ball, and it was no surprise when he gave Ducat a catch at 52.

Meanwhile the runs had been coming from Woolley. Gover could bowl as fast as he liked, Woolley always had the middle of his bat on the ball, and he flicked it away with superlative grace and ease. But as the crowd settled down in the confident anticipation that they were in for a batting treat, Woolley turned a delivery from Lock and was caught by the wicket-keeper. Woolley's 38 included seven boundaries.

Kent had a bad period after lunch. Gover made the ball rise awkwardly, and Ames was twice lucky to see shots fall just away from fieldsmen. On the other hand, he was unlucky to fall when one short of 50, because he only took 2 for a great cut which Squires stopped with one hand on the boundary after sprinting forty yards. Ames went to the next delivery, Shepherd taking a catch at first slip with one hand. The fourth wicket fell at 145, and, before another run was scored, Ashdown was out to a simple catch at point.

Seventh Wicket Stand.

Yet another batsman was in and out before the score was altered. J. A. Deed was the victim, Brooks making his third catch of the innings close to the wicket. Gover bowled for an hour and ten minutes before he was rested—a testimony to this fast bowler's stamina.

G. B. Legge and Todd batted stolidly—too much so for most of the spectators. The professional occasionally opened his shoulders, but Lock, Shepherd, and Gregory, who bowled in turn, were treated with exaggerated respect for over an hour. Then, with the new ball at 200, Ducat brought back Gover and Peach.

Todd, at long last, began to get runs in style. One leg glide of his at Peach's expense was a delightful bit of wrist work, and, facing Gover, he drove him past mid-off to the fence. But Peach induced him to try to force a going-away ball, and Ducat, in the slips, did the rest. The wicket added 73.

By the simple method of hitting at bowling which lacked vim and by seeing fieldsmen—Brookes, Sandham, and Barling—drop catches, Wright and Beslee added 63 in forty minutes. Wright lifted Gregory into the Vauxhall stand for 6—a rare hit.

KENT.—First Innings.

Hardinge c Brooks, b Gover	8
A. M. Crawley, c Ducat, b Peach	16
Woolley, c Brooks, b Lock	38
Ames, c Shepherd, b Peach	49
Ashdown, c Peach, b Gover	32
J. A. Deed, c Brooks, b Peach	0
Todd, c Ducat, b Peach	36
G. B. Legge, c Shepherd, b Peach	34
Freeman, c Shepherd, b Peach	0
Wright, not out	44
Beslee, st Brooks, b Shepherd	19
Extras	6
Total	282

SURREY.—First Innings.

Sandham, c Legge, b Freeman	14
Ducat, not out	19
Gregory, not out	2
Total (1 wkt.)	35

Shepherd, Barling, Wilson, Squires, Brooks, Lock, Gover and Peach to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

KENT.—First Innings: Gover 2 for 94, Peach 6 for 91, Lock 1 for 42, Shepherd 1 for 29, Gregory 0 for 20.

GEARY TAKES WICKETS.

HARD HITTING BY LYON FOR GLOSTER.

Unfavourable weather continued in the Midlands yesterday, rain at Ashby-de-la-Zouch where Leicestershire are being opposed by Gloucestershire, preventing a start being made until just after one o'clock. Gloucestershire, who are considerably weakened by the absence of Hammond and Goddard—assisting England at Manchester—opened the batting with Lyon and Dipper, and in the twenty-five minutes' play before lunch scored 13 without loss. Lyon on one occasion drove Snary to the boundary, this being the only notable stroke of the early play.

Lyon scored much faster than his partner, and, when caught from a big hit, he had made 34, which included five 4's, out of the 49 put on for the first wicket. Sinfield, departing from his usual cautious methods, hit up a quick 21 before being bowled at 76. He sent two successive deliveries from Astill to the boundary, and altogether obtained four 4's.

Dacre and Barnett failed, and four wickets were down for 96, Geary having secured the last three for 24 runs. With Dipper and Moore together the hundred was reached after the innings had been in progress for two hours, and this pair, scoring mainly through singles, stayed until tea, when the total stood at 118 without further loss

Play continued quiet after tea, both Dipper and Moore being kept strictly on the defensive. Dipper, who reached 50 after a stay of rather more than three hours, hit only one boundary in his 72, and was caught off the first poor stroke he made, short leg accepting an easy catch. Four hours' play saw 200 on the board, and when stumps were drawn eight wickets were down for 218.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings.

B. H. Lyon, c Hazlerigg, b Snary	34
Dipper, Snary, b Hazlerigg	72
Sinfield, b Geary	21
Dacre, lbw, b Geary	11
Barnett, c Sidwell, b Geary	4
D. N. Moore, b Geary	22
Smith, not out	32
Neale, c and b Hazlerigg	12
Stephens, b Geary	4
Parker, not out	5
Extras	1
Total (8 wkts.)	218

Ford to bat.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—J. A. de Lisle, G. W. Dawson, A. G. Hazlerigg, Berry, Armstrong, Astill, Geary, Riley, Sidwell, Smith (H. A.) and Snary.

YOUNG'S BENEFIT.

SOMERSET'S WEAK DISPLAY AGAINST LANGRIDGE.

In their match against Sussex at Bath, set aside for the benefit of A. Young, the opening Somerset batsmen found difficulty in dealing with the spin deliveries of James Langridge, and by the lunch interval they had lost four wickets for 51.

In one spell Langridge disposed of three batsmen in the course of nine overs and four balls for 12 runs.

So soaked was the outfield following heavy rain that a start could not be made until twelve o'clock, and, on the dead pitch, the home county quickly met with disaster, Longrigg, in Hammond's second over, giving mid-on an easy catch with three runs scored. Young made a few good strokes, but only 16 had been scored in half an hour when Langridge came on and disposed of Young, Considine, and White.

It may be mentioned that Young is the first Somerset-born professional to receive a benefit from that county.

Unfortunately for Young, rain fell just as the umpires left the pavilion, and the spectators had to seek cover.

Somerset continued to fare badly when at last play was restarted, and half the side was out with the score up to 66. Then Ingle, having defended stubbornly for an hour and a-half, provided Langridge with his fourth success. The slow bowler maintained a capital length for a long period and, except when Case got him to the boundary twice in one over, proved very inexpensive.

Eighth to leave at 133, Case batted faultlessly for two hours and twenty minutes for his 49, which included five 4's. Altogether, the Somerset innings lasted three hours twenty-five minutes.

Langridge, who bowled so well throughout, come out with the capital analysis of seven wickets at a cost of a fraction over 5 runs apiece. To what extent he troubled the batsmen may be judged from the fact that of the thirty-four overs he sent down, fourteen were maidens.

SOMERSET.—First Innings.

Young, b Langridge (Jas.)	11
E. Longrigg, c Parks (J), b Hammond	2
R. A. Ingle, lbw b Langridge (Jas.)	39
S. G. Considine, b Langridge (Jas.)	5
J. C. White, b Langridge (Jas.)	3
C. C. Case, st Cornford, b Hammond	49
R. T. Northway, b Langridge	14
Wellard, c Parks (J.), b Langridge	7
A. D. Burrough, c Cornford, b Bowley	4
Lee (J.), c A. H. Gilligan, b Langridge	2
A. G. Marshall, not out	0
Extras	2
Total	138

SUSSEX.—First Innings.

Parks (J) not out	0
Richards, not out	3
Total (0 wkt.)	3

Bowley, Cook, Parks (H.), Langridge (James), A. H. Gilligan, J. K. Mathews, Hammond, Cornford and Hollingdale to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

SOMERSET.—First Innings: Parks, J., 0 for 16; Hammond, 2 for 42; Langridge, 7 for 38; Hollingdale, 0 for 30; Bowley, 1 for 10.

FEATURES OF THE PLAY.

BATTING.

Storer (Derby) v. Essex	123
Oldroyd (Yorkshire) v. Middlesex	82
Sutcliffe (England v. Australia)	74
Davies (D.) (Glamorgan) v. Worcester	74
Dipper (Gloucester) v. Leicester	72
Pothecary (Hampshire) v. Lancashire	*68
K. S. Duleepsinhji (England) v. Australia	54
Davies (E.) (Glamorgan) v. Worcester	51
Townsend (Derby) v. Essex	51
C. V. Grimmett (Australia) v. England	50

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING.

Langridge (Jas.) (Sussex) v. Somerset	7 for 38
H. T. O. Smith (Essex) v. Derby	6 for 56
Brook (Worcester) v. Glamorgan	6 for 74
Peach (Surrey) v. Kent	6 for 91
Beveridge (Middlesex) v. Notts	5 for 57
Paine (Warwick) v. Yorkshire	4 for 50
Mayer Warwick) v. Yorkshire	3 for 45
Root (Worcester) v. Glamorgan	3 for 53

NOTTS HELD.

SLOW SCORING BY GUNN.

BEVERIDGE AND HULME THE BOWLERS.

Following their drawn game at Edgbaston Middlesex proceeded to Nottingham, and at Trent Bridge yesterday encountered Notts, who had the previous day secured points at the expense of Sussex. Payton was unable to assist the home team through illness, and the side was completed by the inclusion of H. B. Cox, who has been acting as captain of the second team.

Winning the toss meant an advantage, for the pitch was soft and unlikely to give the bowlers any help. Notts had the good fortune to secure first innings, but although cricket began promptly to time very little play was possible before lunch.

Staples (A.) and Whysall opened the batting, and began to put on runs at a steady pace. With the score at 29 they should have been parted, Staples hitting a ball from Durston straight to the hands of Hart at forward short leg. The fieldsman, however, at the second or third attempt, dropped the ball. Only two runs had been added when rain commenced and stopped further play before lunch, the total of 31 having been made in the course of 45 minutes.

The game was resumed at the usual hour after lunch, and a rapid change soon came over the game. Whysall hit the second ball he received from Haig to the leg boundary, but the next ball broke back from the off and bowled him. The light was none too good, and Arthur Staples added only a single to his score in twenty-five minutes before, the 50 having appeared in just over an hour's play, he played on.

Walker treated Haig with scant respect, but he seemed none too comfortable with Hulme, who caused him to play on at 53. He had scored his 21 out of 27 in half an hour, hitting five 4's, all off Haig. With 10 runs added Carr gave a catch to slip, and with the dismissal of Lilley in similar fashion half the Notts side were out for 74.

Beveridge, the slow left-hander, soon caused further trouble. Cox got Durston away to leg for 4, but put up the first ball he received from Beveridge for a simple return catch. George Gunn meanwhile displayed great caution, taking half an hour to obtain his first 9 runs, but at 91 he lost Voce in the same way as Cox had fallen.

Barratt, next in, quickly drove Beveridge to the on for 6, the ball striking the boarding below the roof of the Press box, but in attempting to repeat the stroke, with 100 on the board as the result of two hours and twenty-five minutes' batting, he was taken at long-on. At tea-time, the total stood at 108 for eight wickets, Gunn then having occupied eighty minutes for 15 runs.

The champions thus found themselves in a poor position, but Gunn and Sam Staples brought about a big improvement. Stepping out to drive Beveridge for four, Gunn completed his 30,000 runs for the county, while a little later he reached his 1,000 for the season. Two balls later he was caught at the wicket. His 37—a faultless, if dogged, effort—took him two hours and a-quarter to make.

Staples hit out finely before, having obtained 42 out of 84 in an hour and a-half, scoring six fours, he was bowled. The innings, which lasted nearly four hours, closed for 185. Beveridge came out with the splendid figures of five wickets at a cost of just over eleven runs apiece.

Going in for half an hour's batting, Middlesex lost one wicket for 21 runs.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings.

Whysall, b Haig	18
Staples (A.), b Hulme	19
Walker, b Hulme	21
A. W Carr, c Durston, b Beveridge	50
Gunn (G.), c Price, b Lee	37
Lilley, c Hulme, b Durston	0
H. B. Cox, c and b Beveridge	4
Voce, c and b Beveridge	8
Barratt, c Hulme, b Beveridge	10
Staples (S.), b Beveridge	42
Larwood, not out	11
Extras	5
Total	185

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings.

Lee, not out	7
Canning, lbw, b Larwood	4
Durston, not out	5
Extras	5
Total (1 wkt.)	21

Hearne, N. Haig, H. E. Carris, Hart, Hulme, Watkins, Price, and Beveridge to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings: Haig, 1 for 40; Durston, 1 for 27; Beveridge, 5 for 57; Hulme, 2 for 31; Hearne, 0 for 1; Lee, 1 for 24.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CRICKET.

HARROW "COCK HOU

POLO.

END OF LONDON SEASON.

JUNIOR COLTS' CUP FINAL.

With the exception of possible members' games at Ranelagh during the next few days, yesterday saw the close of another London polo season.

At Ranelagh the tournament for the Junior Colts' Challenge Cup was concluded in dull, unseasonable weather. This competition, which was instituted in 1926, for a challenge cup presented by Major H. E. Lyons, is open to teams totalling not more than 11 points, and including no player whose handicap exceeds 5 points. The two teams that had qualified for the final were the 11th Hussars and the Hon. Henry Mond's Gatecrashers, who received a start of 4½ goals.

The Gatecrashers added two goals to their handicap allowance in the first period, and at half-time were leading by 7½ goals to none. The 11th Hussars were pressing most of the fourth chukker, Capt. Verelst, who was very prominent, hitting two goals. In the fifth period Sir Peter Farquhar hit a very fine long goal for the Gatecrashers, who, scoring twice more in the final chukker, rode off the winners of a keenly contested and interesting game by 10½ goals to 2. Lady Bindon Blood presented the Challenge Cup to the Hon. Henry Mond, the captain of the Gatecrashers' team. Teams:—

GATECRASHERS—Mr. G. H. N. Larden, Mr. G. T. Howard, Sir Peter Farquhar, and the Hon. Henry Mond (back).

11th HUSSARS—Mr. P. M. Wiggin, Mr. J. F. C. Dugdale, Captain R. W. Verelst, and Mr. D. S. Schreiber (back).

In a later match a Life Guards' Team beat a Ranelagh side by seven goals to one. Teams:—

LIFE GUARDS.—Messrs. F. F. B. St. George, A. H. Head, T. A. Fairhurst, G. W. Pennington (back).

RANELAGH.—Mr. E. R. Mayer, Mr. H. H. Nelson, Major E. H. Pease-Whatkin, and Major A. C. Gordon Smythe (back).

WIN FOR BLUEJACKETS.

KEEN GAME WITH CHINCHILLAS AT ROEHAMPTON.

The Roehampton season was concluded yesterday afternoon, two matches being played. The opening game was contested by Lord Louis Mountbatten's Bluejackets team and Major Cornell Deed's Chinchillas side. The latter combination was called upon to concede 6½ start on handicap and failed lamentably, the result being 10½—3 goals in favour of the Bluejackets, for whom Lord Louis Mountbatten played an excellent game.

During the first two periods the Chinchillas had much the better of the play, and scored twice without reply. Then in the next three chukkers the game went all in favour of the sailors, who came three times, again without reply. The final stage saw honours easy. Teams:—

BLUEJACKETS.—Lt.-Comdr. C. R. W. Gairdner, Lieut. E. G. Heywood-Lonsdale, Lt.-Comdr. Lord Louis Mountbatten, and Lt.-Comdr. C. E. Laube (back).

CHINCHILLAS.—Mr. T. A. A. Watt, Mr. L. R. S. Holway, Major S. C. Deed, and Capt. A. H. Ferguson (back).

The later match was contested by the Grasshoppers and a club side, the Roehampton team winning by the odd goal of eleven. Teams:—

GRASSHOPPERS.—The Hon. Chas. Douglas, Lt.-Col. A. B. Reynolds, Lt.-Col. Laurence Carr, and Mr. A. S. Rawle (back).

ROEHAMPTON.—Capt. E. O. Crosfield, Mr. P. D. Miller, Mr. E. C. Roark, and Mr. J. A. E. Traill (back).

HURLINGHAM WEEKLY CUP.

With two matches, the second of which decided the destination of the Weekly Cup, the Hurlingham Club completed its polo programme for the season yesterday.

The Dolphins and the Rebels had an enjoyable game playing level, and the former won by 6 goals to 5. The Rebels scored twice in the opening chukker. From the fourth period it was a ding-dong fight. Three times the scores were equal, and then, near the end, Capt. H. G. Morrison, who played well throughout, hit through to gain the Dolphins' win. Major S. S. Lee was the outstanding player on the losing side, though Mr. D. Kennedy did very well indeed for his low handicap. Teams:—

DOLPHINS.—Mr. G. A. Neumann, the Maharaja of Jaipur, Capt. H. G. Morrison, and Major H. E. Lyons (back).

REBELS.—Mr. D. Kennedy, Major S. S. Lee, Comdr. J. F. Alexander, Mr. A. S. Rawle (back).

The Chinchillas and Fonthill, having each held the Weekly Cup three times during the season, played for possession of it. The Chinchillas, allowing their opponents a goal and a-half start, won easily by 11 goals to 5½. They had Fonthill worried through the opening chukker, and, scoring three times, twice by good shots by Mr. Holway, the left-handed player from the Argentine they were at once in a winning position. Halfway through the game they had hit eight goals without any reply. Fonthill, quite outplayed, could not score until the fifth period. Afterwards, however, they put on three more goals. Teams:—

CHINCHILLAS.—Mr. D. Kennedy, Mr. L. R. S. Holway, Col. A. B. Reynolds, Major S. C. Deed (back).

FONTHILL.—Lieut.-Col. G. B. C. Rees-Mogg, Mr. H. E. Stephens, Mr. J. G. Morrison, Sir A. Sinclair (back).

FOXBURY TOURNAMENT.

A very successful tournament on the Messrs. Tiarks' private polo ground at Foxbury, Chislehurst, Kent, ended yesterday, when the finals of two competitions were played.

In the handicap tournament final tie the Crimson Ramblers (11th Hussars), receiving a half goal, beat the Foxbury A team by 5½ goals to 3; and in the Novices' Cup final the Royal Artillery (Woolwich) B team, who had a half goal start, beat the Foxbury C team by 2½ goals to 2. Both games were fast and well contested. The Marchioness of Headfort presented the cups and prizes. Teams:—

CRIMSON RAMBLERS.—Mr. A. T. Smail, Major C. W. M. Norrie, Mr. R. A. G. Bingley, and Mr. R. F. M. P. Stuart-French (back).

FOXBURY A.—Messrs. E. Holland-Martin, W. M. Whitbread, C. O. H. Bury, and H. F. Tiarks (back).

ROYAL ARTILLERY (WOOLWICH) B.—Mr. K. N. Wright, Brig.-General A. A. Goschen, Major F. T. Ryan, and Capt. N. Carbutt (back).

FOXBURY C.—Mr. P. Tiarks, the Hon. A. B. Mildmay, Mr. W. H. Whitbread, and Mr. H. F. Tiarks (back).

BEAUFORT TOURNAMENT.

The Beaufort Polo Club's second annual summer tournament was concluded yesterday at Norton, Wiltshire.

In the Holford Challenge Cup final tie Capt. C. H. Tremayne's Bridge House team, conceding a goal and a-half, beat Mr. W. F. Homan's Lake House team by 8 goals to 6½. The Royal Scots Greys team won the Junior Cup tournament, beating in the final tie the Combe Farm team, from whom they received 7½ goals start, by 9½ goals to 5. Teams:—

BRIDGE HOUSE.—Capt. A. W. M. S. Pilkington, Capt. R. R. Smart, Capt. C. H. Tremayne, and Mr. H. P. Guinness (back).

LAKE HOUSE.—Capt. M. J. Kingscote, Capt. J. N. Bailey, Capt. C. T. I. Roark, and Mr. W. F. Holman (back).

ROYAL SCOTS GREYS.—Messrs. A. G. Martyr, G. R. Trotter, W. P. Connall, and R. L. Findlay (back).

COMBE FARM.—The Duke of Beaufort, Capt. R. R. Smart, Capt. M. P. Benton, and Major P. Magor (back).

SWIMMING.

ST. PAUL'S BEAT STOCK EXCHANGE.

St. Paul's School entertained the Stock Exchange to a match in the School bath. The School won by 24 points to 19. Results:—

100 YDS.—M. Y. Ffrench-Williams (St. Paul's), 1; J. T. Race (Stock Exchange), 2; J. E. S. Macalister (St. Paul's), 3. Time, 60 secs.

50 YDS.—P. Martin (Stock Exchange), 1; C. K. Haswell (St. Paul's), 2; C. F. Standford (Stock Exchange), 3. Time, 27 1-5 secs.

PLUNGING.—P. D. Hopkins (St. Paul's), 52 ft. 6 in.

DIVING.—M. Y. Ffrench-Williams 1, G. E. Delafield (St. Paul's), 2; D. G. Maskell (Stock Exchange), 3.

TEAM RACE.—St. Paul's beat Stock Exchange.

WATER POLO.—The Stock Exchange beat St. Paul's by 4 goals to 1.

LONG-DISTANCE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The long-distance swimming championship of England took place yesterday over the Kew to Putney course. Result: E. W. Pascoe (Plaistow), 1; B. Doherty (St. Pancras Leader), 2.

SERPENTINE BRIDGE-TO-BRIDGE RACE.

The annual bridge-to-bridge race, a distance of 1,000 yards, in memory of the Serpentine swimmers who fell in the Great War, was decided by the members of the Serpentine S.C. in the Lake, Hyde Park, yesterday. Valuable silver trophies were presented by Mrs. H. Richardson to the first twelve. Result:—C. J. Woolverton (4 min. start), 1; G. Varley (7 min.), 2; C. M. Reed (11 min. 30 sec.), 3; E. Jones, Jun. (20 min.), 4; W. E. P. Bayly (3 min. 40 sec.), 5; J. Heath (8 min.), 6. Won easily; inches between 2nd and 3rd.

STOCK EXCHANGE RIFLE CLUB.—10 Shots at 300 and 600 Yards.—E. L. Eldridge, 96; J. Coates, 93; and E. C. Tawkey, 91. Long Ranges.—10 Shots at 900 and 1,000 Yards.—J. Coates, 89; A. Denny, 88; and G. J. Ware, 82.

RACING NOTES.

GOODWOOD WEEK.

STEWARDS' CUP PROSPECTS.

FLEETING MEMORY'S FAILING.

By "FAIRWAY."

One of the delights of our racing is its change of environment. This week we shall be at Goodwood, the most charming place of all, and be well catered for in the way of sport. Easily the most popular race there is the Stewards' Cup, a class of event that makes a special appeal to the gambler. It is noticeable that quite a number of trainers turn up each year with an eye on this sprint, and apart from the grip it has upon the sporting public, there are few layers who do not realise they are likely to score over it.

The problem was made a little easier last week by the withdrawal of a score or more of the entrants. In addition, the Molyneux Cup at Liverpool threw out a hint or two. The winner of that race, Stingo, is not engaged in the Stewards' Cup, but both Oak Ridge and Phonemeter, who followed him past the judge, have drawn attention to their chances on Tuesday.

It may be proved when Stingo meets Fair Isle in the King George Stakes later in the week that he is the champion three-year-old sprinter, and that Oak Ridge was attempting something big in trying to concede him 1 st. 4 lb. But without any proof at the moment that Stingo is the best of his age over a sprint course, the gallant style in which Mr. Cundell's eight-year-old gelding accounted for the rest of the opposition well entitles him to be grouped among those with sound prospects this week. He will again be ridden by H. Beasley, who rode him last Wednesday.

The sixth furlong will not trouble him as it may others. Phonemeter looks particularly attractive in the race with 6 st., and with many he accounted for last week he has a big pull. Far more likely is it that De Mestre has something better to exploit in To You, who is, I fancy, a better stayer.

We get a certain amount of encouragement to favour De Mestre's four-year-old on account of his smart form at each of the Epsom gatherings. The colt has extraordinary speed from the gate, and if he jumps off as he usually does he is going to be difficult to catch. Mr. S. B. Joel's Fleeting Memory is another it is possible to be interested in. There is a good chance that this five-year-old will win the race for the second time. Weston has been engaged for the ride, and if he has the good fortune to get him away sprightly from the gate there is a chance of last year's triumph being repeated. The trouble with Fleeting Memory is a habit he has developed of late of striking off slowly, and, of course, anything of this kind would completely wipe out his chance.

The top-weights make by far the stronger appeal, since there is always a doubt in connection with the feather-weights of their getting proper assistance from the saddle. Costaki Pasha interests me a good deal, and I think we can afford to ignore the poor show he put up last Wednesday. Apparently he was not up in line when the tapes were released, a disadvantage the best cannot overcome. The Aga Khan's colt appears to be on a good mark according to the form he showed at Ascot, but I fancy he is weighted a little too near Songe to be singled out as anything of a betting chance. Lord Michelham's horse should be able to improve a lot on his past form of this season, for apart from being backward the board-hard going at Newbury, where he ran second to Fingle Bridge, was obviously against him. We have only to think of his performance in the Royal Hunt Cup last year, which he won in great style, to come to the conclusion that, if risked, he will take a lot of beating. I mention if risked, for there is talk of a sale, and if this comes about there is no guarantee that the horse will run. O. Bell has also left Flute in the race—a three-year-old, like many others of this age, that has been favourably treated.

But in my glance down the probable starters for a likely outsider I find nothing better than Lord Howard de Walden's Triptych. There are two good reasons why he may score, and the more important is that Dawson Waugh is lucky to have the services of a good light-weight rider in Furze. The other point is the state of the going, which has prevented him from showing his best form so far, and is expected to suit him this time. I am told the going cannot be too holding for this good-looking colt, so that further downpours will strengthen his case.

The difficulty of getting a suitable light-weight jockey has, I fancy, caused quite a number of trainers to lose confidence of winning.

GRANDMASTER'S CHANCE.

It seems safe to look in the direction of the top-weights, and the most attractive of these is Lord Glanely's Grandmaster, the Wokingham Stakes winner. In his case there is no question of him not battling out the six furlongs, and no better course could be selected for him. Furthermore, there is behind him much stable confidence as a result of a recent spin. Apparently he is as well as he was at Ascot, where he won in a canter from Fingle Bridge.

Reedsmouth is on a good mark, but it is not easy to favour him after the disappointing performances he has given. I do not think I can make a better choice than Lord Glanely's gelding.

Whatever luck Weston may have on Fleeting Memory, he should win the Goodwood Stakes on Lord Derby's West Wicklow. I do not think this gelding is over generous, for on more than one occasion this year he has failed through the half-hearted way he has challenged. Apparently he has developed a habit of darting to the left or right when asked to take the lead. But for this he would have won the Northumberland Plate instead of being narrowly beaten by Show Girl. The same movement against Buoyant Bachelor at Newmarket also brought about his defeat, while in the race for the Chester Cup he gave much trouble.

A good deal will depend upon the pace that is set for the first mile, and if it is moderate, as usual, Libertine II. will go close. She should at least account for those weighted below her, but banking on West Wicklow running the race out gamely, I give him preference.

The King George Stakes, which follows the Stakes, is expected to provide a duel between the Molyneux Cup winner, Stingo, and Lord Derby's Fair Isle. There are others engaged but they do not attract. Fair Isle will not, of course, take her chance if she shows signs of being off colour as she was at Epsom. It is unfortunate that this brilliant filly is liable to get upset away from Newmarket. If cool and collected she will fully test Stingo, but I do not think she will beat him over a sprint course.

I append a few fancies for the week.

GOODWOOD.—Tuesday.
Charlton Handicap.—SPINNER'S COTTAGE.
Richmond Stakes.—TURBINE.
Stewards' Cup.—GRANDMASTER.

GOODWOOD.—Wednesday.
Goodwood Stakes.—WEST WICKLOW.
King George Stakes.—STINGO.
Lavant Stakes.—ATBARA.

GOODWOOD.—Thursday.
Goodwood Cup.—BROWN JACK.
Prince of Wales' Stakes.—MISS JINKS.
Drayton Handicap.—THE RECORDER.
Singleton Handicap.—PHONEMETER.

GOODWOOD.—Friday.
Gordon Stakes.—PRESS GANG.
Chesterfield Cup.—ANNIS.
Molecomb Stakes.—CAMERONIAN.

ALEXANDRA PARK.—Saturday.
Metropolitan Sale Stakes.—LEMONETTA.
Holloway Handicap.—LIVID.

Yesterday's Racing.

SMART WIN FOR PICTORALAS.

DUCHESS OF YORK PLATE SURPRISE.

DON PAT'S CANTER.

From OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.

HURST PARK, Saturday.

Visitors who had hoped to see Baytown run here this afternoon were disappointed. Sir Charles Hyde's good grey horse was in the paddock, but was not saddled for the Duchess of York Plate. His trainer had hoped to run him, but the going was not soft enough, and he was withdrawn. This reduced the field for the day's chief race to seven runners, of which Pictoralas proved to be the winner.

Weston allowed Pictoralas to stride out in front as at Alexandra Park, and made all the running that mattered to win in good style from Ennis Bridge and Bachelor's Date. The last named had been making up ground in the last quarter of a mile, but Ennis Bridge had a better place on the near side, and kept him out of third place. Song of Essex had been rushed into a temporary lead at the bend, but although carrying the lightest weight, could not sustain the effort.

The Lincolnshire Handicap winner, Leonidas II., ran well, but was beaten by the weight, and Miss Linn never got in a real challenge. Sunny Trace was beaten after going well for six furlongs. Weston had previously beaten the favourite on Rime in the opening race. Details:—

3.0.—WIMBLEDON (8.) PLATE (£250) (3-Y.O.) (1¼m.).

Rime (Mr. H. Sidebottom), br f by Silvern—Merville, 7 st. 9 lb. ..... (Weston) 1
Hilltoi (Mr. R. J. Froome), br g by Achtoi—Radiana, 8 st. ..... (Donoghue) 2
Gazonit (Mr. G. T. Brooke), 7 st. 9 lb. (B. Marshall) 3

Also ran: Conundrum, Spartian, Brave Kate, Queen's Park, Fanny Daw, Dorcas, Desormais, Good Citizen, Carousal. (Winner trained by Kirk.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* Evens Hilltoi, 5 to 1 agst Gazonit, 7 to 1 RIME, 10 to 1 Conundrum, Spartian, 100 to 8 Carousal, 20 to 1 others. ¾ l., 1 l.

Totalisator (2s. stake).—Win, 11s. 9d.; places, 3s., 2s. 6d., 4s. 3d.; win pool, 12,556; place pool, 13,044.

3.30.—DUCHESS OF YORK PLATE (£300) (1¼m.).

Pictoralas (Sir G. Noble), ch h by Gainsborough—Muscari, 5 yrs., 7 st. 12 lb. (Weston) 1
Ennis Bridge (Maj. A. Bonsor), ch c by Soldennis—Inver Bridge, 4 yrs., 8 st. 1 lb. (H. Wragg) 2
Bachelor's Date (Lt.-Col. T. Carthew), ch c by Bachelor's Double—Datine, 4 yrs., 8 st. 5 lb. ..... (C. Ray) 3

Also ran: Leonidas II., Sunny Trace, Miss Linn, Song of Essex. (Winner trained by Dundas.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 3 to 1 agst Leonidas II., Miss Linn, 9 to 2 Ennis Bridge, PICTORALAS, 6 to 1 Bachelor's Date, 100 to 8 others. ¾ l., same.

Totalisator.—Win, 10s. 6d.; places, 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d.; win pool, 16,682; place pool, 10,447.

4.0.—BUSHEY (8.) PLATE (£300) (2-Y.O.) (6f.).

Saskatoon (Mr. F. Hartigan) b f by Junior—Magical Music, 8 st. 6 lb. (H. Wragg) 1
De Props (Mr. Thrale), b g by Black Gauntlet—Carniche, 8 st. 6 lb. (Donoghue) 2
Like Magic colt (Mr. G. Hartigan) by Forerunner, 8 st. 9 lb. .....(W. Croxon) 3

Also ran: No Other, Grand Light, Firespot, Silver Sea. (Winner trained by Owner).

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 11 to 10 on SASKATOON, 100 to 30 agst Grand Light, 5 to 1 No Other, 100 to 7 others. 1½ l., neck.

Totalisator.—Win, 3s. 9d.; places, 3s. 3d., 8s. 9d.; win pool, 15,557; place pool, 7,511.

4.30.—VYNER PLATE (£200) (7f.).

Don Pat (Mr. Rowe), ch h by Lomond—Panne, 6 yrs., 8 st. 9 lb. .....(Carslake) 1
Barbizon (Lord Londonderry), b g by Gainsborough—Sun and Air, 4 yrs., 9 st. 4 lb. (H. Wragg) 2
Wild Music (Mr. H. Rigg), b f by Rocksavage—Penny Trumpet, 3 yrs., 7 st. 7 lb. (Simpson) 3

Also ran: Ellenborough, Speyside, Sea Monarch, Merry Prince, Claudine, Knight's Service, Mazor, Lacock, Story of Eden, Essex Beacon, Rivalry, Fidelio, Good Sport. (Winner trained by C. Chapman.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 7 to 2 agst Rivalry, 4 to 1 Barbizon, DON PAT, 6 to 1 Claudine, 100 to 8 Speyside, Lacock, Fidelio, 20 to 1 others. 6 l., 2 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 10s.; places, 4s., 4s., 38s. 9d.; win pool, 17,597; place pool, 16,594.

5.0.—HENRY VIII. PLATE (£300) (2-Y.O.) (5f.).

Clove Hitch (Mrs. Whitburn), ch c by Captain Cuttle—Bar Sinister, 9 st. 1 lb. (Donoghue) 1
Unlikely (Baron de Tuyll), b g by Blandford—Southampton, 8 st. 12 lb. ... (G. Richards) 2
Ottomoor (Mr. Hemus), b c by The Vizier—Moor Maiden, 8 st. 5 lb. ..... (T. Barber) 3

Also ran: Dayboy, Bruera, Spinster. (Winner trained by Cottrill.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* Evens Unlikely, 2 to 1 agst Dayboy, 5 to 1 Bruera, 10 to 1 CLOVE HITCH, 20 to 1 others. Short head, 3 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 50s. 3d.; places, 8s. 9d., 3s.; win pool, 15,661; place pool, 8,904.

5.30.—KINGSTON PLATE (£200) (1m. 7f.).

Arctic Light (Sir M. Wilson) b g by Achtoi—Nell Argo, 4 yrs., 8 st. 6 lb. ...(Donoghue) 1
Accra (Mr. Linde), ch g by Soulouque—Berlette, 3 yrs., 7 st. 9 lb. ..... (S. Wragg) 2
Gentility (Lady Meux), b f by Sir Douglas—Gay Goshawk, 3 yrs., 7 st. 2 lb. (B. Marshall) 3

Also ran: High Minded, Festum, Blue Spray. (Winner trained by Tabor.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 11 to 10 agst ARCTIC LIGHT, Accra, 100 to 7 Festum, 25 to 1 others. 2 l., 1 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 5s. 9d.; places, 2s. 9d., 2s. 9d.; win pool, 13,870; place pool, 6,918.

Total investments.—Win pool, £9,192 6s.; place pool, £6,341 16s.

BOGSIDE.

2.15.—REDBURN JUVENILE (8.) PLATE (£150) (5f.).—**Apposite** (3 to 1 agst, T. Burns), 1; Wenchal colt (6 to 1, Caldwell), 2; Detriment (7 to 2, Thwaites), 3. 7 ran. (Winner trained by G. Armstrong.) Head, neck.

Totalisator (2s. stake).—Win, 5s. 9d.; places, 3s. 9d., 6s. 3d.; win pool, 5,501; place pool, 5,324.

2.45.—CUNINGHAME (8.) H'CAP PLATE (£150) (5f.).—**First Favourite** (3 to 1 agst, R. Smyth), 1; Cynos (100 to 8, McCafferty), 2; Lall Star (100 to 8, H. Stubbs), 3. 10 ran. (Winner trained by H. Smyth.) Head. Instalment was originally placed third, but was disqualified on account of Caldwell omitting to weigh in.

Totalisator.—Win, 6s.; places, 3s. 3d., 18s. 9d., 15s. 9d.; win pool, 7,440; place pool, 9,546.

3.15.—EGLINTON HANDICAP PLATE (£200) (1m.).—**Scotch Lament** (3 to 1 agst. A. Richardson), 1; Jean's Bairn (4 to 1, Nevett), 2; Cloud Nymph (5 to 2, T. Burns), 3. 8 ran. (Winner trained by R. Armstrong.) Head, 1½ l.

Totalisator.—Win, 8s. 3d.; places, 3s., 2s. 9d., 3s. 3d.; win pool, 6,520; place pool, 8,061.

3.45.—FULLARTON PLATE (£150) (1m.).—**Alexandra Day** (6 to 4 agst, A. Richardson), 1; Silver Dolphin (7 to 4, Fawdon), 2; Sea Wrack (100 to 7, R. Charlton), 3. 7 ran. (Winner trained by G. Armstrong.) Head. 1½ l.

Totalisator.—Win, 5s.; places, 2s. 9d., 3s.; win pool, 6,220; place pool, 6,516.

4.15.—GARNOCK MAIDEN PLATE (£150) (5f.).—**Golden Sess** (7 to 4 agst, H. Leach), 1; Avonford (11 to 10 on, J. Taylor), 2; Sharia (6 to 1 agst, C. Brown), 3. 4 ran. (Winner trained by Leach, junr.). 3 l., 5 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 6s. 6d.; pool, 6,404.

4.45.—APPRENTICE PLATE (£110) (1¼m.).—**Maugre** (7 to 2 on, F. Rickaby), 1; Lady Clarion (5 to 1 agst, A. Taylor), 2; Priory Gate (100 to 7, G. Brierley), 3. 4 ran. (Winner trained by Leach, Jun.). 40 l., 6 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 2s. 9d.; pool, 7,283.

Total investments.—Win, £3,936 16s.; place, £2,944 14s.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS.

GOODWOOD MEETING.—Stewards' Cup: Quartrain, at 9 a.m. yesterday. Goodwood Cup: Leonard, Stockcross, at 9 a.m. yesterday. King George Stakes: Early Closing. Richmond Stakes: Craig Leith, Law Lord. Lavant Stakes.—Trim, Tourmaline, Fearsome. Gordon Stakes: Silver Flare, Tulchan. Esmé, Bachelora. Nassau Stakes: Bachelora, Heartsease. Trundle Stakes: Stolen Flame, Galhampton. Huntington Stakes: Royal Pointer, Miss Mars. Findon Stakes: Pinnacle, Oban, Tippets. Molecomb Stakes: Estate Duty, Tippets, Ham Stakes: Laconic, Oban, Heliopolis. Goodwood Stakes: Algiers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Park Hill Maiden Stakes, Pontefract, The Parson II. Speculation Selling Handicap, Pontefract: Polar Queen. Pontefract Welter Handicap: Bucks Maiden. Badsworth Plate, Pontefract: Sans Espoir. Swaledale Plate, Catterick: Swiss Navy. Hornby Handicap, Catterick: Oletta. Mallorce Selling Handicap, Ripon: Sweet Helen. Brighton Handicap: Dandie Dinmont. Rangemore Plate, Derby: Blue Mermaid, Devonie. Glynde Selling Handicap, Lewes: Sonometer. All engagements: Sweet Memory.

STEWARDS' CUP CALL-OVER.

The card on the Stewards' Cup will be called over at the Beaufort Club to-morrow at 6 p.m.

RUGBY TOURISTS.

ALL BLACKS WIN THIRD TEST.

BRITISH MISS CHANCES.

AUCKLAND, Saturday.

The All Blacks won the third Test match by one placed goal, one dropped goal, and two tries (15 points) to two placed goals (10 points).

The New Zealand team deserved every credit for their fine win, if only for the fact that they seized every opportunity to score, whereas the British team allowed too many chances to slip through weak finishing. The many delightful movements of the British backs faded away just when it seemed certain that they would score.

Nevertheless, the two tries that Britain scored were the best of the day. Morley, who was celebrating his twenty-first birthday, was the best three-quarter on the field, and was admirably supported by Aarvold and Bowcott, while Reeve, who had few chances, made the most of what came his way.

Jones, Parker, Hodgeson, and Black were magnificent amongst a set of forwards who had a hard fight for supremacy with the strong virile pack of the New Zealanders, considerably strengthened by the introduction of young blood. The honours were even, the tight scrums in Britain's favour and the strong fiery rushes of the All Blacks giving them the advantage in the loose.

McLean's debut for the All Blacks was indeed a happy one, as apart from his sound play throughout, he had the satisfaction of scoring two fine tries. Strang gave added strength and thrust to the backs, and Cooke was the best back of the New Zealand side. Nepia had an off day for once, while Bassett, his opposite number, was as usual very safe.

The success of Poole at scrum-half, and his fine combination with Spong, was certainly the best feature of the game, from the British standpoint, and it is to be hoped that Poole may escape injury before the final test.

The continued ill-luck of the British team in the injuries of their scrum-halves has been a source of great concern to the Selection Committee. With the success of the new combination at half-back, and a greater ability on the part of the British to turn their chances to account, the tourists have every chance of saving the rubber, which is not by any means decided by the result of this Test match.

Record Crowd Present.

Attracted by the fine weather, there was a record crowd of 42,000 present when the teams took the field. The ground was still very heavy from recent rains. Aarvold won the toss, and as there was no wind advantage—a slight wind was blowing across the ground—he set New Zealand to face the sun. The home forwards opened strongly, but their initial attack was brilliantly cleared by Bassett. After Morley had failed to gather a very bad pass from Aarvold, Parker dribbled cleverly, the movement finishing up with Black narrowly missing a penalty.

The British forwards continued to force the pace. Poole gained possession and passed to Spong, who cleverly sent Bowcott over for a try, which Black converted from an easy position. With lightning back attacks behind a vigorous set of forwards, and favoured by the strong sun, Britain harried the New Zealand defence.

Corner, the diminutive nineteen-year-old Auckland half, cleared his line well and raced Jones across the field. Following this, Morley and Spong made a great opening, but the pass went astray. Strang, Cooke, and Hart combined cleverly and gained a lot of ground, but the situation was relieved by a clever clearance by Poole. The New Zealand forwards now began to have a greater share of the game, and it was only the magnificent tackling of Bassett at back, who cleared dangerous attacks by Porter and Cooke successively, that prevented them from scoring. Hodgeson was playing a prominent part in the British pack.

The New Zealand attacks continued, the forwards heeling adroitly. Nicholls gained possession and cross-kicked to Lucas, who gathered the ball well to score a splendid try, which Strang converted, to make the scores level. Following this, Parker and Black led a British attack, and Parker, attempting a penalty, was unfortunate to see the ball rebound from the post. Half-time came without further score.

A Disputed Score.

Early in the second half the touch judges disagreed whether Black had scored from a penalty kick. The referee decided against the tourists. A few minutes later another penalty was awarded the All Blacks, and this time Parker's kick just fell short. Cooke gathered the ball and returned the play to the tourists' half, but Parker got possession and broke through, his pass inside was intercepted by Nicholls, who kicked down the field to Bassett. The British full-back's kick was charged down by McLean, who gathered the ball and went over for an unconverted try.

The British backs started a crisp movement, and Aarvold, who cut through finely, passed inside for Black to transfer to Spong, but Spong's shadow was there. The great Porter once again spoilt a promising movement for Britain. The play continued to be exciting, with rapid exchanges between the rival backs, until Nicholls, coolly stopping in his stride, dropped a fine goal. At this stage the packs shared the honours of a great fight, and New Zealand hardly deserved their lead on the run of the play. Spong's play was dazzling, his handling magnificent, and he delighted the crowd when he eluded Porter cleverly and sent Morley away, but the latter was pulled down by Cooke.

The game was stopped to attend to Spong's injured thumb, which had been knocked again in the keen exchanges. The British forwards attacked with great fire and determination, and were swarming all round the New Zealand line, O'Neill being pulled down within inches of scoring. A spasmodic burst of the All Blacks gained an immediate reward when Corner slipped round the blind side to send McLean over for an unconverted try.

Spong and Porter continued their eternal duel, and once Spong carried "his Old Man of the Sea" for some yards in pickaback fashion. The All Blacks defended desperately, and their grand tackling alone kept out the repeated attacks of the tourists. Showers of rain now swept the ground, and the crowd, shrouded in newspapers, presented a strange spectacle.

At length Jones intercepted a pass and sent Aarvold on a glorious swerving run through the New Zealand backs for a try. Black converted. Just before the finish Jones again broke clear and passed to Beamish, who, however, was brought down near the line. Teams:—

BRITAIN.—J. Bassett; J. T. Morley, H. M. Bowcott, C. D. Aarvold (capt.), and J. S. B. Reeve; R. S. Spong and H. Poole; H. Rew, D. Parker, H. O'Neill, B. H. Black, J. L. Farrell, J. Hodgeson, G. R. Beamish, and Ivor Jones.

NEW ZEALAND.—G. Nepia (Hawke's Bay); F. W. Lucas (Auckland), A. E. Cooke (Auckland), A. Hart (Taranaki); M. Nicholls (Wellington) and W. A. Strang (South Canterbury); Corner (Auckland); C. G. Porter (Wellington), A. L. Cottrell (Canterbury), J. Hore (Nelson), E. R. Steere (Hawke's Bay), H. McLean (Taranaki), R. G. McWilliams (Auckland), W. E. Hazlett (Southland), and W. Batty (Auckland).—*Reuter's Special Service.*

MOTORING.

LIGHT CAR CLUB AT BROOKLANDS.

The Light Car Club held their annual race meeting at Brooklands yesterday, when the chief event was the Light Car Grand Prix, decided over 25 miles of the "mountain" course.

NOVICES' HANDICAP (two laps).—A. Tappin (Singer Junior) (1 min. 12 secs.), 1; Mrs. A. H. Lorkin (Salmson) (1 min. 20 secs.), 2; H. W. Stonard (Riley) (8 secs.), 3. Won by 100 yds. Speed, 60.03 m.p.h.

THREE-WHEELER HANDICAP (three laps) ("Morgan" Cup).—S. H. Allard (Morgan) (1 min. 1 sec.), 1; R. R. Jackson (Morgan) (21 secs.), 2. Only two finished. Won easily. Speed, 83 m.p.h.

LONG HANDICAP (five laps) (Mobiloil Cup).—H. W. Stonard (Riley) (1 min. 33 secs.), 1; A. Baker (Bugatti) (2 mins. 12 secs.), 2; A. Tappin (Singer Junior) (3 mins. 55 secs.), 3. Close finish. Speed, 83 m.p.h.

LIGHT CAR GRAND PRIX (20 laps of the "Mountain" course, a distance of about 25 miles).—Heat 1, up to 850 c.c. (Greenaway Cup): H. D. Parker (M.G. Midget) (20 sec.), 1; H. H. Beacon (Austin) (scratch), 2. Speed, 52.65 m.p.h. Heat 2 (650 c.c. to 1,100 c.c.) (Jackson Cup): J. H. Bartlett (Salmson) (scratch), 1; H. C. Lones (Morgan) (1 min. 20 sec.), 2. Speed, 60.2 m.p.h. Heat 3 (1,100 c.c. to 1,500 c.c.) (Racing Committee Cup): H. C. Spero (Lea Francis) (scratch), 1; Gordon Hendy (Lea Francis) (scratch), 2. Speed, 61.94 m.p.h. Final (Light Car and Cyclecar Challenge Cup): Lones (2 min. 40 sec.), 1; Bartlett (1 min. 20 sec.), 2; H. J. Aldington (Frazer-Nash) (scratch), 3. Speed, 58.1 m.p.h.

ARBUTHNOT TROPHY TRIAL.

The Arbuthnot Trophy Trial, open to captains and officers of Wardroom or Gunroom rank of the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, Royal Naval Reserve, or Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, held in memory of the late Rear-Admiral R. K. Arbuthnot, an ardent motor-cyclist, who died in action at the Battle of Jutland, was held at Bagshot Heath. The winner of the trophy was Midshipman R. S. Hawkins, riding a P. and ., who had a single stop with a time error of 2 min. 22 sec.

FENCING.

AMERICA KEEPS THOMPSON TROPHY.

BRITAIN'S UPHILL TASK.

By LEON BERTRAND.

The fourth British-American fencing match for the Colonel Robert M. Thompson Trophy was brought to a conclusion last night at the Hôtel Victoria. On the total aggregate of bouts the Americans scored 25 victories to 23, and therefore retain the prize. The fencing of Thursday and Friday evenings had resulted in a drawn foil match at 8-all, and an épée win for the visitors by 10—6. Thus Britain at the commencement of the sabre match was faced with a very stiff task, being required to win with the cutting weapon by no less than 11—5, and, although they gained the day by 9—7 in some magnificent exchanges, that task was beyond them.

The sabre match provided some excellent fencing, and the realisation of their stupendous task caused our men to fight not only with skill, but with that British spirit which is so wont to dominate in situations of stress. In point of technique the Americans were superior, although their footwork, especially in movements of retreat, was inclined to be heavy. The occasion served as a great personal triumph for the American sabre champion, Norman C. Cohn, who was undefeated in all his bouts. He gave a truly magnificent display, some of his ripostes and counter ripostes being brilliantly conceived. The match served further to expose the fallacy of the flèche movement. Almost invariably it was parried and served with a riposte or successfully timed.

Cohn and Pilbrow waged the first battle—a very spirited affair, in which most of the hits were directed at the sword arm. Finally Cohn prevailed from 4-all to put the visitors one up. Harry gained an easy victory over Huffman, and with a parry and riposte from 4-1 levelled matters. The British champion, Trinder, was in equally good form, and on Hocker's point attack brought off a fine fourth parry and reply at cheek to win the assault by 5—2. Even fighting marked the combat between Corble and Muray. When the former succeeded with an attack on the blade he had equalled at 3-all, but Muray took the lead with a cut at flank, and then went to game with a "1—2—3" with the point. This closed the first round with the teams on level terms.

British Champion Beaten.

Britain scored 3—1 in the second series, securing an advantage of 5—3. Cohn was too good for Harry, but Trinder defeated Huffman, a point disengagement giving him a 5—2 win. Corble was in his best defensive form against Hocker, and Pilbrow shone against Muray, who received his fifth hit by a fine counter-riposte.

The meeting of the British and American champions, Cohn and Trinder, opened the third stanza and, sad to relate, our laureate was heavily defeated.

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